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AND

## General Intelligence.

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*From the Columbia Telescope.*

### The Governor's Message.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives:*

Before I proceed to discharge the duty of "giving to the General Assembly information of the condition of the State, and recommending to their consideration such measures as I judge necessary and expedient," I must be permitted to congratulate you on the almost unexampled prosperity by which we have been blessed as a people during the current year, and to ask that you will join me in offering up the united homage of our profound gratitude, to the great author of the universe, for this signal manifestation of his favor. Nor should our humble sense of dependence upon him be in any degree diminished by the consideration, that under his protecting Providence, this high and palmy state of temporal prosperity has been achieved by the enlightened patriotism and heroic firmness of the people of South Carolina.

Now that the stormy elements of party commotion have passed away, and our fellow citizens of every denomination, religious and political, are united as one man, in a firm and unalterable resolution, to defend and preserve their rights of property, their peculiar institutions, and the sanctuaries of their domestic firesides, against all foreign interference, by whatever pretended authority, divine or human, it may claim to be sanctioned—it may not be unprofitable to recur briefly to some of the subjects involved in our recent controversy with the Federal Government, more with a view to form a just estimate of the sources of our prosperity, with a view to the regulation of our future conduct, than with any purpose of pronouncing a judgment, either of censure or of praise, upon transactions that are past.

The magnitude of the burthen imposed upon the States which produce the great staples of exportation by that compound scheme of taxation and prohibition, artfully denominated the protecting system, may now be estimated in some sort, by the high state of agricultural and commercial prosperity which has followed the late adjustment of the Federal Tariff. By that measure of compromise, the duties upon many articles which we import from the Manufacturing nations of Europe, were entirely repealed, upon others greatly and immediately reduced, and upon the entire class of protected articles a gradual and progressive reduction was provided, until they shall reach 20 per cent in the year 1842, and after that, the lowest rate that will furnish a revenue sufficient for the wants of the Federal Government, upon an economical scale of Administration. Such are briefly the terms of that covenant of peace, which restored for a time the long lost harmony of the confederacy, and to which the faith of the contracting parties is solemnly pledged. And although it comes short of conceding all that we had a strict right to demand, the benefits we have derived from it are great and manifest.

Every import upon foreign merchandize operates both as a tax, and as a restriction upon commerce. However, in this two fold aspect of the subject, we may distribute the burthen of the tax, the burthen of the restriction fall exclusively upon the exports which constitute the exchanges of commerce. Hence the unjust and unequal operation of prohibitive duties on the exporting States, and hence, in a great degree, the enhancement of the price of their great agricultural staple, since the reduction of the duties. The degree in which this measure has contributed to produce that enhancement, will be made manifest by reference to a few statistical facts disclosed by the official statements of our foreign commerce, made by the Secretary of the Federal Treasury.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of September 1834, the importation of merchandize exempted from duty, amounted to the enormous sum of sixty eight millions of dollars, fifty millions more than in any year previous to the recent enlargements of the list of free articles, and nineteen millions more than the whole amount of cotton exported from this country during the same year. Of this unexampled amount, about thirty millions came from the manufacturing nations of Europe, which consume our cotton, thus furnishing the means of a direct, untaxed and profitable exchange for our invaluable staple, equal to nearly two thirds of the estimated value of the whole export of that staple. If to this we add six millions for the import of teas from China, which are now to a great extent virtually exchanged for our cotton by means of an intermediate exchange for British manufactures suitable to the China market, the cause will be at once explained, of that sudden and seemingly unaccountably increase of the foreign demand for our cotton, which has exerted so propitious an influence upon its price, and by consequence upon the prosperity of the Southern States. The extent of the demand for our raw cotton by the manufacturing nations of Europe, is limited only by that of our demand for their manufactures, and how much this has been increased by the recent adjustment of the duties upon foreign imports, is clearly shewn by reference to authentic documents. It is in this view of the subject, that duties upon foreign imports impair the value of domestic exports, and that the repeal or reduction of those duties produces a corresponding enhancement of that value.

A free and unrestricted exchange of our agricultural staples for such foreign productions as we require for consumption in the United States, is the essential basis of the prosperity of the staple growing portion of this confederacy; and whether these foreign productions consist of such articles as are manufactured in this country or not, is a less important consideration, than that they come from the countries that consume our staples, or from others in exchange for those staples. This was the basis of the late compromise with the federal government, in which the Southern States consented that the duties on the class

of protected articles should be gradually and progressively reduced to the revenue standard, on condition that they should be forthwith repealed or reduced to a nominal rate, on other articles, furnishing a beneficial foreign exchange for our exports. And I confidently trust that in the liberal spirit and with the liberal principle of this compromise, when the Congress of 1842 shall come to perform the delicate and responsible duty of reducing the tariff of Federal duties to such a revenue scale as will barely supply the funds requisite for an economical administration of the federal government, it will be found practicable so to reduce and arrange the duties, as to relieve the planting states to a much greater extent, without materially affecting the interests of the manufacturing states, and at the same time, to withdraw from the vaults of the federal treasury, that prolific source of corruption, a large surplus revenue. And may we not indulge the confident hope that the deplorable experience of the last four years, has convinced every political party except the one which is immediately interested in its abuse, and even a large portion of this, that the withdrawal of this fund of corruption, is the only earthly means by which the abuses of the federal government itself prevented from sinking, like a great republic of antiquity, under the weight of its own corruptions.

