

# THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST

AND

## General Intelligencer.

WILLIAM HENRY BRIDGEMAN, EDITOR.

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### CONVENTIONS.

#### MINUTES

OF THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN SO. CAROLINA

At its fourteenth anniversary, held in the Village of Barnwell, Dec. 13th, and continued to Dec. 17th, 1834.

The Introductory Sermon was delivered by brother Iveson L. Brookes, according to appointment, from Heb. x. 24, 25.

When the Delegates had assembled for business, after prayer by Brother Peoples, credentials were exhibited, showing the appointment of the following persons to compose the Convention at its present meeting, viz.:

*Charleston Association.*—J. Hartwell, P. Windham, Jeremiah E. Dargan, John B. Miller, J. Scott,† J. Nicholes,† T. J. Gantt, W. H. Peebles, Joa. Knighten,† C. Entzinger,† S. Blanding,† D. R. Lide, J. Griffin,† T. Adams,† and B. Manly.

*Edgefield Association.*—W. B. Johnson, M. Mims, J. G. O. Wilkinson, J. Landrum,† John Trapp, Joseph Morris,† W. Daniel,† J. M. Chiles, John Reedy,† J. A. Wara,† Z. Watkins, Z. Rudolph, son, N. L. Griffin,† J. T. Coleman, John Curry, L. Devoar, E. G. Talbert.

*Savannah River Association.*—D. Peoples, H. D. Duncan, A. J. Lawton, W. A. Lawton, W. H. Brisbane, C. B. Jones, J. T. Robert, I. L. Brookes, J. Broom,† R. Fuller, W. Eripp, E. Estes, S. R. Gillison, B. M'Brido.

*Welsh Neck Association.*—W. Dossey,† J. C. Furman,† R. Napier,† N. Graham,† A. Sparks,† J. A. Poncey, I. D. Wilson, I. K. M'Iver, D. R. W. M'Iver,† W. Timmons,†

*Fellowship Benevolent Society.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Congaree Benevolent Society.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Charleston Juvenile Female Education and Missionary Society.*—W. E. Bailey.

*Saluda Benevolent Society.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Female Benevolent Society of Bethlehem, Edgefield District.* \_\_\_\_\_

*Mount Moriah Female Missionary and Benevolent Society.*—Larkin Reynolds, Peter M'Kellar.

*Newberry Baptist Church.*—N. W. Hodges, J. B. O'Neale,† M. T. Mendenhall, John Harrington.

*Female Auxiliary Society of Edisto, Wadmalar, and the adjacent main-land.*—Latter and contribution by B. Manly.

The following were elected Officers, viz.:—W. B. Johnson, *President*; W. Dossey, *Vice-President*, and B. Manly, *Secretary*. John B. Miller, continued *Treasurer*, without a new election.

Received an application for Membership with this body, from the Bush River Baptist Church, Newberry

† *Absentees.*

District. The Church was cordially received, and brother Carey Pitts, the attending Delegate, was welcomed to a seat.

A letter of correspondence was received from the Georgia State Convention, by the hands of brother C. D. Mallary. Also, from the Saluda Association, a friendly letter by the hands of brother S. Gibson.

These brethren were cordially welcomed to seats. A copy of the Minutes of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, for Missionary Purpose, was also received.

The President announced the names of the committee to arrange the preaching during this meeting viz.—Peoples, O'Bannon, Brown, Mims and Mendenhall.

After recess,

On motion of J. B. Miller, *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the President, to draft and report Rules for the regulation of the Convention during its session. Committee to consist of J. B. Miller, A. J. Lawton, and N. W. Hodges.

Brother Miller also presented several resolutions relating to the appointment of standing committees of this body.—Ordered that they lie on the table for the present.

The President announced the following committees:

On Accounts—Z. Rudolph and A. J. Lawton.

On minutes of corresponding bodies—D. Peoples, W. A. Lawton and J. A. Poncey.

*Resolved*, That the next meeting of this body be held in Charleston, on Saturday before the 2d Lord's Day in Dec. 1835.

Brother Hodges to preach the Introductory Sermon, on Saturday at 11 o'clock, A. M. Brother Duncan in case of failure. Brother J. C. Furman to preach the Charity Sermon; in case of failure, brother Fuller.

Ministering brethren present, not belonging to this body, were affectionately invited to a seat in Convention.—Brother S. Furman, J. Thomas, A. W. Chambliss, Joseph Lawton, Jun. J. Sweat, R. Furman, E. Lathrop, and H. A. Duncan, accepted the invitation.

Brother Hodges introduced the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That a special committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency and propriety of altering the present plan of the Furman Institution so as to receive into it others besides Theological Students, and to connect mutual labor therewith; also whether it may not be expedient to remove the Institution from its present location, if a situation more suitable to the accomplishment of these objects could be obtained and better calculated to promote the general interests of the Institution. The said committee to consist of five persons, and to report as early as practicable this session."

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Treasurer presented his report on the matters which had been committed to him.

*Resolved*, That so much of this Report as relates to the Institution, together with the resolution last submitted, be referred to a special committee, to report as early as practicable this session.

The following are the committee—Hodges, W. A. Lawton, Miller, Mims and Manly.

Referred to the Committee on Accounts, that part of the Treasurer's report which relates to the case of J. H. De Votie.

Brother Mims submitted his report in relation to the sale of the House and Lot in Edgefield, and the collection of the balance of the former Treasurer's bond—which was referred to the committee on accounts.

Appointed brother Robert to write to the Saluda Association, and brethren Chiles, Hartwell and Johnson, as Messengers.—Brother Jones to write to the Georgia Convention, and himself, brethren Chiles, Hodges, Mendenhall and W. A. Lawton, as Messengers.—Brother Fuller to write to the North-Carolina State Convention, and brethren Thomas, Napier, Dossey and Pouncey as Messengers.

*The next meeting of the Georgia Convention will be held at the Seat of the Mercer Institute, Green County, Friday before the 4th Lord's day in May, 1835. The North-Carolina Convention will be held at Eaton's Church, Rowan County on Friday before the 1st Lord's Day, in November, 1835.*

The committee on preaching, announced the arrangement for to-morrow, and the Convention adjourned, (with prayer from brother Manly,) until Monday Morning half past 10 o'clock.

The Sabbath was employed in devotion, brother Johnson preached in the morning, from 1 Cor. ix. 24.

Brother Fuller followed with the Charity Sermon from Luke xv. 7. After which, a public collection was taken for the objects of the Convention, amounting to \$185 69.

After an interval, brother Manly preached from 2 Cor. iv. 3, introductory to the Lord's Supper, which was administered by brethren Johnson and Gibson.

The services were concluded with a sermon in the evening, by brother Jones, from Luke xix. 41, 42.

#### Monday Morning.

Met according to adjournment, brother Rice prayed.

Brother Josiah B. Furman, and Richard L. Whitaker, appeared as Delegates from the Longtown Female Society, stating that through some inadvertency the letter and certificate of their appointment had been mislaid. They had brought their constitution however.—On motion resolved, that these brethren be received as Delegates, and the Society recognized as a constituent member of this body.

It being stated by members of this body, who had been present at the late meeting of the North-Carolina Baptist State Convention, that brethren Biddle, Meredith, Armstrong, Hooper and Rice, had been appointed Messengers to this body, and that brother Rice, the only attending Delegate, is not furnished with a letter, it was resolved, that brother Rice be received as the Messenger of the North-Carolina Baptist State Convention.

Brother Rice was welcomed to a seat.

Brother Miller from the committee appointed to draft Rules for the regulation of the meeting of Convention during this session, reported a system, which was considered article by article, and adopted.—

Professor Furman offered the resignation of his office in the Furman Theological Institution.—The consideration of this was postponed for the present.

Referred to the Committee on Accounts together with the Treasurer, and W. E. Bailey, the duty of

furnishing answers to the following questions,—to report to-morrow.

Viz.—What is the amount of all the Stocks and other permanent funds as valued at the present market price?

What is the amount of the annual income on said funds actually received the present year?

What are the amounts now available for the current expenditures of the Convention?

What are the debts now due, and to be paid by the Convention?

The Committee on Minutes of Corresponding Bodies, reported that nothing in those minutes seem to call for the action of this body. On the suggestion of this committee, respecting some favorable notice of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, it was committed to brethren Fuller and W. A. Lawton, to prepare and present some article on the subject for consideration to-morrow.

After prayer from brother Fuller, the Convention adjourned to to-morrow morning, half past 9 o'clock.

#### Tuesday Morning.

Brother W. A. Lawton prayed.

After reading the Minutes, the Secretary introduced to the notice of the Convention, the agent of the comprehensive Commentary. The Agent stated that his object in part, of visiting the South, is to promote the circulation of that Commentary; of which a Baptist Edition also, is in a course of publication.

Resolved, That it be committed to brethren Mallary and Brooks, to examine this Commentary, and report before the close of this session.

The Board of Agents reported by reading their whole minutes.—Ordered that they be printed with the Minutes of Convention,—and the Constitution as revised and now presented by them, lie on the table for the present.

The Committee on the 19th article reported a statement of stocks and funds which can in any way be available to the Convention.

On motion, Resolved, That the Convention now go into committee of the whole on the state of the Furman Theological Institution.

This was accordingly done—Brother Peeples in the chair,

After the rise of the committee of the whole, who reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, the amount of the public collection on Sunday, was ordered to be equally divided between the Education and Foreign Missionary Funds.

And the Convention again went into committee of the whole, on the state of the Institution.

The committee of the whole on the state of the Institution reported, "That as they conceived the Institution to be affected by the constitution, which had been under revision by the Board, they have taken that under consideration, among the matters committed to them, and on the whole subject they have had before them, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the constitution now presented, be printed with the Minutes, and referred for final adoption at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the Convention are willing to introduce a system of manual labour into the Furman Theological Institution, provided the means are furnished.

Resolved, Therefore, that the Board of Agents be instructed to obtain as far as practicable, the results of experience in reference to such Institutions, and the best management of them and also, to ascertain by inquiring through the States, whether the means to establish such an Institution at a suitable site, and on a proper basis, will be furnished.—regarding the present

site of the Institution, as one of the locations whence offers in money, land, or building, are desirable—and that they report at the next meeting of the Convention.

**Resolved,** That the Convention are willing to superintend a Classical School, for the reception of Students in general, on the manual labor system, provided the means be supplied; and that the Board be instructed to enquire and report whether a common site for both Theological and Classical departments will best accomplish the ends of the Convention.

**Resolved,** That as in any event, a sufficient permanent fund for the support of Theological instruction is indispensable, the Convention do proceed at once, to the appointment of a competent agent for the purpose especially of securing such a fund, with the least possible delay, as well as to be the organ of the Board in relation to the matters committed to them.

**Resolved,** That the Institution be continued on its present location and basis, for the present, and that suitable arrangements be made by the Board with the Professors to compensate them for the use of the Institution Building heretofore, and to secure the use of that and of what other accommodations may be necessary until the next meeting of the Convention.

**Resolved,** That the Board be instructed to institute some immediate method of collecting the balances due on the subscriptions of the Scholarships, and that the salaries of the Professors be speedily paid out of the avails of these subscriptions.

This report being under consideration, it was unanimously **Resolved,** That it be received and concurred in.—And in accordance with one of the Resolutions, the Convention proceeded at once to the choice of an Agent, which resulted in the unanimous election of brother N. W. Hodges, with the understanding that his compensation for the year be \$1000.

The committee appointed to examine the Comprehensive Commentary, and present their views to the Convention, reported, "that from the cursory inspection they have given to the volume which has been published, and from the high recommendations of many divines, who have more thoroughly examined the publication, they are induced to believe, that should the remaining volumes correspond with the one published in matter and style of execution, the work will be valuable and entitled to general patronage. For the information of those who may not be particularly acquainted with the character and plan of the work, they would state that Henry's Commentary condensed, forms the basis. To this are added, Scott's valuable practical observations, and marginal references, together with a copious selection of critical remarks and illustrations from many of the most eminent commentators and Biblical critics, such as Doddridge, Gill, Scott, Clark, Campbell, &c.

On the whole we are of opinion, that for common use and circulation, the work under consideration, promises to embrace more excellencies, than perhaps any other in our language. Its great cheapness also strengthens its claims to the patronage of the public.

An edition of this work suited to the peculiar views of the Baptist denomination, is in a course of publication, under the editorial care of the Rev. Joseph A. Warne, whose character as a Scholar and Divine as is well known, stands deservedly high. It is this edition of the work which we here particularly recommend. It might be proper further to state, that for every copy of this edition sold, one dollar is to be given to the American Baptist Home Mission Society to aid that most respectable and useful body in its operations."

**Resolved,** That this report be accepted, and that this Convention concur in the recommendation it proposes.

Brother Miller asked leave to withdraw his resolutions respecting the appointment of Standing Committees, which had been laid on the table. Leave was granted.

Brother Robert presented and read the letter prepared by him to the Saluda Association.—Brother Jones, that to the Baptist Convention of Georgia, and brother Fuller, that to the North-Carolina Baptist State Convention. These letters were accepted and signed.

The subject of the resignation of both Professors in the Institution, was brought up. Whereupon **Resolved,** That the resignations be accepted, and that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to them for their past services.

Brother Fuller, from the committee on the subject of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, presented the following report.

"Your committee cannot but invite the attention and regard of the Churches composing the Convention, to this important Institution. They would respectfully urge upon the Ministers of the Gospel, whether the high and sacred objects of the Society, do not deserve to be presented more distinctly than they have been to the minds and hearts of their respective congregations.—These objects, viewed in themselves, and apart from any circumstances, are grand, and seem to your committee to merit the co-operation of every Christian. But when we consider the large portions of our country which are destitute of churches, the number of churches which are destitute of ministers, the few ministers who can devote their time wholly to the work of the ministry; above all, when we reflect upon the multiplied errors and heresies which are spreading with baleful influence throughout the United States, your committee submit that this Institution has claims upon our sympathies not to be disputed nor evaded. Will it be said that the efforts of this Society may interfere with the internal efforts and arrangements of the State! But any such design is expressly disclaimed in the report now before your body, a glance at which will satisfy all, that to aid, to strengthen, to stimulate, and not to embarrass any of our own plans, must be the effect of the exertions of this Institution. Is it objected that all our funds are required for our local purposes! Your committee humbly conceive, in the first place, that there is no collision between these objects; and, in the second place, that we are not at liberty to leave the one duty undone, because we ought to do the other; and in the third place, that the Home Mission Society only asks what we can contribute consistently with our peculiar and acknowledged obligation elsewhere; and fourthly, your committee are confident it is not so much for want of means as of willing hearts, among those who should be God's almoners that funds are not forthcoming for all those plans which righteously demand our support:—and finally your committee believe it so to be, that the expansion of liberal feelings, always expands the soul. It is not the giving to the Lord that will impoverish, nor is it the withholding from Him, that will enrich us as a denomination.

The benevolence which enlarges itself to distant objects, is generally most active within its own immediate sphere; it is by confining, that you cramp, weaken and destroy its energy. That charity never truly begins at home which ends there. Your committee cannot but look upon it, as a coincidence ordered by God, that, at the very moment when, in Europe schemes were being devised, to disseminate more widely among us, the dangerous and insidious heresies of popery, this Society was organized; and that its

efforts have been directed chiefly towards that portion of our beloved country, which Rome was contemplating as the scene of her unholy triumphs. In conclusion, your committee seriously and solemnly recommend to the notice of your body, and to the regards and patronage of the churches composing this Convention, the Society above named, as worthy of your sympathies, your prayers, and the speediest co-operation which your circumstances shall allow."

This report was accepted, and ordered to be printed with our minutes.

Appointed our brethren W. B. Johnson, S. Furman, J. C. Furman and E. Estes, as the delegates of this body to the General Missionary Convention, at its next triennial session, to be held in Richmond, Virginia, in April, 1835.

Requested brother Mims, to continue his agency in collecting the balances due for the house and lot in Edgefield, and on a former Treasurer's bond:— And authorise the President to make good and sufficient titles to the purchaser.

Resolved, That this body regard the design of brother W. H. Brisbane, to publish in Charleston, a religious periodical, called the Southern Baptist, with approbation, and recommend the paper to the patronage of the churches, and our friends in general throughout the State.

Brother Brisbane offered the following resolution.—That the amount now in the hands of the Treasurer, for the purchase of the building erected for the use of the Students, together with the avails of the house in Edgefield, and so much of the Gillison Fund as is necessary, shall be appropriated to the purchase of the said building, and the houses and lands adjacent, owned by the Professors, at the original cost, provided this does not exceed a fair valuation, and that the moneys thus deducted, from the Gillison Fund shall be restored so soon as the Convention shall have it in their power to do so.

The ayes and noes being called for, on this resolution, it was negatived by the following vote,—Ayes,—Dargan, Peebles, Johnson, Duncan, Brisbane, Robert, Jones, Fuller, Fripp, Gillison, M'Bride, Pouncey, Furman, Whitaker,—14.

Noes,—Manly, Miller, Gantt, Lide, Mims, Wilkinson, Chiles, Watkins, Rudolph, Curry, Devour, Talbert, Peebles, W. A. Lawton, A. J. Lawton, Brookes, Estes, Bailey, Reynolds, M'Kellar, Hodges, Mendenhall, Harrington, Pitts,—24.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to close the purchase of the building for the use of the Students of the Furman Theological Institution, at once, at its fair valuation, provided this does not exceed original cost and a lawful title can be executed to the Convention.

The following brethren were elected, to compose with the Officers, the Board of Agents, for the ensuing year: viz—W. H. Brisbane, A. J. Lawton, N. W. Hodges, Z. Rudolph, Sen. J. A. Pouncey, and J. B. Furman.

The Committee on Accounts reported as follows:— "The Committee of Accounts to whom the Treasurer's report was referred, report, That they have had the same under consideration, and recommend that they do indulge Mr. De Votic on the judgment they have against him. They have also considered of the Treasurer's report relative to allowing to Rev. J. Hartwell rent for the building used by the Furman Theological Institution, and agree with the Treasurer that rent should be paid for the same, and concur with him in the amount, and recommend that he be paid by the Treasurer out of the Education fund, at the rate of \$200 per annum, for the time the Conven-

tion has had the use of the building. In relation to the accounts of the Treasurer, your Committee have examined them and find them well vouched, the certificates of Bank stock and Receipts have been delivered to the Secretary, agreeable to a resolution of this body.

In relation to the form of the Accounts of the Treasurer, your Committee as far as they are enabled to judge, are of opinion they are well classed, sufficiently explained, and kept in the manner desired.

Your Committee recommend that all money which it is designed should accumulate, be vested in Bank or Insurance Stock, as the Treasurer may deem most beneficial."

Resolved, that this report be accepted and concurred in, and printed with the minutes.

Voted unanimously that the thanks of the Convention are due to the friendly, hospitable inhabitants of this village and its vicinity, for their kind and liberal attention to its members and friends during the meeting.

Committed the printing and distribution of 1500 copies of these minutes to the Secretary.

And the convention adjourned with prayer, from brother Estes.

## RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

### Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution.

This institution, established in the year 1820, and commencing with but ten students, and two professors, has within 14 years grown to its present size, as the largest theological seminary belonging to Protestants in the U. S. Its students at the present time are 150 in number, under the charge of eight professors, three of whom have but recently entered upon the discharge of their duties: one of them Professor Bacon, having been president of Georgetown College, Ky.—another, Professor Eaton having held a professorship in the same institution; and the third, Professor Taylor, having been widely known as an efficient and successful teacher in other institutions. Its graduates have been 140, and 100 others have received more or less assistance from it in their preparation for the ministry, passing one or two years, and some a shorter period, within its walls.