Since your last adjournment, the public mind throughout the Slave-holding States, has been intensely, indignantly and justly excited, by the wanton, officious, and incendiary proceedings of certain societies and persons, in some of the Non-Slave-holding States, who have been actively employed in attempting to circulate among us pamphlets, papers, and pictorial representations of the most offensive and inflammatory character, and eminently calculated to excite them to insurrection and massacre. The wicked monsters and deluded fanatics, overlooking the numerous objects in their own vicinity who have a moral, if not a legal claim upon their charitable regard, run abroad, in the expansion of their hypocritical benevolence, ruffled up in the saintly mantle of christian mockery, to fulfil the fiend-like errand of mingling the blood of the master and the slave, to whose fate they are equally indifferent, with the mouldering ruins of our peaceful dwellings. No principle of human action so utterly baffles all human calculation, as that species of fanatical enthusiasm, which is made up of envy and ambition, assuming the guise of religious zeal, and acting upon the known prejudices, religious or political, of an ignorant multitude. Under the influence of this species of voluntary madness, nothing is sacred that stands in the way of its purposes. Like all other religious impostures, it has power to consecrate every act, however atrocious, and every person, however covered with "multiplying villainies" that may promote its diabolical ends or worship at its infernal altars. By its unholy creed, murder becomes a labor of love and charity, and the felon renegade who flies from the justice of his country, finds not only a refuge, but becomes a sainted minister, in the sanctuary of its temple. No error can be more mischievous than to underrate the danger of such a principle, and no policy can be more fatal than to neglect it, from a contempt for the supposed insignificance of its agents. The experience of both France and Great Britain, fearfully instruct us, from what small and contemptible beginnings, this *ami des noirs* philanthropy may rise to a gigantic power, too mighty to be resisted by all the influence and energy of the government; in the one case, shrouding a wealthy and

flourishing Island in the blood of its white inhabitants, in the other, literally driving the ministry, by means of an instructed Parliament, to perpetrate that act of suicidal legislation and colonial oppression, the emancipation of slaves in the British West Indies. It may be not unaptly compared to the element of fire, of which a neglected spark, amongst combustible materials, which the timely stamp of the foot might have extinguished forever, speedily swells into a sweeping torrent of fiery desolation, which no human power can arrest or control. In the opinion of intelligent West India planters, it is because the local authorities, from a sense of false security, neglected to hang up the first of these political missionaries that made their appearance on the British Islands, that they are doomed to barrenness and desertion, and to be the wretched abodes of indolent and profligate blacks, exhibiting in their squalled poverty, gross immorality and slavish subjections to an iron despotism of British bayonets, the fatal mockery of all the promised blessings of emancipation.

Under these circumstances and in this critical conjuncture of our affairs, the solemn and responsible duty devolves on the Legislature, of "making care that the Republic receive no detriment."

The crime which these foreign incendiaries have committed against the peace of the State, is one of the very highest grade known to human laws. It not only strikes at the very existence of society, but seeks to accomplish the catastrophe by the most horrible means, celebrating the obsequies of the State in a satirical carnival of blood and murder, and while brutally violating all the charities of life and desecrating the very altars of religion, impiously calling upon Heaven to sanctify these abominations.

It is my deliberate opinion that the laws of every community should punish this species of interference by death without benefit of clergy, regarding the authors of it as enemies of the human race. Nothing could be more appropriate than for South Carolina to set this example in the present crisis, and I trust the Legislature will not adjourn till it discharges this high duty of patriotism.

It cannot be disguised, however, that any laws which may be enacted by the authority of this State, however adequate to punish and repress offences committed within its limits, will be wholly insufficient to meet the exigencies of the present conjuncture. If we go no further than this, we had as well do nothing.

The outrages against the peace and safety of the State are perpetrated in other communities, which hold and exercise sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction over all persons and things within their territorial limits. It is within these limits, protected from responsibility to our laws by the sovereignty of the States in which they reside, that the authors of all this mischief securely concoct their schemes, plant their batteries, and hurl their fiery missiles among us, aimed at that mighty magazine of combustible matter, the explosion of which would lay the state in ruins.

It will, therefore become our imperious duty, recurring to those great principles of international law which still exist in all their primitive force amongst the sovereign states of this confederacy, to demand of our sovereign associates the condign punishment of those enemies of our peace, who avail themselves of the sanctuaries of their respective jurisdictions, to carry on schemes of incendiary hostility against the institutions, the safety and the existence of the State. In performing this high duty to which we are con-

strained by the great law of self preservation, let us approach our co-states with all the fraternal mildness which becomes us as members of the same family of confederated republics, and at the same time with that firmness and decision, which becomes a sovereign State, while maintaining her dearest interests and most sacred rights.

For the institution of domestic slavery we hold ourselves responsible only to God, and it is utterly incompatible with the dignity and the safety of the State, to permit any foreign authority to question our right to maintain it. It may nevertheless be appropriate, as a voluntary token of our respect for the opinions of our confederate brethren, to present some views to their consideration on this subject, calculated to disabuse their minds of false opinions and pernicious prejudices.

No human institution, in my opinion, is more manifestly consistent with the will of God, than domestic slavery, and no one of his ordinances is written in more legible characters than that which consigns the African race to this condition, as more conducive to their own happiness, than any other of which they are susceptible. Whether we consult the sacred Scriptures, or the lights of nature and reason, we shall find these truths as abundantly apparent, as if written with a sunbeam in the heavens. Under both the Jewish and Christian dispensations of our religion, domestic slavery existed with the unequivocal sanction of its prophets, its apostles, and finally its great Author. The patriarchs themselves, those chosen instruments of God, were slave holders. In fact the divine sanction of this institution is so plainly written that "he who runs may read" it, and those over righteous pretenders and pharisees, who affect to be scandalized by its existence among us, would do well to inquire how much more nearly they walk in the ways of godliness, than did Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. That the African negro is destined by Providence to occupy this condition of servile dependence, is not less manifest. It is marked on the face, stamped on the skin, and evinced by the intellectual inferiority, and natural improvidence of his race. They have all the qualities that fit them for slaves, and not one of those that would fit them to be freemen. They are utterly unqualified not only for rational freedom, but for self government of any kind. They are in all respects physical, moral and political, inferior to millions of the human race, who have for consecutive ages dragged out a wretched existence under a grinding political despotism, and who are doomed to this hopeless condition by the very qualities which unfit them for a better. It is utterly astonishing that any enlightened American, after contemplating all the manifold forms in which even the white race of Mankind are doomed to slavery and oppression, should suppose it possible to reclaim the Africans from their destiny. The capacity to enjoy freedom is an attribute not to be communicated by human power. It is an endowment of God, and one of the rarest which it has pleased his inscrutable wisdom to bestow upon the nations of the earth. It is conferred as the reward of merit, and only upon those who are qualified to enjoy it. Until the "Ethiopian can change his skin," it will be vain to attempt, by any human power, to make freedom of those whom God has doomed to be slaves, by all their attributes.