It claims to be one of the most economical, as well as the largest among our theological seminaries. The expenses of a student, annually, for board, room, rent, and washing, as well as tuition, not exceeding \$53.50. The professors have sedulously limited their own expenses, and contented themselves with stipends narrow and inadequate. To this fact, to the self-denying sacrifices of a few among its friends and original founders, and to the rigid economy observed in all its charges, it is owing, under the favor of God, that it is now possessed of a farm of 130 acres, in the town of Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.—three large stone edifices—two for purposes of instruction, and one used as a boarding house—and yet its whole expenses from its institution until the period of its last semi-annual meeting of its directors in Nov'r. has not far exceeded \$100,000.

To provide for the health of the students, as also to aid them in procuring the funds requisite to defray their expenses in the seminary, they are engaged, at hours not interfering with their studies, in manual labor. Some are employed in the workshop of the

institution; others labor upon the farm, and several are occupied in quarrying stone.

The results of such employment are most evident and gratifying. The general health of the seminary is improved, and instances are much rarer than they formerly were, of young men whose bodily strength has been broken down by the sudden change from habits of active exercise, to those of secluded and severe study.

Where a student fails to obtain the whole amount of his bills, his notes are received in payment, at the end of each term. With the practice of the most rigid frugality, it has been impossible to avoid all debt. The institution found itself in arrears last Nov. to the amount of \$3000 to its treasurer; it has constantly now and pressing calls for admission, and before the year is completed, will probably number 200 students.

Although under the patronage and conduct of the Baptist denomination, the institution is not confined in the offer of its advantages to that community. Pious young men of evangelical churches, possessing, in the judgment of their respective churches, gifts for the ministry, and admissible to its privileges; and some students of other denominations are now in the Seminary.

It is, however, a *Theological* Institution, or in other words, does not receive young men, as do our Colleges, without reference to their religious character and destination in life. The standard of education has been continually raised, with the growing funds of the institution, and the rising demands of the churches. The course includes now a full classical one, equivalent to that afforded by most of our Colleges, in addition to a system of Theological instruction, similar to that pursued in our most approved Seminaries. It should be added, that 35 of the present students are *beneficiaries*, and that the Seminary cancels the notes of all its students, who enter the missionary field.

To that field some of its first alumni were sent. Amongst the earliest recipients of its advantages were Wade, (lately in this country) who gave to the Karens a written language, and the fearless and devoted Kincaid, who, with the gospel in his hand, is knocking at the imperial gates of Ava, and asking admission for Christ and his word. These faithful missionaries owe to the Hamilton Theological Seminary, all their literary and theological culture. In all, seven of its alumni have gone to the Burman Empire; seven to the valley of the West; and twenty of the present inmates of the Seminary are contemplating the field of Foreign Missions, as the scenes in which their years and strength shall be spent, and will, we trust, write the history of the Seminary upon the face of many lands now given over to heathenism.

The institution has been, through its whole course, the child of Providence. Having no large endowments, it has year by year lived upon the daily bread won from the confidence and charity of the churches. With its growing burdens and expanding prospects, it is compelled to make anew its appeal to the liberality of those, who love the Truth, of every name.—*Repository*.

The things which your eyes see, and which your hands touch, are shadows only, and the sounds which strikes your ear is but the rude echo of that intimate and mysterious voice which adores, prays, and groans from the bosom of creation.

For every creature groans, every creature is in travail, and struggles to be born to a new life, to pass from darkness to light, from the land of shadows to that of realities.

The sun, so brilliant and beautiful, is but the vestment, the obscure emblem of the true sun which illuminates and warms the soul.

This earth, so rich, so verdant, is but the winding-sheet of nature; for nature wastes away, descends like man into the tomb, but like him she rises again.

Under this thick covering of the body, ye resemble the traveller, who at night within his tent, sees, or fancies that he sees phantoms passing.

The real world is veiled to you. He who looks deep within himself, perceives it there as in the distance. The secret powers which sleep in him, and yet wake in a moment, hit for him a corner of that veil which time holds with his wracked hand, and the inward eye is ravished with the wonders which it contemplates.

Ye are seated upon the shore of the ocean of time, but ye penetrate not into its depths. Ye walk at evening time by the sea-side, and ye behold only the foam which the wave throws upon the beach.

To what then shall I compare you!

Ye are like the child in the womb of its mother awaiting the hour of its birth; like the butterfly in its chrysalis state struggling to leave its terrestrial prison to take its flight toward the heavens.—*Words of a Believer*.

JOHN V. I.

*Whoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ, is born of God.*

This text is sufficiently plain to prove the error of those who imagine that faith is anterior to the new birth. There are however, others who suppose that faith is a subsequent exercise of the mind to being born again. But if so, then there is a point in the experience of a converted soul, when though born again he does not exercise faith, and this certainly contradicts the plain inference to be drawn from the text, for if "whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ, is born of God," it seems evidently to follow that, whosoever believeth *not* that Jesus is the Christ is *not* born of God. And this inference is sufficiently strengthened by the fourth verse of the same chapter: "For," says the Apostle, "whosoever is born of God overcometh the world;" if then faith be subsequent to the new birth, the world is overcome before faith is exercised, whereas the latter clause of the same verse expressly says, "this is the victory that overcometh the world even our faith." Consequently faith cannot be subsequent to the new birth, and as the text itself plainly declares that it cannot be antecedent, it irresistibly follows that faith must be simultaneous with the new birth. And by logical reasoning, from the Apostle's remarks in the 4th and 5th verses, the deduction is made clear and lucid—"whosoever is born of God," says he, "overcometh the world," and "who is he that overcometh the world but he that believeth that Jesus is the son of God." As therefore, none but he who exercises faith overcometh the world, it follows as the necessary consequent that to be born again is to exercise faith on the Lord Jesus Christ. We must say, therefore, that faith is to the spiritual life what breath is to the natural, and as the birth is the commencement of natural life, so is the new birth the commencement of spiritual life of which faith is the breath. Faith being the gift of God the new birth is appropriately termed the being born of God. B.

### Interesting Correspondence.

The following letters, among other things, show us the providential steps by which the Baptist denomination in the United States were lead to engage in the holy work of Foreign Missions. It should be recollected that Rev. Luther Rice, who left this country at the same time and under the same auspices, with Mr. Judson, also soon afterwards embraced Baptist principles. While Judson entered on his missionary work, Rice returned to this country, and was successful in awakening an interest in the churches, which resulted in the formation of the Baptist Convention for Missions.—*Baptist Repository*.

The letters which we have inserted are—*one* from Mr. Judson to Messrs. Cary, Marshman and Ward, the fathers of the Baptist Mission in India, and who were then all in Calcutta; *one* from Mr. Judson to Dr. Worcester, Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; a society under whose auspices Mr. Judson set sail as a Missionary to the heathen; *one* from Mr. Judson to Dr. Bolles; and *one* on Mr. Judson's behalf, from Dr. Marshman to Dr. Baldwin. As we write these venerable names—Cary, Ward, Marshman, Worcester, Baldwin, Bolles, and Judson—the inquiry forces itself upon us with solemn import, Where now are these servants of the Lord! All but the two latter have gone to meet their reward in heaven. Carey whose death has just reached us, and who has always been an elder among the compeers of modern missions, departed last, at the "good old age" of seventy-three; and it may be that he is now making his greetings in heaven, with those who have gone before him. O, what a meeting is that! Come thou my soul into their assembly.

We give this correspondence the more willingly, because it does such ample justice to the honest integrity of Mr. Judson.—*Chp. Watchman*.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27, 1812.

To the Rev. Messrs. Cary, Marshman, and Ward.

As you have been ignorant of the late exercises of my mind on the subject of baptism, the communication which I am about to make, may occasion you some surprise.

It is now about four months, since I took the subject into serious and prayerful consideration. My inquiries commenced during my passage from America, and after much laborious research, and painful trial, which I shall not now detail, have issued in entire conviction, that the immersion of a professing believer is the only Christian Baptism.

In these exercises I have not been alone. Mrs. Judson has been engaged in a similar examination, and has come to the same conclusion. Feeling therefore, that we are in an unbaptized state, we wish to profess our faith in Christ, by being baptised in obedience to his sacred commands.

ADONIRAM JUDSON, Jr.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1, 1812.

To Rev. Dr. Worcester, Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

My change of sentiments on the subject of Baptism, is considered by my missionary brethren as incompatible with my continuing their fellow laborer in the mission, which they contemplate on the island of Madagascar;—and it will, I presume, be considered by the Board of Commissioners as equally incompat-

ible with my continuing their missionary. The Board will, undoubtedly, feel as unwilling to support a Baptist missionary, as I feel to comply with their instructions, which particularly direct us to baptize "*credible believers with their households*."

The dissolution of my connexion with the Board of Commissioners, and a separation from my dear missionary brethren, I consider most distressing consequences of my late change of sentiment, and, indeed, the most distressing events which have ever befallen me. I have now the prospect before me, of going alone to some distant island, unconnected with any Society at present existing, from which I might be furnished with assistant laborers or pecuniary support. Whether the Baptist Churches in America will compassionate my situation, I know not. I hope, therefore, that while my friends condemn what they deem a departure from the truth, they will, at least, pity me, and pray for me.

With the same sentiments of affection and respect as ever, I am, sir, your friend and servant,

ADONIRAM JUDSON, Jr.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1, 1812.

To the Reverend Lucius Bolles.

Reverend Sir,

I recollect that, during a short interview I had with you in Salem, I suggested the formation of a society among the Baptists in America for the support of Foreign Missions, in imitation of the exertion of your English brethren. Little did I then expect to be personally concerned in such attempt.

Within a few months, I have experienced an entire change of sentiment on the subject of baptism. My doubts, concerning the correctness of my former system of belief, commenced during my passage from America to this country; and after many painful trials, which none can know, but those who are taught to relinquish a system in which they had been educated, I settled down in the full persuasion that immersion of a professing believer in Christ, is the only Christian Baptism.

Mrs. Judson is united with me in this persuasion. We have signified our views and wishes to the Baptist missionaries at Serampore, and expect to be baptised in this city next Lord's day.

A separation from my missionary brethren, and a dissolution of my connexion with the Board of Commissioners, seem to be necessary consequences. The missionaries at Serampore are exerted to the utmost of their ability, in managing and supporting their extensive and complicated mission.

Under these circumstances, I look to you. Alone, in this foreign, heathen land, I make my appeal to those whom, with their permission, I will call my Baptist brethren in the U. S.

With the advice of the brethren at Serampore, I am contemplating a mission on one of the eastern islands, they have lately sent their brother Chater to Ceylon; and their brother Robinson to Java. At present Amelyns seems to present the most favorable opening. Fifty thousand souls are there perishing, without the means of life!

But should I go thither, it is a most painful reflection that I must go alone, and also uncertain of the means of support. But will trust in God. He has frequently enabled me to praise his divine goodness, and will never forsake those who put their trust in him. I am, dear sir, yours in the Lord Jesus,

ADONIRAM JUDSON, Jr.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 1, 1812.\*

Rev. Dr. Baldwin,

My Dear Brother,—By the Tartar, I hasten to drop you a few lines, to say that our dear brethren Johns and Lawson have arrived in perfect health, and have been received with affection and joy by the brethren at Serampore.

Brothers Rice, Hall and Nott, are also at our house, whether they came the day after they landed; and are weighing things relative to their future course. Their minds seem much inclined to the Isles of France, Bourbon, and Madagascar, with a view to the translation of the Scriptures into the language of the latter and, which is, perhaps, the greatest work now left untouched in these parts of the world. To this good work we have endeavored to encourage them to the utmost.

A note which brother Judson sent to brother Carey last Saturday, has occasioned much reflection among us. In it he declares his belief that Believer's Baptism alone is the doctrine of the Scriptures, and requests to be baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.

This unexpected circumstance seems to suggest many ideas. The change in the young man's mind respecting this ordinance of Christ, seems quite the effect of divine truth operating on the mind. It began when no Baptist was near, (on board ship) and when he in the conscious discharge of his duty, was examining the subject in order to maintain what he then deemed truth, on his arrival at Bengal. And so carefully did he conceal the workings of his mind from us, on his arrival, that he scarcely gave us a hint respecting them, before he sent this note to brother Carey.—This was not indeed very difficult for him to do, as we make it a point to guard against obtruding on Missionary brethren of different sentiments any conversation relative to baptism.

This change then, which I believe few who knew brother Judson, will impute to whim, or to any thing beside sincere conviction, seems to point out something relative to the duty of our Baptist brethren with you, as it relates to the cause of Missionaries. It can scarcely be expected that the Board of Commissioners, will support a Baptist missionary, who cannot of course comply with their instructions, and baptize whole households on the parents' faith; and it is certain that the young man ought not to be left to perish for want, merely because he loved the truth more than father or mother, nor be compelled to give up missionary work for want of support therein. Now, though we would certainly interfere to prevent a circumstance like this happening, (particularly as we have given our Pedo-baptist brother Newell, gone to the Isle of France, an order to draw there upon us, should he be in distress;) yet, to say nothing of the Missionary concerns already lying on us and constantly enlarging, it seems as though Providence itself were raising up this young man, that you might at least partake of the zeal of our Congregational missionary brethren around you. I would wish then that you should share in the glorious work, by supporting him. Let us do whatsoever things are lovely, and leave the reverse of these for others. After God has thus given you a Missionary of your own nation, faith, and order, without the help or knowledge of any man, let me entreat you, and Dr. Messer, and brethren Bolles and Moriarty, humbly to accept the gift.

To you I am sure I need add no more, than to beg you to give my cordial love to all our brethren around you.

I may probably write you again soon, and in the mean time remain, yours in the Lord,

JOSHUA MARSHMAN.

### The Testimony of Death Beds.

We do not attach a paramount importance to death bed scenes. It is not much more strange that a man should die, than that he should live, in delusion. The approach of death is a test of sincerity, not necessarily of truth. There is one fact however of surpassing weight in connexion with this subject. No man in clear view, of soon leaving the world, was ever known to renounce the evangelical system, his trust in a divine Redeemer, and in the efficacy of his atoning blood, for any thing approaching to Unitarianism or Universalism. A life spent in the orthodox belief was never contradicted by an avowal of an opposite belief at death. We challenge the whole world to produce such an instance. Yet how numerous the instances in which lives of Unitarian or Universalist faith, have been contradicted by a full acknowledgment of the orthodox faith at death! This fact ought to lead men to a serious examination.

### Temperance in the Navy.

A bill is on foot, and will in due time come before Congress, authorizing the Secretary to take steps for the further suppression of intemperance in the Navy. In the investigations in which the bill originated, it appeared that Commodore Rodgers never, to his knowledge, tasted ardent spirit; Commodore Chauncey has not in the last thirty years; Commodore Morris not for many years, and the Secretary of War has never tasted it.

Young men, who aspire to situations of honor, remember these examples.—A. T. Int.

### Comfort for Gin drinkers.

A medical gentleman in London met an old woman, who asked him whether he liked Gin, Rum, or Brandy, best! He replied that he was not in the habit of taking either. "What!" said the astonished querist—"What, not take Gin! I like gin best of any thing, for I have been in the hospitals and I know all about it. Gin only eats off the skin of the liver; rum fills it up like a sponge; but brandy eats holes into it that I could put my finger in."

### Memoir of Professor Rostan.

We are gratified to learn, that materials are now collecting for a memoir of this excellent and learned servant of Jesus Christ; and in the course of a few months will be placed at the disposal of some person qualified to arrange them for the public eye.—Baptist Repository.

The Reverend JOSEPH T. ROBERT, M. D., has accepted the call to the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church at Robertville, in this State. His ordination is to take place on the 4th Lord's day in this month; at which time a Four Days' Meeting will be held, commencing on the previous Thursday, with fasting and prayer. The following ministers have been invited to form the Presbytery on that occasion, viz. brethren R. Fuller, Jesse Green, Jos. J. Lawton, W. A. Lawton, and Brisham.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 17, 1835.

We presume no apology is due to our readers for occupying so many of our columns with the Minutes of the Baptist Convention of this State. As Baptists and as Christians, we ought to feel a deep interest in the operations of this highly important body; and although it is a source of deep regret that our Baptist Brethren in this State have not been united in giving countenance to, and supporting the Convention, we trust that prejudice has been so far removed, that our Churches are now disposed to inquire dispassionately into the objects which engage the attention of this body. The Corresponding Letter from the Salaria Association which we heard read in Convention, gives us the hope that that respectable body will soon be prepared to become a constituent. And indeed we were surprised, after hearing such a Letter, not to find an application for admission, inasmuch as it highly commends the objects and design of the Convention. We hope our dear Brethren of that and other Associations in the State, who have not yet joined us, will this year take it into serious and prayerful consideration, whether they ought not as Christians, benevolent Christians, to take part in the charitable operations of this Christian Institution, and we trust they will be prepared to send up Delegates to meet the Convention at their next session.

The bad state of Dr. HOOVER's health obliges him to decline a Professorship in the Furman Theological Institution.

Since it is the pleasure of the Lord, that the work of evangelizing the world must be effected by human instrumentality; and since it is the high prerogative of the Christian, to be the most efficient instrument in this great work, it certainly behoves the Christian professor to watch the signs of the times, that he may take such a share of benevolent labor, as he may judge of best adaptation, to consummate the object of Christian enterprise.— Ignorant of the passing events in the history of the world, and consequently unacquainted with the peculiar wants of Zion, he either settles down a cold hearted inert professor, or so disposes his benevolence as oftentimes to fail of the end he designs. Thus, from want of some ready vehicle of communication, by which important religious intelligence may be gained, and efficient measures accordingly adopted, the Christian community too often lose the best opportunities for advancing the interests of Zion. Wherever such intelligence is readily communicated, the church is most prosperous, and Christians are most actively employed in the great work to which they are called, whilst in other parts a fatal insensibility to the great interests of the general church unhappily prevails. Ignorance is the source of immense evil, both passively and actively; and that, in every relation of life but in the church, it is peculiarly ruinous. The relation of the Christian to the church is one that involves immense responsibility, and whether he fold his hand in indolence, or be precipitately active, he exerts an influence deleterious and ruinous, in proportion to the importance of the duty neglected, or the error adopted. And since every step the christian takes, or every christian duty he neglects has an important bearing on eternity, it certainly demands a serious consideration, whether he should not secure to himself some means of determining the course of conduct the exigency of the times requires him to pursue. It may here be asked, does not the Bible teach enough? To this, the obvious reply is, that the Bible so states its rules and principles in many respects, that the manner or propriety of their application can only be determined by a knowledge of passing events. Nor is it

any reflection against the Book of God, that it does not teach every thing important to be known, because we know that if the bible had entered into a detail of all the duties that would ever be required of any and every man, individually, it must have been too voluminous a work for circulation, and too extensive for any man to think of perusing entirely; and so it must have failed of the design for which it has been given us.

If no other argument could be advanced for the circulation of religious newspapers than the above, this one consideration ought to induce a Christian man not only to esteem it a privilege to take a paper, but to regard it as his imperative duty. If the acquisition of the knowledge of passing events, will assist us in fulfilling the duties the Bible requires us to perform, God forbid that we should neglect the means of acquiring such knowledge, and more especially if such neglect is to find an apology in penuriousness! For there are few men in this country so poor as not to be able to save in the course of a year from unnecessary expenditure, the small sum required for this important purpose. But who will decline his subscription to a paper, that knows any thing of the influence, intellectual and moral, which it is calculated to exert on the head, and on the members of a family?— When relieved from the business and cares of the day, the family gather about the fire-side, and the parent draws from his pocket the Intelligence which the last mail brought, and then what a happy evening do those parents and children enjoy in the domestic circle! Here is something, which, while it entertains and diverts, is calculated to encourage to benevolent action; to enoble the mind, to strengthen the understanding, and to qualify for social intercourse; and the christian father, as he directs the attention of his children to those interesting facts and important doctrines about which they are reading, feels a secret satisfaction in having this effective means of training up these dear objects of his affection and solicitude, in the ways of the Lord. Children thus early imbibing wholesome sentiments, will in most cases grow up an honor to their parents, and may be expected to take part in future life, in those active enterprises of Christian benevolence, which secure to themselves, happiness, whilst they confer happiness on others. How much better is it to be thus raised, than to grow up with contracted views and ignoble souls. It is the prerogative of man to be superior to the brute, but to be superior he must have knowledge.