Let not, therefore, the misguided and designing intermeddlers who seek to destroy our peace, imagine that they are serving the cause of God by ractically

arraigning the decrees of his Providence. Indeed it would scarcely excite surprise, if with the impious audacity of those who projected the tower of Babel, they should attempt to scale the battlements of Heaven, and remonstrate with the God of wisdom of having put the mark of Cain and the curse of Ham upon the African race instead of the European.

If the benevolent friends of the black race would compare the condition of that portion of them which we hold in servitude, with that which still remains in Africa, totally unblest by the lights of civilization for christianity, and equally destitute of hope and of happiness, they would be able to form some tolerable estimate of what our blacks have lost by slavery in America, and what they would gain by freedom in Africa. Greatly as their condition has been improved, by their subjection to an enlightened and christian people, (the only mode under heaven by which it could have been accomplished,) they are yet wholly unprepared for any thing like a rational system of self government.—Emancipation would be a positive curse, depriving them of a guardianship essential to their happiness, and they may well say in the language of the Spanish proverb, "save us from our friends and we will take care of our enemies." If emancipated, where would they live, and what would be their condition? The idea of their remaining among us is utterly visionary. Amalgamation is abhorrent to every sentiment of nature; and if they remain as a separate caste, whether endowed with equal privileges or not, they will become our masters or we must resume the mastery over them. This state of political amalgamation and conflict which the abolitionists evidently aim to produce, would be the most horrible condition imaginable, and would furnish Dante or Milton with the type for another chapter illustrating the horrors of the infernal regions. The only disposition therefore, that could be made of our emancipated slaves, would be their transportation to Africa to exterminate the natives or be exterminated by them; contingencies, either of which may well serve to illustrate the wisdom if not the philanthropy of those super-servicable madmen, who in the name of humanity would desolate the fairest region of the earth, and destroy the most perfect system of social and political happiness that ever has existed. It is perfectly evident that the destiny of the negro race is either the worst possible form of political slavery, or domestic servitude as it exists in the slave holding states.

The advantage of domestic slavery over the most favorable condition of political slavery, does not admit of a question. It is the obvious interest of the master, not less than his duty, to provide comfortable food and clothing for his slaves; and whatever false and exaggerated stories may be propagated by mercenary travellers who make a trade of exchanging calumny for hospitality, the peasantry and operatives of no country in the world are better provided for in these respects, than the slaves of our country. In the single empire of Great Britain, the most free and enlightened nation in Europe, there are more wretched paupers and half starved operatives, than there are negro slaves in the United States. In all respects, the comforts of our slaves are greatly superior to those of the English operatives, or the Irish and Continental peasantry, to say nothing of the millions of paupers crowded together in those loathsome receptacles of starving humanity, the public poor-houses. Heeds the hardship of incessant toil, too much almost for human nature to endure, and the sufferings of actual

want driving them almost to despair, these miserable creatures are perpetually annoyed by the most distressing cares for the future condition of themselves and their children.

From this excess of labor, this actual want and these distressing cares, our slaves are entirely exempted. They habitually labor from two to four hours a day less than the operatives in other countries, and it has been truly remarked by some writer, that a negro cannot be made to injure himself by excessive labor. It may be safely affirmed that they usually eat as much wholesome and substantial food in one day as English operatives or Irish peasants eat in two. And as regards concern for the future, their condition may well be envied even by their own masters. There is not upon the face of the earth, any class of people high or low, so perfectly free from care and anxiety. They know that their masters will provide for them, under all circumstances, and that in the extremity of old age, instead of being driven to beggary or to seek public charity in a poor house, they will be comfortably accommodated and kindly treated among their relatives and associates. Cato the elder has been regarded as a model of Roman virtue, and yet he is said to have sold his superannuated slaves to avoid the expense of maintaining them. The citizens of this State may not aspire to rival the virtue of the Romans, but it may be safely affirmed that they would doom to execration that master who should imitate the inhuman example of the Roman paragon. The government of our slaves is strictly patriarchal, and produced those mutual feelings of kindness on the part of the master, and fidelity and attachment on the part of the slave, which can only result from a constant interchange of good offices, and which can only exist in a system of domestic or patriarchal slavery. They are entirely unknown either in a state of political slavery, or in that form of domestic servitude which exists in all other communities.

In a word, our slaves are cheerful, contented and happy, much beyond the general condition of the human race, except where those foreign intruders and fatal ministers of mischief, the emancipationists, like their arch-prototype in the Garden of Eden, and actuated by no less envy, have tempted them to aspire above the condition to which they have been assigned in the order of Providence.

Nor can it be admitted, as some of our statesmen have affirmed, in a mischievous and misguided spirit of sickly sentimentality, that our system of domestic slavery is a curse of the white population—a moral and political evil, much to be deplored, but incapable of being eradicated. Let the tree be judged by its fruit. More than half a century ago, one of the most enlightened statesmen who ever illustrated the parliamentary annals of Great Britain, looking into political causes, with an eye of profound philosophy, ascribed the high and indomitable spirit of liberty which distinguished the Southern colonies, to the existence of domestic slavery, referring to the example of the free States of antiquity as a confirmation of his theory. Since these colonies have become independent States, they have amply sustained the glory of their private character. There is no coloring of national vanity in the assertion, which impartial history will not ratify, that the principles of rational liberty are not less thoroughly understood, and have been more vigilantly, resolutely and effectively defended against all the encroachments of power, by the slaveholding

States, than by any other members of the confederacy. In which of our great political conflicts is it, that they have not been arrayed against every form of usurpation, and fighting under the flag of liberty? Indeed, it is a fact of historical notoriety, that those great whig principles of liberty, by which government is restrained within constitutional limits, have had their origin, and for a long time had their only abiding place, in the slaveholding States.