But if a paper be useful at all, it is most useful when best adapted to the character and wants of the people among whom it circulates. It may be comforting, and encouraging, and highly profitable to our own souls, to read papers published at a distance, but it must be immeasurably more useful to have access to those facts, and to be acquainted with those matters which bear an immediate relation to ourselves, and which exhibit to us the relation which we bear to the various objects of our direct concern. Unlike some other denominations, which have their churches united in a consolidated government, we have no union but that of a common faith and fraternal love, and whilst they may support a paper adapted to the security of their form of government, equally applicable to all parts of the United States, wheresoever it may be published, we have so independent a church government, that we cannot well unite with other States, so as to adapt a paper at a distance to our local necessities equally as well as one strictly our own. That a paper for our denomination, in our own State, is needed, has already been so well considered, by others better qualified than ourselves to furnish a judgment, that we regard their opinion a good reason why the effort should be made to establish one; but when to this we add our own observation of the wants of the South-Carolina Baptists, made in travelling extensively through the State, we cannot forbear to say, that the importance of the measure weighs heavily on our mind. Were it decorous, and did our limits ad-

mit, we might urge considerations in detail, to prove the value of such an establishment. That we feel the importance of this object ourselves, is evident from the part we take in the enterprise, and our own convictions on the subject are manifested by the zeal with which we engage in the work. Notwithstanding the evident apathy of our brethren generally, and the decided apprehension that pecuniary loss may attend our efforts, we press forward with the hope of inducing our Baptist brethren to become a reading people; and if we can effect this object, however we might suffer in a pecuniary point of view, we shall feel that our reward is great. It is the benevolence of the enterprise that nerves our arm, and animates our zeal, and to use the language of a pious friend, if we can succeed, "success will be glorious." Thus impressed, we have come forward, in the absence of some one more worthy of the place of editor than ourselves; and we now affectionately call upon our Baptist brethren to support the Southern Baptist and General Intelligencer. And we ask you Brethren, will you not do your part to sustain us? Or shall it be said that 33,000 Baptists, and they South-Carolinians, cannot sustain a religious newspaper? "Oh tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon!" For the credit of our denomination, as we esteem ourselves the witnesses for the truth, the defenders of the faith once delivered to the saints, let us not allow it to be said, that when a Baptist Minister making personal sacrifices, engages in such a work, his own Baptist brethren have not energy or liberality enough to bid him *God speed*. But we hope better things of our brethren, and it is with this hope we feel encouraged to make this appeal. 'Tis true we are comparatively unknown, at least so far as our qualifications for this important undertaking are concerned, but is it not better to run the risk of doing good than the risk of neglecting good? The injury that may result from a failure on our part, cannot certainly be as unwholesome as a failure arising from the apathy of a whole denomination. Let our brethren exert themselves in seconding this effort of benevolence, and leave the consequences to God; and let success or failure be the result, still our reward will be the consciousness of having done our best to effect a charitable object.

But before we close this article, we must take the opportunity to express our gratitude for the patronage already extended to us; and for the recommendations of our paper by the Conventions and Associations. We are also happy to inform our friends, that our subscription list increases daily, and we are much encouraged by the favorable notices taken of our two first numbers, both by subscribers in this city and in the country.

In conclusion, we would remind our brethren who promised to write for the Southern Baptist, that we are now much in want of their assistance; and we hope all of our friends, who are capable, will devote a portion of their time to this object. Short pieces will be generally most acceptable, unless on subjects of unusual interest. Let them be written with care, and with some regard to literary taste.

### The Christian Library.

We hail with pleasure any enterprise whose prominent object is the diffusion of knowledge, and it is a characteristic of the present age, with which we are peculiarly gratified, that Works, Literary, Scientific, Moral, and Religious, are published at so cheap a rate as to be within the reach of every man. But among the variety of improvements of the present time, we know of few more deserving of public patronage than the "CHRISTIAN LIBRARY," and we have no hesitation in recommending to our readers, if they are desirous of accumulating a good religious library, on an economical plan,

to subscribe for this work, the prospectus of which we give below. We also take the opportunity of making it known, that Mr. Calvin Horr, a licensed minister of the Baptist Church, and a Student of the Hamilton Institution, in New-York, whose want of health obliges him to visit the South, is now in this City, and as the accredited Agent for the "Christian Library," will be happy to take up subscriptions for this Work.

### Prospectus.

THE subscriber commenced on the 21st July, the publication of a weekly Journal, under the title of THE CHRISTIAN LIBRARY, having for its object the republication of valuable religious works, on a plan hitherto unpractised to any extent in this country.

In regard to the religious character of the work, the publisher intends to deal impartially with the different classes of Christians, by selecting the works of their most approved writers; avoiding those of a controversial character, but not suppressing the distinctive peculiarities of any. The selections will be made under the supervision of a committee of Clergymen in New-York, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. JONATHAN GOING, of the Baptist Church; JOHN M. KREBS, of the Presbyterian Church, JOHN F. SCHROEDER, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and JOHN TACKABERRY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These names, which the publisher has obtained permission to use, will be a sufficient guarantee for his impartiality. No work will be published without the approbation of them all.

Each number will contain 16 quarto pages, on fine royal paper and new type, neatly done up with a printed cover. Price Six Cents a number, payable on delivery, or Three Dollars a year in advance.

Fifty-two numbers will make a volume of 832 quarto pages, containing an amount of matter from the pens of the most eminent Christian writers, for three dollars a year, that cannot be purchased for less than thirty dollars in any other form. A title page and index will be given at the close of each volume.

It is in contemplation to establish agencies in most of the large towns and cities throughout the United States, by which arrangement the numbers will be delivered on the same terms as in this city. Country subscribers can have it regularly sent by mail, at three dollars a year in advance.

Any person obtaining five regular subscribers, and paying in advance, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. New-York, Oct. 20, 1834.

THOMAS GEORGE, Jr.

✍ We request our Agricultural friends, to send us occasionally the results of their observations and experience, in the various branches of their agricultural pursuits. As we are, emphatically, an agricultural people, a part of our paper shall be devoted to communications on that subject, which may be useful to Planters.

From late accounts we learn that in most of the West-India Islands, disturbances have taken place among the coloured population. At Demarara the Governor had been compelled to execute one of the Negroes. Disturbances at Trinidad were serious. At St. Kitts, Tortola and St. Thomas's there had also been difficulties with the Blacks. In Grenada, several young men of colour, had been exciting the negroes to attack the white population, and had publicly insulted some of the Magistrates. We learn, however, that tranquillity was being generally restored.

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

## Twenty Third Congress.—2d Session.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1835.  
SENATE.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. FRANKLIN, its clerk, stating that the House had passed a joint resolution, expressing the thanks of Congress to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for the Oration pronounced by him on the life and character of LAFAYETTE, and asking a copy for publication; and

On motion of Mr. Clay, the resolution was concurred in.

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed.

The bill for the completion of the military barracks at New Orleans.

The bill providing for the legal adjudication and settlement of claims to lands therein mentioned.

[This bill was introduced, on leave, by Mr PORTER, of Louisiana, and provides for the settlement of land claims in that State, under the grants to the Marquis of Maison Rouge, Baron Bastrop, and others.]

The following bills were severally read the second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

The bill to provide for the enlistment of boys in the naval service.

The bill to change the title of certain officers of the navy.

The bill to exempt merchandize imported into the U. S. from the operations of the act of May, 1828, entitled an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, was then taken up, as in Committee of the Whole;

After some discussion, the bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. Hill asked for the yeas and nays on the question of the engrossment of the bill, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken on the engrossment, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Bell, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—20.

NAVS—Messrs Benton, Bibb, Black, Brown, Calhoun, Grundy, Hill, King, of Ala., King, of Ga., Leigh, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, White, Wright—19.

The bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash river was then taken up for consideration, as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hendricks made some remarks in support of the bill.

Mr. Hill moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived.

Mr. Hill then called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Poindexter said, there was no difficulty in his mind in voting for this bill, other than that it was understood to have been introduced to remove the objections of the President to the improvements on the Wabash. He wished it to be understood, that he had no such scruples as those of the President on that subject, and that he would not, by a vote of his, coun-

tenance so senseless a distinction as that between a river where there was a port of entry, and where there was none. The President himself, said Mr. P., had signed a bill for clearing out the raft on Red River, where there was nothing but wolves and bears, for miles above the improvement. The President had signed other bills for improvements, and what animals might be benefited by them he did not know. As to the President's refusal to sign a bill for the improvement of the Wabash, until a port of entry was established on the river, it was one of those senseless distinctions that might suit the school of a certain class of politicians, but would find no countenance from him.

The question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Benton, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kane, Kent, Knight, Linn, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Robbins, Robinson, Silsbee, Smith, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—22.

NAVS—Messrs Bibb, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Grundy, Hill, King, of Ala., King, of Ga., Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Preston, Shepley, Talmadge, White, Wright—18.

The Senate then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1835. Read twice and committed.

Mr. Polk, from the same Com., reported a bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the U. S., heretofore commenced, for the year 1835. Read twice.

Mr. Polk, from the same Com., reported a bill to authorize the proper officers of the Treasury Department, to credit the account of the Treasurer of the U. S., with the amount of unavailable funds standing to his debt on the books of the treasury, and to transfer the amount to the debts of the banks, and individuals indebted for the same.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Depot at Brunswick, in the State of Georgia.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Gamble, was ordered to lie on the table for one day:

Resolved, That the Sec. of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House, whether, in his opinion, it is practicable or convenient for that department to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public monies of the U. S., without the agency of a bank or banks, and, if so, to report to this House the best mode, in his opinion, by which that object can be accomplished.

Mr. Gamble asked for its consideration then. The subject, which must very soon come up before them, required that they should have all possible light on the subject.

Mr. Polk said, that if the hon. gentleman referred to the Report of the Sec. of the Treas., they would find all the information sought by his resolution; he would there find it stated that no Bank of the U. S. was necessary; that the present system was fully adequate to transact all the fiscal operations of the country; and that it was no longer an 'experiment.'

Mr. Gamble said, in reply, that the Secretary's re-

port was not satisfactory to him. He wished to know whether they could not do without a bank of any kind. If they were to have a bank, let it be the Government's own Bank; and have no connection with any other. He had been led to offer this resolution, by the sentiments contained in the President's message in 1830. Many projects had been made, but the plan there laid down came nearer to his ideas than any other. As to the Bank of the U. S. it was now to be presumed, had gone down; this was the time, if necessary to establish one of their own; to create an agent of their own. He would uphold no connection with State Banks. If the House would not agree to consider then, it must, of course, lie over one day; but he hoped the resolution would be considered at once, and adopted.

Mr. Cambreleng admitted that the object proposed in the resolution was of very great importance; but he believed that it would be found amply, although incidentally, discussed, in the able report presented by the Sec. of the Treas. at the commencement of the session. There was not, however, any great objection, in permitting the resolution to go to the Treasury department, although when it did go there, he apprehended that the only result would be a flat answer from the Secretary, in which he would refer the H. for the information sought for to the report he had previously made. He was unwilling to anticipate discussion upon this very important subject, but he might state, for his own part, that it would be utterly impossible, at the present time, to transact the fiscal affairs of the nation, as contemplated by the resolution, without the agency of some bank or banks. And as to the other suggestions of the hon. member, in regard to a Treasury bank, he believed that it was not a plan which would receive any countenance from a majority of this, or the other branch of the legislature.

Mr. Clayton rose to make some remarks, but was interrupted by Mr. E. Whittlesey, on whose motion the House proceeded to the order of the day, which were private bills.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1835.

The resolution offered by Mr. Gamble, on the preceding day, calling for the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the practicability of keeping and disbursing the public monies, without the agency of a bank, was taken up.

A discussion ensued thereon, Messrs. Clayton and Allen supporting the resolution; and Messrs. Polk and Fillmore opposing it.

Mr. Ewing, of Indiana, submitted an amendment, providing for the appointment "of a select committee, to consist of one member from each State," to inquire into the subject of the resolution, and spoke at considerable length in support of his amendment.

Mr. Seaborn Jones opposed the resolution; and, on motion of Mr. M'Kimm, it was laid on the table.

The ayes and noes were taken. Ayes 106; Noes, 84.

Various communications were presented by the speaker; and several resolutions offered; after which the House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The bill for the relief of Susan Decatur, was postponed till Friday week, after some discussion.

Several other bills were acted upon; and at half past 3 o'clock,

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1835.

SENATE.

Mr. Calhoun, of S. C. submitted the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of Executive patronage; the circumstances which have contributed to its great increase of late; the expediency and practicability of reducing the same, and the means of such reduction; and that they have leave to report by bill, or otherwise.

The following bills were read a third time, and passed.

The bill for the enlistment of boys into the naval service of the U. S.

A bill to change the title of certain officers in the army.

On the bill to refund certain duties, paid previous to the 31st Dec. 1828, being taken up,

Mr. Benton rose in opposition to the provisions of Mr. Bell, and moved that it be recommitted, with instructions to inquire what would be the probable amount which the Treasury would have to refund; whether the treasury was in a condition to make such a payment; and if not, by what means the money was to be obtained—by loan or otherwise.

A discussion arose, in which Messrs. Benton, Webster, Silsbee, Buchanan and Wright participated. The bill was re-committed, without instructions.

Mr. Robins, the French spoliation bill having been taken up, addressed the Senate at large in favour of the bill, and had not concluded when

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Gamble, lies one day:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to digest, and prepare, and communicate to this House a detailed plan by which the public revenue of the U. S. may be collected, safely kept, and disbursed without the agency of a bank or banks, either State or National.

Mr. Gordon asked the unanimous consent of the House to submit a motion to print an amendment which he intended to offer to the bill regulating the deposits of public money in the local banks, which was objected to.

Mr. Gordon then moved the suspension of the rule, which was agreed to; and the amendment was submitted, read, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolution, offered on Saturday by Mr. Chilton, was taken up for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the subject, and report their opinion to this House, of the most equal and just mode of applying the revenues of the country, to such works of public improvement within the respective States of this Union, as may be necessary for facilitating our commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States. And that they, moreover, report their opinion of the best and most practicable mode of ascertaining and determining the nationality and importance of such improvements as may be proposed within the said several States.

Mr. Chilton rose, and spoke in support of the resolution about half an hour, when he gave way to

Mr. Wise, on whose motion the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

Mr. Clay enquired, if the bill to reduce and graduate the prices of the public lands, which had been made the special order of the day, were not entitled to procedure on this day?

The Speaker said, that the unfinished business, being the bill to regulate the pay of the officers of the Navy, was next in order.

#### NAVY BILL.

The amendment offered by Mr. R. M. Johnson, for increasing the pay of passed Midshipman to \$750, when on service; and to \$600, when on other duty, was adopted.

Mr. Gannett renewed his former motion, to average the pay of clerks in navy yards, and first clerks of commandants to navy yards, from \$900 to \$1100.

Mr. Allan, of Va., spoke at considerable length, in opposition to the amendment of the committee.

After which, Mr. Mann, of N. Y. offered an amendment, "instructing the committee to which it was proposed to refer the bill, to report a bill equalizing the pay of the officers of the army and navy."

Mr. Mann said, he was prepared to address the House, but if it were the pleasure of the House to adjourn, he would postpone them.

Mr. M. then made the motion of adjournment, and, at 5 o'clock,

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 6, 1835.

#### SENATE.

Mr. Clay, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred that part of the President's Message, which relates to our relation with France, and especially to the indemnity of five millions due from the government of France, presented a report on the subject from that Committee.

The report was read by Mr. Clay,

After the reading of the report, which occupied about an hour and a quarter, the report and appended resolution, disapproving the measure proposed by the President, were made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

After considerable discussion on the question of printing, 20,000 extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed, by a vote of 26 to 19.

The French Spoliation Bill was postponed till tomorrow, at the request of Mr. Wright.

Mr. Calhoun's resolution for appointing a Special Committee, to take into consideration the subject of Executive patronage, was considered and adopted.

Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Southard, King, of Ga. Bibb and Benton, were chosen as said committee.

After the transaction of some more ordinary business, including the introduction, first and second reading, and reference of a bill allowing interest to the States for advances in the last war,

The Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various reports were made from the standing committees of the House, by Messrs. Brown, Foster, E. Whittlesey, Clayton, Williams, Clay, White, R. M. Johnson, and Carr of Indiana—also by Mr. Hubbard, from the joint committee, appointed on the subject of Mr. J. Q. Adams's oration on the life and character of La Fayette. The thanks of Congress to Mr. A. were read; also that gentleman's answer. Mr. Pearce moved the printing of ten thousand copies; Mr. Pinckney, twenty thousand; Mr. Brown, fifty thousand; Mr. Evans suggested that it ought to be in a

manner superior to the ordinary documents of the House; and moved, therefore, that the superintendence of the printing should be left to the committee on the subject, appointed on the part of the House; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby authorized and instructed, to ascertain the amount of fuel that may be necessary for the immediate relief of the suffering poor of Washington, and to place the same at the disposal of the Corporation, for that purpose.

It was agreed to; ayes 65, noes 60.

The resolution of Mr. Chilton, with regard to the mode of disbursing the revenue, &c. then came up, and Mr. C. resumed his remarks.

Mr. Chilton was still speaking, when, on motion of Mr. Clay, of Ala., the House took up the unfinished business.

A message was received from the President of the U. S., through A. J. Donelson, his Secretary, relative to the adjustment of claims of citizens of the U. S., on the Mexican Government; which, on motion of Mr. Clay, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A message was also received, from the President, in answer to the resolution of the House of the 27th ult., stating, that in the present state of the negotiations pending between the Governments of the U. S. and Great Britain, in respect to the north eastern boundary, it would be incompatible with the interests of the country, to furnish the communications called for by the resolution; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House took up the bill to equalize the pay of the officers of the Navy; the question before the House being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Allen, of Va., with the amendment made thereto by Mr. Mann, of N. Y., viz: "that the bill be re-committed to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with instructions to report a bill to equalize the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy."

Mr. Mann addressed the House at length in support of his amendment, which was finally withdrawn, and

Mr. Jones moved to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to report in lieu thereof a bill which he presented to the House, and which was read. It proposed among other things, to establish the ranks of admirals, and vice-admirals.

Mr. Jones then moved the printing of his amendment.

Mr. Gillett, of New York, moved the printing likewise, together with that amendment, the bill as it then stood.

The question being taken, there appeared—ayes 66; noes 55.

Mr. Wise then moved an adjournment, which prevailed, and

The House, at half past 3, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1835.

#### SENATE.

In addition to the transaction of ordinary business, Mr. Clay presented the reply of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, to the application for a copy of his oration on Lafayette, 10,000 copies of which were ordered to be printed.

The bill to establish the northern boundary of the

State of Ohio, after an animated debate, was finally passed.

The French Spoilation Bill, for the accommodation of Messrs. Wright and Bibb was postponed.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of petitions and memorials were presented, and referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, for the year 1835, which, on motion of Mr. Polk, was referred to the Committee of the whole House, on the state of the Union.

Mr. Hamer submitted a resolution, directing the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution, as to limit the terms of service of the Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts to a term of years.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, asked for the present consideration of the resolution; and

Mr. Mardis called for the yeas and nays on that question.

Mr. Williams moved for a call of the House, but the House having refused to second it, the question, on consideration, was then decided in the negative; yeas 85, nays 90.

Mr. Chilton resumed his remarks on the resolution submitted by him.

After Mr. Chilton had proceeded for a short time in his remarks, the House proceeded, on motion of Mr. Watmough, to the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the Navy Pay Bill; which was discussed, and various amendments proposed.

At half past three, on motion of Mr. Hardin, the House adjourned.