Reason and philosophy can explain what experience so clearly testifies. If we look into the elements of which all political communities are composed, it will be found that servitude in some form, is one of the essential constituents.

No community ever has existed without it, and we may confidently assert, none ever will. In the very nature of things there must be classes of persons to discharge all the different offices of society from the highest to the lowest. Some of these officers are regarded as degrading, though they must, and will be performed. Hence those manifold forms of dependent servitude which produce a sense of superiority in the masters of employers, and inferiority on the part of the servants. Where these offices are performed by members of the political community, a dangerous element is obviously introduced into the body politic. Hence the alarming tendency to violate the rights of property, by agrarian legislation, which is beginning to be manifest in the older States, where universal suffrage prevails without domestic slavery; a tendency that will increase in the progress of society, with the increasing inequality of wealth. No government is worthy the name that does not protect the rights of property, and no enlightened people long submit to such a mockery. Hence it is that in older countries, different political orders are established to effect this indispensable object, and it will be unfortunate for the non-slaveholding States, if they are not, in less than a quarter of a century, driven to the adoption of similar institution, or to take refuge from robbery and anarchy, under a military despotism.

But where the mental offices and dependent employments, of society are performed by domestic slaves a class well defined by their color and entirely separated from the political body, the rights of property are perfectly secure, without the establishment of artificial barriers. In a word the institution of domestic slavery supercedes the necessity of an order of nobility, and all the other appendages of a hereditary system of government. If our slaves were emancipated, and admitted, bleached or unbleached, to an equal participation in the political privileges, what a commentary should we furnish upon the doctrines of the emancipationists, and what a revolting spectacle of republican equality should we exhibit to the mockery of the world! No rational man would consent to live in such a state of Society, if he could find a refuge in any other.

Domestic slavery, therefore instead of being a political evil, is the corner stone of our republican edifice. No patriot who justly estimates our privileges, will tolerate the idea of emancipation, at any period however remote or on any conditions of pecuniary advantage, however favorable. I would as soon think of opening a negotiation for selling the liberty of the State at once, as for making any stipulation for the ultimate emancipation of our slaves. So deep is my conviction on this subject that if I were doomed to die immediately after recording these sentiments, I

could say in all sincerity and under all the sanctions of christianity and patriotism, "God forbid that my descendants, in the remotest generations, should live in any other than a community having the institution of domestic slavery, as it existed among the patriarchs of the primitive Church, and in all the free States of antiquity."

The Legislature should concur in these general views of this important element of our political and social system, our confederates should be distinctly informed, in any communications we may have occasion to make to them, that in claiming to be exempted from all foreign interference, we can recognise no distinction between ultimate and immediate emancipation.

It becomes necessary, in order to ascertain the extent of our danger, and the measures of precaution necessary to guard against it, that we examine into the real motives and ultimate purposes of the Abolition societies and their prominent agents. To justify their officious and gratuitous interference in our domestic affairs—the most insulting and insolent outrage which can be offered to a community—they profess to hold themselves responsible for the pretended sin of our domestic slavery, because forsooth they tolerate its existence among us. If they are at all responsible for the sin of slavery, whatever that may be, it is not because they tolerate it now, but because their ancestors were the agents and authors of its original introduction.

These ancestors sold ours the slaves and warranted the title, and it would be a much more becoming labor of filial piety for their descendants, to pray for their souls, if they are protestants, and buy masses to redeem them from purgatory, if they are Catholics, than to assail their warranty and slander their memory by denouncing them as "man-stealers and murderers." But this voluntary and gratuitous assumption of responsibility, in imitation of a recent and high example in our history, but imperfectly conceals a lurking principle of danger, which deserves to be examined and exposed. What is there to make the people of New York or Massachusetts responsible for slavery in South Carolina, any more than the people of Great Britain? To assume that the people of these States are responsible for the continuance of this institution, is distinctly to assume that they have a right to abolish it: and whatever enforced disclaimers they may make, their efforts would be worse than unprofitable on any other hypothesis. The folly of attempting to convert the slave-holders to voluntary emancipation, by a course of slander and denunciation, is too great to be ascribed even to fanaticism itself. They do not indeed, disguise the fact, that their principle object is to operate on public opinion in the non-slave holding States. And to what purpose? They cannot suppose that the opinion of those States, however unanimous, can break the chains of slavery by some moral magic. The whole tenor of their conduct and temper of their discussions, clearly demonstrate, that their object is to bring the slave-holding States into universal odium, and the public opinion of the non-slave-holding states to the point of emancipating our slaves by federal legislation, without the consent of their owners. Disguise it as they may, "to this complexion it must come at last."

It is in this aspect of the subject that it challenges our grave and solemn consideration. It behoves us, then, in my opinion, to demand respectfully, of each and every one of the slave-holding States. 1. A for-

mal and solemn disclaimer, by its Legislature, of the existence of any rightful power, either in such state or the United States in Congress assembled, to interfere in any manner whatever, with the institution of Domestic slavery in South Carolina. 2. The immediate passage of penal laws by such legislatures, denouncing against the incendiaries of whom we complain, such punishments as will speedily and forever suppress their machinations against our peace and safety.