No final action was taken on the bill.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1835.

#### SENATE.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the U. States, in regard to the election of President and Vice-President, was read a second time, considered as in Committee of the Whole, and, on motion of Mr. Kent, it was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday two weeks.

The special order was now taken up.

The bill to indemnify American citizens for French Spoliations, committed on their Commerce, prior to 1800.

Mr. Wright addressed the Senate at large in opposition to the bill.

Mr. King, of Ga., followed Mr. Wright, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Bibb renewed the expression of his desire to assign, in few words, the reasons for the vote which he should give on the bill; but the hour being late

The Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Taylor, of N. Y., rose, and moved a reconsideration of the vote, by which the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Hamer, was then refused to be considered by the House,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the U. S. so as to limit the service of the Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts to a term of years.

Mr. Evans suggested to the hon. member, that as the resolution could be offered, over and over again, the motion to reconsider was unnecessary.

Mr. Taylor persisting in his motion,

Mr. Harden desired to explain the motives by which he was actuated, in voting for the consideration of the resolution on the previous day. He was not in favor of limiting the tenure by which these Judges held their offices, but he was in favor of any proposition, by which, when these Judges arrived at the age of 60 or 65, or 70, that they shall then be compelled to abdicate their seats on the bench. Without meaning in the slightest degree, to cast any reflection upon the present judges of the supreme court, he might be permitted to state, that there were at present on that bench, two judges, whose respective ages were between 80 and 90—nearer the latter than the former, one of whom—and he again begged to disclaim any personal disrespect to the individual whilst making the observation, owing to deafness for the last ten years was incapable of deriving much benefit from the arguments offered by the advocates in that court. He might venture to say there were few persons of any age, who might not derive additional benefit from hearing the arguments of others. It was therefore his intention to amend the resolution.

The Speaker interposed, and said it was not in order to discuss the merits on a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Williams called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The House decided to reconsider the vote; yeas 97, nays 92.

Mr. Harden resumed his remarks.

Mr. Rencher rose to a question of order, and inquired whether the effect of the motion to reconsider, was only to place the resolution in the position in which it stood, when the hon. member from Maine, (Mr. Evans) called for the question of consideration.

The Speaker decided that, by the 5th rule of the House the question was put, and substantially had the effect of determining that the House would then consider it.

After a desultory conversation as to the point of order, in which Messrs. Rencher, Wise and Mercer participated.

Mr. Harden, of Kentucky, said he only wished to inform the House that his intention was, when he came to vote, not to vote that the judges should be eligible for a certain number of years, and afterwards be eligible to some other office; but that at a certain age, they should leave and never come back again. Whether that age should be 60, 65, or 70, did not seem to him important. His only object was, that there should be a definite age fixed, at which the judges should leave the bench, and this was the object of the amendment he proposed.

The amendment which was in the following words was then read: "and that the committee be instructed also to inquire at what age the said judges should be rendered incompetent to serve."

Mr. Hamer then said, that he accepted the amendment.

Mr. Vance, of Ohio, then moved the following amendment:

"And that the said committee be instructed also to inquire into the expediency of so far amending the Constitution as to prohibit the President of the U. S. removing any person from office, without the concurrence of the Senate of the U. S.,

And on this amendment, Mr. Vance called for the yeas and nays.

When on motion of Mr. Parker:

The House proceeded to the order of the day.

An act, to improve the navigation of the Wabash River; read twice, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1835.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, leave was granted to the Post Office Committee to sit while the Senate was in session.

The bill of indemnity for French spoliations prior to 1800, was taken up.

Mr. Benton spoke in opposition to the bill.

After Mr. B. had concluded at a late hour,

Mr. Webster remarked, that as no other Senator appeared desirous of saying anything farther on the subject of the bill he was prepared to perform the duty, which now naturally devolved on him, of replying to the objections which had been made against the bill, either now, to-morrow, or on Monday; (Monday, Monday, was reiterated by several voices) and as the general wish, Mr. W. continued, appeared to be to defer the bill till Monday, he now moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

The Senate now spent some time in Executive business, and then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Foster from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the removal of the District Court of the United States from Natchez to Jackson in the State of Mississippi.

By unanimous consent it was engrossed, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Heath, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of a special mission to Europe for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain some modification of the quarantine regulations in force there.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of disposing at public sale or otherwise, of so much of the unoccupied ground in the City of Washington as may be consistent with the public interest and convenience in reference to public buildings, and appropriating the avails towards the payment of the interest and the extinguishment of the debt of the Corporation of Washington contracted pursuant to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the several Corporations of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved 24th May, 1828.

The joint resolution, authorizing Jared Sparks to retain possession of the papers of the late General Washington, and authorizing the Secretary of State, to pay over to Mr. Washington from whom they were purchased, the balance of the sum, ordered by Congress, to be paid for them, viz. \$5,000, &c., Coming up as the unfinished business on the Speaker's table.

The question thereon being, shall the resolution pass?

It was opposed by Messrs. Gillett, Parker, Vanderpoel, Jones, and Clayton; and advocated by Messrs. E. Everett, Blair, and Minor.

Mr. Vinton moved some verbal amendments, which were objected to.

Mr. Wagner called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the question having been taken, The joint resolution was rejected. Yeas, 87, Nays, 101.

AN ACT,

To amend the Laws in relation to Slaves and free persons of color.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, if any person shall hereafter teach any slave to read or write, or shall aid or assist in teaching slaves to read or write, or cause or procure any slave to be taught to read or write; such person, if a free white person, upon conviction thereof, shall for each and every offence against this act be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned more than six months, or if a free person of color, shall be whipped not exceeding fifty lashes, and fined not exceeding fifty dollars, at the direction of magistrates and freeholders before which such free persons of color is tried; and if a slave, shall be whipped at the discretion of the court not exceeding fifty lashes; the informer to be entitled to one half of the fine, and to be a competent witness, and if any free person of color or slave shall keep any school or other place of instruction, for teaching any slave or free person of color to read or write, such free person of color or slave, shall be liable to the same fine, imprisonment and corporal punishment, as are by this section imposed and inflicted on free persons of color and slaves, for teaching slaves to read or write.

Sec. 2. If any person shall employ or keep as a clerk, any slave or free person of color, or shall permit any slave or free person of color to act as a clerk or salesman, in or about any shop, store, or house used for trading, such person shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for each and every offence; not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding six months; the informer to be a competent witness, and to be entitled to one half the fine.

Sec. 3. If any free white person, being a distiller, vender or retailer of spirituous liquors, shall sell, exchange, give, or in any otherwise deliver any spirituous liquors to any slave, except upon the written and express order of the owner, or person having the care and management of such slave, such person, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, and be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars; and any free person of color, or slave, shall for such and every such offence, incur the penalties prescribed for free persons of color or slaves, for teaching slaves to read or write.

Sec. 4. No license shall hereafter be granted for retailing spirituous liquors, or keeping tavern, by any board of commissioners of roads or corporation having power to grant such license, nor shall any permit be given, by any clerk of any such board or corporation, unless such applicant shall have first taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation on first application for a license after the passing of this act, which oath shall be taken before a magistrate duly qualified to administer the same, and be duly certified by him, and be by the applicant filed with the papers of the board or corporation as the case may be, to wit:

"I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will not direct-

ly or indirectly, during the period for which I may receive a license to retail spirituous liquors or keep tavern, sell, give, exchange, barter, or in any otherwise deliver any spirituous liquors to any slave or slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the laws for the preventing the selling, giving or delivering of spirituous liquors to slaves—so help me God!"

And upon every subsequent application for such license, such person in addition to the above oath or affirmation, shall in like manner, take and file the following additional oath:

"And I do further swear or affirm, that I have not, directly or indirectly at any time since the taking out of my last license, sold, given, exchanged, bartered, or in any otherwise, delivered any spirituous liquors to any slave, nor have I directly or indirectly traded, trafficked or dealt with any slave, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the laws to prevent the selling, giving, bartering, or delivering of spirituous liquors to slaves; and the dealing, trading and trafficking with the same—so help me God!"

Sec. 5. Upon the trial of any person, having the use and occupation of any shop, store or house of any kind, used for dealing, trading and trafficking, indicted for dealing, trading or trafficking with any slave or slaves, without a permit so to deal, trade or traffic, from under the hand of the owner, or person having the care and management of such slave, it shall be sufficient for the conviction of such person, to prove upon the charge of buying from such slave, that the slave entered such shop, store, or house, used for trading, with the article, or articles charged in the indictment to have been sold to such defendant, and left the said shop, store, or house, used for trading, without the same; and upon the charge for selling to said slave, any articles charged in said indictment, it shall be sufficient evidence of such sale, to prove that said slave entered said store, shop, or house, used for trading, without said article, and left the said store, shop, or house, with such articles

Sec. 6. If any white person shall game with any free negro, person of color, or slave, or shall bet on any game played, wherein one of the parties is a free negro, person of color, or slave, or shall be willingly present, aiding and abetting, where any game of chance is played, as aforesaid, such person, upon conviction thereof by indictment, shall be whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, and fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court trying such a person.

Sec. 7. This Act shall take effect from the 1st day of April next.

In the Senate House, the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

H. DEAS, President of the Senate.  
PATRICK NOBLE, Speaker  
of the House of Representatives.

**IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.**—We understand that letters received in this city, from Washington, state that Judge WAYNE, a member of the House of Representatives from Georgia, has been nominated to the Senate by the President, to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Wm. JOHNSON, and that the Senate have confirmed the same.

### GENERAL MISCELLANY.

Mr. ELLIOTT, the Aeronaut, who a short time since afforded so much entertainment to the citizens of Charleston by his successful and brilliant ascensions in his balloon, has recently met with a serious calamity in New-Orleans. His first ascension in that city is said to have been very splendid; but in his second attempt his balloon was caught among the rigging of a ship, having previously come in contact with a chimney, and Mr. Elliott had the misfortune to get his thigh so fractured that a piece of bone five inches long was forced through his clothing. Hopes of his recovery were, however, entertained. It is a remarkable fact that this attempt was made on the Lord's day, and in the presence of an immense crowd. God, however, would not suffer his holy day to be profaned with impunity; but, whilst humanity demands sympathy for the unfortunate, we are nevertheless constrained to admit that if justice had received full retribution, the punishment would have been yet more severe, and the judgment of God more awfully displayed.