Though the right to emancipate our slaves, by coercive legislation, has been very generally disclaimed by popular assemblages in the non-slave-holding states, it is nevertheless important that each of these states should give this disclaimer the authentic and authoritative form of a legislative declaration, to be preserved as a permanent record for our future security. Our right to demand of those states the enactment of laws for the punishment of those enemies of our peace, who avail themselves of the sanctuary of their sovereign jurisdiction to wage a war of extermination against us, is founded on one of the most salutary and conservative principles of international law. Every state is under the most sacred obligations, not only to abstain from all such interference with the institutions of another as is calculated to disturb its tranquility or endanger its safety, but to prevent its citizens or subjects from such interference, either by inflicting condign punishment itself, or by delivering them up to the justice of the offended community. As between separate and independent nations the refusal of a state to punish these offensive proceedings against another, by its citizens or subjects, makes the state so refusing an accomplice in the outrage, and furnishes a just cause of war. These principles of international law are universally admitted, and none have been more sacredly observed by just and enlightened nations. The obligations of the non-slave-holding states to punish and repress the hostile proceedings of their citizens against our domestic institutions and tranquility, are greatly increased both by the nature of those proceedings and the fraternal relation which subsists between the states of this confederacy. For no outrage against any community can be greater than to stir up the elements of servile insurrection, and no obligation to repress it can be more sacred, than that which adds to the sanctions of international law the solemn guarantee of a constitutional compact, which is at once the bond and the condition of our union. The liberal, enlightened and magnanimous conduct of the people in many portions of the non-slave-holding states, forbids us to anticipate a refusal on the part of those states to fulfil these high obligations of national faith and duty. And we have the less reason to look forward to this inauspicious result, from considering the necessary consequences which would follow, to the people of those states and of the whole commercial world, from the general emancipation of our slaves. These consequences may be presented, as an irresistible appeal, to every rational philanthropist in Europe or America. It is clearly demonstrable, that the production of cotton depends not so much on soil and climate as on the existence of domestic slavery. In the relaxing latitudes where it grows, not one half the quantity would be produced, but for the existence of this institution, and every practical planter will concur in the opinion, that if all the slaves in these states were now emancipated, the American crop would be reduced, the very next year, from 1,200,000, to 600,000 bales. No great skill in

political economy will be required to estimate how enormously the price of cotton would be increased by this change, and no one who will consider how largely this staple contributes to the wealth of manufacturing nations, and to the necessaries and comforts of the poorer classes, all over the world, can fail to perceive the disastrous effects of so great a reduction in the quantity and so great an enhancement in the price of it. In Great Britain, France and the United States, the catastrophe would be overwhelming, and it is not extravagant to say that for little more than two millions of negro slaves, cut loose from their tranquil moorings and set adrift upon the untried ocean of at least a doubtful experiment, ten millions of poor white people would be reduced to destitution, pauperism and starvation. An anxious desire to avoid the least sad alternative of an injured community, prompts this final appeal to the interests and enlightened philanthropy of our confederate States. And we cannot permit ourselves to believe, that our just demands, thus supported by every consideration of humanity and duty, will be rejected by States, who are united to us by so many social and political ties, and who have so deep an interest in the preservation of that Union.

I herewith transmit the proceedings and resolutions of the numerous assemblages of the people as well in several other States as in this, relative to this exciting subject.

It gives me very great pleasure to inform you that our College has resumed its labors under the most flattering auspices, and promises to be every way worthy of the liberal and enlightened patronage by which it has been heretofore sustained. Under the strong impulse it has received from the zealous exertions of the Board of Trustees, sustained by the patriotism of the whole State, it has already risen from its ruinous condition, and is pressing on with renovated ardor, in the career of literary and scientific distinction. Under the guidance of a Faculty equally distinguished for high qualifications and devotion to their very important duties, it offers to the rising generation of our State, as many advantages as any similar institution in the United States. I cannot too strongly recommend it to the patronage of an enlightened Legislature, and to the countenance and support of every patriotic citizen. It is scarcely possible to place too high an estimate on its importance. Upon its successful administration will depend in no small degree the character and the destiny of the State. The very great and salutary change which it has produced in the character of our community within the last thirty years, is an evidence of the high purposes to which it can be made subservient. Our experience, however, but too conclusively proves that a munificent endowment by the Legislature, and a faithful performance of their respective trusts, by the trustees and faculty are not of themselves sufficient to insure the success of the institution. The community at large must give it their countenance and support, and in some sort, their superintendence. From all parts of the State, there should be a general attendance of our prominent and educated citizens at the annual commencement, who with all the public functionaries should be present to witness the performance of the youthful competitors for literary fame. Nothing could have a more salutary influence, in stimulating the exertions of the young men during the whole course of their College studies, than the prospect of this annual contest for distinction before the assembled

intelligence of the State. The parents also who place their sons in the institution, must give the trustees their cordial co-operation, in effecting a reform in the extravagant habits of expenditure, which have heretofore prevailed but too generally amongst the students. Nothing is more unbefitting the character of a student, or more adverse to his proficiency in literary and scientific attainments, than these habits of extravagance. Every citizen is under the obligation of patriotism, not less than of parental duty, to discountenance and repress such pernicious habits, by withholding from his son the means of indulging them. Citizens of great wealth in particular owe it to the State to set a public spirited example in regulating the expenses of their sons, by reducing them to such a standard of economy, that the sons of citizens of moderate fortunes may not be tempted to go beyond their means to avoid disparaging imputations and invidious comparisons. With a view to this important reform, the Trustees propose to adopt certain regulations, fixing a uniform dress which every student will be required to wear while under the authority of the College government, and a uniform limitation, upon the different branches of expenditures which no student will be permitted to exceed.

I confidently hope that no parent will give the least countenance to any attempt on the part of his son to evade these salutary regulations. Small and unimportant as they may seem, the prosperity and usefulness of the College as a public institution, will materially depend upon their rigid enforcement.

The appropriation made at your last session for repairing the College edifices, has been applied with judgment and economy by the committee of the Board of Trustees to whom that duty was confided. The College edifices are now in a complete state of repair and the fund appropriated will be sufficient to enclose the College Campus and all the buildings pertaining to the institution, with a substantial brick wall, which is now in progress and will soon be completed. The number of students now in College is 86, of whom 53 have entered since the 1st of October last, and it is believed that by the 1st of January the number will be not less than 110, exceeding the most sanguine expectations indulged by the friends of the institution.

But while the Legislatures, by the liberal endowment of this classical seminary, have provided for the higher branches of education, it is to be regretted that the primary schools where the elementary branches of education are taught, have been almost entirely neglected. In these schools the rising generation, of all classes, receive their first impressions in the way of instruction, and here a great part of the community obtain all the instruction they ever receive at school. How vitally important then, are these humble institutions, in a community, where the sovereign power of the State is not only recognized as residing in the body of the people, but is habitually exercised by them in the periodical election of the public functionaries! The deep importance of popular education to such a community is universally admitted; but we are unfortunately too prone, in conformity with our American habits, to rest satisfied with proclaiming the maxims of speculative truth, without taking steps to have them exemplified by measures of practical wisdom. In no country is the necessity of popular education so often proclaimed, and in none are the school of elementary instruction more deplorably neglected, they are entirely without organization or

peritendence or inspection of any kind, general or local, public or private.

To the reproach of our republican institutions, it must be admitted that some of the monarchies of Europe have manifested a more enlightened zeal in the cause of popular education than has been exhibited in South Carolina. In Prussia the primary schools are special objects of the care, superintendence and patronage of the government, and to provide competent instructors, for these elementary seminaries, normal schools are established and supported by the government, for the exclusive purpose of qualifying school masters for their vocation. So important is it there regarded, that the masters of the primary schools should be thoroughly qualified, that they are required to remain three years in these preparatory schools, after they have learned reading, writing and the rudiments of Arithmetic, and are even then not eligible to a mastership in the primary schools, until they have undergone a thorough examination and obtained a certificate of qualification for a competent board of examiners. It is mortifying to reflect that not one in twenty of these instructors, who have charge of our primary schools, and are thus invested with the sacred office of forming the minds of our children, could stand the scrutiny through which every school master in Prussia must pass before he is permitted to perform the very lowest functions of elementary instruction.

A radical reform in this department of popular instruction is imperiously demanded by every consideration of patriotism, and although this salutary work must principally depend upon the exertions of individuals and local associations, the Legislature might give aid and direction to the popular effort, by uniting the Poor Schools with the common primary schools of the country, and increasing to a small extent the appropriation for the education of the poor.

It seems to be generally admitted that this charitable fund has been productive of very little public benefit, and has in fact been perverted, in many instances, into a provision for the support of indigent and incompetent school masters. If all the judicial districts were divided into school districts of suitable dimensions for primary schools, each of these selecting an intelligent school committee, to superintend the business of primary education within its limits, the commissioners of the poor schools might be directed to apply a certain portion of the fund entrusted to their management, to the support of these schools, in such a way and upon such conditions, as would increase the compensation and at the same time insure the competency of the school master.

These suggestions are thrown out rather as indicating what ought to be done, and to draw your attention to the subject of elementary instruction, than with the view of pointing out the specific plan by which it may be best promoted. I am fully aware that any reform in the system of primary schools, to be extensively beneficial, must originate with the people, and be carried into execution by them, in their respective vicinities. There is no field of exertion, public or private, in which the duties of a parent and a patriot can be so usefully and honorably blended, as in the improvement, superintendence, and inspection of the primary schools, and it is to be hoped that every enlightened citizen will regard himself as a trustee of these elementary seminaries and a guardian of the children who are educated in them.

I am thoroughly convinced that the compensation

of the teachers in these institutions should be increased, and their standing in society elevated, in the public estimation, to insure the necessary qualifications. No class of the community is calculated to exercise a more decisive influence upon its moral and intellectual character, than the instructors generally, of the rising generation, and nothing can be more pernicious than that false economy, which would depress their compensation, and that false opinion which would degrade their standing, below the appropriate standard, indicated by their importance.

Before I dismiss the interesting subject of public instruction, I must call your attention to the consideration of a change, which I regard as highly expedient, in the regulations of our College. Though this is appropriately a classical institution, I am nevertheless of the opinion that a knowledge of the dead languages should not be made an indispensable condition of obtaining all its privileges, its advantages, and its honors. I can perceive no adequate reason why ignorance of these languages should be an insuperable bar to the literary honors of the institution, however highly the candidate might be distinguished in all other departments of literature and science.

The education of every citizen should be adapted to the pursuits of his future life. To those who are designed for the learned professions, or for employments strictly literary and scientific, a knowledge of the classical languages of antiquity is highly appropriate, if not absolutely necessary. But those who are destined to follow mercantile or mechanical pursuits, can employ the years devoted to education much more profitably than in acquiring a knowledge of the dead languages.

The principal consideration which recommends the proposed change to your favorable notice, will be found in the fact, that under the existing regulations, parents who design their sons for mercantile or mechanical pursuits, will not give them a College education. However anxious to give them a liberal education in all other respects, they are unwilling to expend three or four years in what they regard as unprofitable studies, to prepare them for obtaining such an education. The consequence is that these highly important classes of the communities, usually receive no other education than what they obtain in the primary schools.

In looking into the elements of the wealth and prosperity of the State, every enlightened statesman must perceive the high importance of having a class of native and educated merchants, sufficient both in number and qualifications to carry on the whole of our commerce, foreign and internal. It is essential, in this view of the subject, that the character of the merchant should be elevated in the public estimation, to a level with that of the lawyer, the physician and the planter; and considering the very irrational prejudice which exists on that subject, this can only be accomplished by inducing men of high character, and talent and education to embark in mercantile pursuits. The profession of a merchant requires as much capacity and information, and is essentially as honorable and useful as any of the learned professions. Indeed this employment is next in utility to that of the agriculturist. It is a most mistaken and pernicious prejudice therefore, which would exclude the sagacity, enterprise and capital of our native citizens, from this profitable and useful walk of industry, and give to foreigners who have no permanent interest in our coun-

munity, a sort of charter for the exclusive enjoyment of its profits.