We are informed on unquestionable authority, that the Asiatic Cholera still lingers upon the Savannah River. A decided case occurred but the last week on the Carolina side. We understand also, that it had not, a short time since, entirely disappeared on the Ogechee River. We deem it proper to give this information for the benefit of the Planters.—*Mercury.*

**THE NEW-JERSEY MONOPOLY.**—Chancellor Kent has given an opinion in relation to the Straight Turnpike monopoly. He contends that the Company have a right, by virtue of their charter, which was granted in 1804, to construct a railway on their road, and that any thing in the former acts of the New-Jersey Legislature restraining said Company from the exercise of this right, is a stretch of power not warranted by the Constitution of that State. Daniel Webster concurs entirely in the same opinion.

When this link, which is between New-Brunswick and Trenton, is completed, there will be a continuous line of rail-road between this city and Washington, a distance of 240 miles, which it is calculated can be run in sixteen hours, including stoppages.

### French Treaty.

Letters have been received in this city, (says the National Intelligencer of the 6th inst.) from different citizens of the United States, public as well as private men, now in France, expressing the most decided opinion that the bill for carrying into effect the Treaty with the United States will pass the French Chambers. The proceedings in those bodies, however, as sometimes in our Congress, are slow, and occasionally dilatory; so that it seemed not to be expected that a bill would be carried through the two Chambers very early in the session. Every thing, at the latest dates, portended the passage of the bill.—*Mercury.*

**OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.**—A letter from Washington, dated 7th inst. states that the Committee of Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, had rejected, 6 to 3, a proposition offered by Mr. Wayne, authorizing reprisals in conformity to the President's recommendation. This would seem to settle the question of any war measure being sustained even in the House of Representatives.—*Cour.*

CHARLESTON PRICE CURRENT, JANUARY 17, 1885.

ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.		
Q	c.	Q c.	Q	c.	Q c.	Q	c.	Q c.
BAGGING, Hemp, 42 in. yd.	35	a 26	American Cotton, yd.	35	a 45	OIL, Tanner's, bbl.	11	a 13
Tow and Flax.	30	a 24	FISH, Herrings, bbl.	3	75 a 4	OSNABURGS, yd.	8	a 9
BALE ROPE, lb.	61	a 9	Mackerel, No. 1.	7	a 725	PORK, Mess, bbl.	13	50 a 14 50
BACON, Hams.	101	a 11	No. 2.	6	a 625	Prime.	10	a 10 5
Shoulders and Sides.	6:	a 81	No. 3.	5	a 525	Cargo.		
BEEF, New-York, bbl.			Dry Cod, cwt.	3	75 a 3	Mess, Boston.		
Prime.	61	a 61	FLOUR, Bal. H.S. sup. bbl.	0	00 a 5 50	No. 1. do.		
Cargo.	41	a 41	Philadelphus and Virginia.			PEPPER, black, lb.		8
Mess, Boston.	10	a 101	New-Orleans.	5		PIMENTO.	9	a 91
No. 1.	8	a 81	GRAIN, Corn, bush.	60	a 621	RAISINS, Malaga, bur. box.	2	50 a
No. 2.	71	a 71	Oats.	371	a 00	Muscadel.	2	25 a 3
BREAD, Navy, cwt.			Pow.	60	a 65	Bloom.	2	a 2 121
Plain.	4	a 41	GLASS, Window, 100lb.	41	a 9	RICE, 100lb.	3	121 a 3 371
Crackers.	7	a 71	GUNPOWDER, kg.	5	a 6	SUGAR, Muscovado, lb.	8	a 91
BUTTER, Goshen, prime, lb.	33	a 33	HAY, Prime Northern, 100lb.	75	a 00	Porto Rico and St. Croix.	81	a 94
Indiar.	124	a 15	IRON, Pig.			Havana white.	10	a 11
CANDLES, Spermaceti.	31	a 32	Swedes, assorted.	4	a 41	Do. brown.	71	a 84
Charleston made.	13	a 131	Russia, bar.	4	a	New-Orleans.	61	a 71
Northern.	11	a 111	Hoop, lb.	61	a 61	Leaf.	14	a 171
CHEESE, Northern.	8	a 81	Sheet.	8	a 81	Lamp.		
COFFEE, inf. to fair.	91	a 11	Nail Rods.	7	a 71	SALT, Liv. con. sack, 4 bu.	1	371 a 0 00
Good fair to prime.	12	a 13	LARD.	71	a 71	In bulk, bush.	25	a 30
Choice.	31	a 131	LEAD, Pig and Bar, 100lb.			Turks Island.	40	a 45
Porto Rico.	13	a 131	Sheet.	61	a 7	SOAP, Am. yellow, lb.	5	a 61
COTTON, Uplands, inf.	00	a 00	LIME, Stone, bbl.	1	50 a	SHOT, all sizes.	71	a 8
Ordinary to fair.	00	a 00	LUMBER, Pitch Pine, rfs, Mf.			SEGAES, Spanish, M.	14	a 16
Good fair to good.	00	a 00	Shingles, M.	3	a 5	American.	1	85 a 1 871
Prime to choice.	00	a 00	Staves, Red Oak.	14	a 15	TALLOW, American, lb.	9	a 91
Santas and Maine.	32	a 35	MOLASSES, Cuba, gal.	23	a 24	TOBACCO, Georgia.	34	a 4
Sea Island, fine.	38	a 44	New-Orleans.	00	a 28	Kentucky.	5	a 4
CORDAGE, Tanned.	9	a 10	Sugar House Tracle.			Manufactured.	8	a 13
Do. Manilla, cwt.	11	a 12	NAILS, Cut, 4d. to 20d. lb.	51	a	Cavendish.	24	a 22
DOMESTIC GOODS.			NAVY STORES.			TEAS, Bolra.	18	a 20
Shirts, brown, yd.	61	a 81	Tar, Wilmington, bbl.	1	621 a	Souchong.	30	a 40
Bleached, d.	8	a 15	Turpentine, soft.	2	50 a	Gunpowder.	75	a 60
Flaming, brown.	8	a 101	Do. Georgetown.	1	a 125	Hyson.	50	a 60
Bleached.	101	a 17	Pitch.	1	75 a 3	Young Hyson.	65	a 75
Calicoes.	9	a 15	Rosin.	1	371 a 1 50	Sewing.	25	a 30
Stripes, indigo blue.	84	a 11	Spirits Turpentine, gal.	45	a 50	WINES, Madeira, gal.	2	a 3
Checks.	7	a 16	Varnish.	4	a 25	Teneriffe, L. P.	1	a 1 25
Flies.	51	a 11	OILS, Sp. winter strained.	1	05 a 1 10	Malaga.	45	a 50
Furkins.	12	a 16	Fall strained.	90	a	Claret Bordeaux, case.	29	a 30
Bed Tick.	13	a 20	Summer strained.			Champaign, doz.	8	a 15
DUCK, Russian, belt.	15	a 21	Linned.	1	a 1 05			

BANK SHARES, STOCKS, &c.

NAMES.	Original Cost.	Present Price.	Dividend.
United States Bank Shares.	100	106 50	3.50
South-Carolina do.	45	59	1.50
State do.	100	105	3.00
Union do.	50	63	1.50
Planters' & Mechanicals do.	25	241	87
Union Insurance do.	60	81	4.00
Fire and Marine do.	66	none.	5.00
Bank do.	100	100	3.00
Santas Canal do.	570	00	20.00
State 6 per cent Stock.	100	103	
State 5 per cent do.	100	102	
City 6 per cent do.	100	102	
City 5 per cent do.	100	105 ask	
U. S. 5 per cent do.	100	none.	

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England, 5 a 61 per cent. prem.  
 France, 5f. 35 a 45 per dollar.  
 New-York, 1 60 days, 1 per cent. discount and int.  
 Boston and 30 days, 1 per cent. discount and int.  
 Philadelphia, 10 days, 1 per cent. discount and int.  
 Branch Bank rates of Exchange.—Bills on New-Orleans, and Mobile, 1 and int.; Western Offices 1 per cent. and int.; North 1 per cent. and int.; Savannah, 1 per cent. and int.; Checks on the South, par. do. South and West, 1 prem.  
 Savannah and Augusta Bank Bills, 1 per cent. discount.  
 All other Georgia Bank Bills, 1 per cent. discount.  
 North-Carolina Money, 1 per cent. discount.  
 Spanish Doubloons, 151.  
 Mexican and Colombian do. 151.  
 Heavy Guineas, 63, and Sovereigns, 641 a 4 7-8.

Charleston Market.

Cotton—During the early part of the week, there was some enquiry, particularly for prime qualities, which brought former prices; but on the common descriptions, holders were obliged to submit to a reduction. Towards the close of the week, there were but few transactions, except for small parcels to fill orders, holders not being able to obtain what they considered fair prices for large parcels. We leave our quotations for Uplands blank—referring our readers to actual sales, with the observations, that the sales made at rates under 17c. were at a reduction of from 1/2 to 1 cent on former prices; and those at 17 to 17 1/2 were for prime and extra prime qualities. The sales in all have amounted to 1950 bales, of which particulars as follows: 114 at 15; 73 at 15 1/2; 106 at 15 1/2; 248 at 16; 74 at 16 1/2; 34 at 16 1/2; 424 at 16 1/2; 154 at 16 1/2; 332 at 17; 64 at 17 1/2; and 371 at 17 1/2. In Long Cotton, sales to the amount of 300 bales took place, of which about 150 were Sea Island, of the finer description, within our quotations—35 of Mains and Santos, at from 30 to 34—the remainder, strained, at 16 to 25 cents.

Rice—Good and prime qualities have been in fair demand, at former prices. Sales of inferior to good fair; could only be effected at a reduction of 1 to 2-16.—Courier.

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