The benefits which the State would derive from having all our commercial exchanges effected by the industry and capital of our own native citizens, would be various and great. The individual wealth made in the State by commercial enterprise would then add so much to the permanent wealth of the State, instead of being carried abroad to enrich other communities. The population of the State would become more homogeneous, and public opinion would cease to be tinctured with so large an infusion of foreign interests, foreign sympathies and foreign prejudices. An agricultural community producing staples of exportation to so large an amount as ours, voluntarily throws away its own resources, and becomes tributary to other communities, by leaving all its commercial exchanges to be effected by foreign merchants, and to a great extent in foreign cities. A single view of the subject will show the immense advantage which would accrue to the State by diverting from agriculture a sufficient portion of our capital and industry, to perform all the functions of our own commerce. This change would withdraw from agriculture at a moderate estimate one tenth of the capital and industry now engaged in that pursuit. The profits made by this new direction of capital would by no means furnish the full measure of the benefit which would accrue to the State from the change, if all the staple growing states would pursue the same enlightened policy. The aggregate production of our staples of exportation would be diminished one tenth, and in the existing and prospective state of the demand for those staples all over the world, it may be reasonably assumed, on a well established principle of political economy, that this diminished production would be more valuable to the country, than if no diminution had taken place. There is no change therefore, in the habits and pursuits of society which would add so greatly to the independence, wealth and prosperity of the state, and which is, at the same time, so obviously dictated by private interest. Nothing stands in the way of it but a ridiculous prejudice against the mercantile character, which most speedily vanish before the intelligence and patriotism of the community. A distinguished citizen of our state has added another to his numerous claims to the title of a patriot and statesman, by giving the aid of his high example to put down the false and mistaken estimation of the useful, confidential and honorable profession of a merchant. It is with a view to this object, that I am anxious that those who are intended for this pursuit, should be educated in the same institution in which the candidates for the learned professions, and those who are designed for literary and scientific pursuits, obtain their education. And it is for this purpose that I desire them to be placed upon a footing of equality with the classical scholar, in regard to literary rank and the honors of the College. Whatever objection there may be to uniting two grades of education in the same institution, it is more than counterbalanced by the advantages that would result from this arrangement. The establishment of a distinct institution for the education of the mercantile class in the higher departments of literature and science, would tend to countenance and confirm the injurious prejudice which it is of such vital importance to eradicate. Without this salutary change in public opinion and in the direction of our native talent, capital and industry, it will be in vain that nature has indicated Charleston as the commercial em-

porium of the South, and that our enterprising citizens shall establish a line of packets between that city and Liverpool, or a rail-road communication with the Western States. Our commercial exchanges must be performed by our own merchants,—men whose interests, sympathies and destinies are inseparably united with South Carolina, or Charleston never will become an extensive importing city. While these exchanges are effected by northern capital and northern men, a northern city will continue to be the emporium of that vast foreign and domestic commerce, which is sustained by our agricultural productions, and appropriately belonging to a Southern city. Let us, then, in a spirit of generous rivalry reclaim from our fellow citizens of the North, those advantages which they have fairly taken from us by their superior enterprise and industry. And let it be deeply impressed upon the public mind that similar enterprise and industry are the only means by which this patriotic achievement can be effected.

The remarks which I have made relative to the pursuits of commerce, are scarcely less applicable to those of mechanical industry, a department which opens a profitable, but neglected field to the enterprise of our citizens, and which constitutes an essential element of public prosperity. If parents, instead of educating their sons to be drones in the learned professions, without reference to their capacities, would have them prepared for these useful employments, they would equally consult the respectability and success of their children, and the prosperity of the State.

Notwithstanding the patriotic and enlightened measures heretofore adopted by the Legislature, to place the militia on a respectable footing, further legislation is still required to complete its organization and insure its proper instruction. Every consideration of patriotism forbids us to neglect this essential means of defending our rights and institutions. For however humanity may deplore the fact, melancholy experience demonstrates, that justice has much less agency in the adjustment of international controversies than military power. In free states, the great body of the people, trained and disciplined as citizen soldiers, furnish the only means of securing their institutions equally against foreign aggression, and domestic usurpation. If this great truth were as generally regarded in practice, as it is admitted in theory, the tenure of our liberties would be as perfect as human wisdom can render it, amidst the ambition of men and the injustice of nations.

The state of disorganization into which our militia had fallen during the two last years, and the almost entire neglect of every species of drill, either company or battalion, had produced the most deplorable deficiency, both on the part of the officers and men, even in the simplest elements of military tactics. But I am happy to inform you that owing principally to the Brigade Encampments, a signal improvement has been already made, and what I deem to be much more important, a military spirit has been universally excited among the officers, which cannot fail if properly sustained and encouraged, to render the militia in point of fact, what it is by the theory of our republican system of government, the palladium of our liberties and the bulwark of our rights. These Encampments have been held, during the present year, in every Brigade in the State with the exception of two, where they were prevented by an almost total want of organization. And so indispensable have I deem-

ed them to the military improvement of the State, that I have personally attended them all, devoting my best efforts to render them schools of military instruction and practice, worthy of their patriotic design, instead of scenes of revelry and dissipation, as our former experience had taught some to anticipate. And it gives me particular pleasure in this public manner to bear testimony to the exemplary and orderly conduct of the officers generally, and their laborious, patriotic and exclusive devotion to their duties, during the whole period of their respective Encampments. Their moral deportment, their habitual and almost universal temperance, deserve particular commendation; standing, as they frequently did, in striking contrast with the scenes which surrounded the encampments. My own conviction is, I believe, confirmed by the almost undivided opinion of the officers, that this system of Encampments is the best mode yet devised for training and instructing the militia. Indeed I have strong doubts whether without this school, to qualify the officers and inspire them with the spirit of their responsible trusts, the Regimental and Company musters, would not be rather a public nuisance than a public benefit. My opinion is not less decided that the Encampments should be annual, and that in addition to the commissioned officers, the four sergeants of each company should be required to attend them. I earnestly recommend that the existing law be modified accordingly. I am sure that the patriotic spirit of the officers, so far from regarding this as a grievous burthen would cheerfully render the additional service it will require, as an offering of duty to their country. In two of the Brigades they have resolved, almost unanimously, to hold voluntary Encampments during the next year, and I am satisfied this noble example would have been followed up by a majority of the officers in either of the other Brigades if the proposition had been submitted to them. The expediency of requiring the attendance at the Encampments of those non-commissioned officers who perform the duties of guides, will be apparent to every experienced officer. The use of guides, is one of the greatest improvements which has been made in the machinery of modern tactics, and is particularly adapted to the exigencies of the militia service. In all those evolutions on the field, upon the promptitude and precision of which the fate of battles so materially depends, they have a much more important agency than any of the officers with the exception of the Captain. No officer of any grade stands more in need of experience and instruction. The duties of directing movements, prolonging directions, and measuring distances by the glance of the eye, call into requisition, upon a small scale some of the faculties required of a commanding general. I therefore regard their attendance at the Brigade Encampments as of the utmost consequence; and that competent persons may not be discouraged from acting in these stations, so much more useful and important than their nominal rank would seem to indicate, both justice and expediency sanction the recommendation, that rations be provided for them at the public expense. The quantity of arms and munitions of war collected and in the progress of accumulating in our Arsenals and Magazines, have added so greatly to the duties and responsibility of the Quarter-Master General's Department, that I have found it impracticable to induce any citizen of competent qualifications to take charge of it, and I am satisfied that a small salary will be necessary to effect this object. It comports

neither with justice nor sound policy to ask any citizen to perform these troublesome and responsible duties without compensation. The want of an efficient Quarter Master General has been seriously felt, in supplying and transporting the tents for the Brigade Encampments, and I have been under the consequent necessity of personally attending to these duties, myself.

For the double purpose of compelling officers to perform their duty faithfully, and of relieving from unjust odium such as are disposed to do it voluntarily it would be a salutary improvement in our system of militia training to require by law, that at each regimental and company muster the officers shall drill their respective commands not less than a certain number of hours, excluding the intervals of rest. I, therefore, recommend that the commanders of companies be required to drill their commands not less than five hours and those of regiments not less than four hours. It would be trifling with a sacred duty to devote less time than this to its performance.

When men are called out into the field of training, as the time is necessarily lost to themselves, it would be a shameful want of patriotism to permit it to be also lost to the State, by devoting it to gossip and dissipation instead of military exercises. I can bear testimony from my own observation, that a drill of five hours is the best possible security against those scenes of intemperance and riot which have too long disgraced our muster fields, and made our militia trainings the just themes of ridicule and reproach.

A community of freemen cannot be too deeply impressed with the great truth, that they must be themselves prepared to defend their rights and liberties, or commit the custody, of these inestimable blessings to a standing army of mercenary soldiers. In such a community, therefore, a knowledge of the elements of the military art should be regarded as an essential part of the education of every citizen; and it is my decided opinion, that in all our schools, of every grade, every youth above a certain age, should be required to devote a portion of the time usually assigned to mere recreation, to the salutary and useful exercises of military training. So far from interfering with their other studies, this would be only a change of their mode of recreation, and would infuse into their characters sentiments of manliness and honor every way conducive to the good order of the schools. Young men assembled together for several years in schools, academies and colleges, enjoy all the advantages of a continued encampment for the purposes of military drill; and it is extraordinary that enlightened communities of freemen, should permit these advantages to be thrown away at a period of life when the most valuable knowledge could be required, without any sacrifice of time or expenditure of money. If these advantages were properly improved, every young man when he assumes the habiliments of a citizen, would be also qualified to wield the weapons of a soldier. And I confidently believe that our youth would learn more in three months training at school than they would in as many years of ordinary militia training, in after life.

I am very clear in my conviction, that sound policy requires that the practice of giving out the public arms, to volunteer rifle and infantry companies, should be entirely abolished; and I believe the ablest and most experienced officers of the State are of the same opinion. Volunteer companies are usually composed of that class of citizens which is most able to pro-

vide itself with arms, and there is positive injustice in requiring the members of the beat companies to provide their own arms, while those who are more able to do it, are supplied from the arsenals. The inevitable effect is to depress and discourage the great mass of the militia for the sake of improving a few favorite companies. And so strong is the sense of disparagement in the beat companies, that young men of capacity often refuse to command them, preferring to be privates in volunteer companies. These remarks are not at all applicable to the Artillery and Cavalry corps, and as they are very expensive, and essentially voluntary, we should be entirely destitute of these two important branches of military power, if public arms and equipments were not furnished. I therefore recommend that the law be so altered, as to limit the authority of the governor in conformity with those views.

The fate of battles so materially depends upon artillery and cavalry, that I trust you will give a due share of attention to their organization and discipline, correcting such errors and supplying such omissions as experience may have indicated. And as the great object of education is to prepare our citizen, in youth, for the duties of life in their maturer years, it would be a salutary arrangement to make it the duty of the professor of Mathematics in our College, to teach the elements, at least, of military engineering and artillery service.

Experience has proved that the right of appeal from the decisions of regimental Court Martials, granted by the Act of the last session, amounts almost to a virtual repeal of the laws for enforcing the performance of militia duty. As this is an unforeseen consequence, I take it for granted the proper correction will be made.

It will also be necessary to pass a special act to remove the legal impediment which prevents the organization of some of our militia regiments. By the act of 1833, no person is eligible to any regiment who has not held a commission of a certain grade therein for six months; and in some of the regiments there are no persons having this qualification, and from the very nature of the case, there never can be any under the existing law.

To be concluded in our next.

### SUMMARY.

Deaths in this City last week 8—Whites 3, Blacks 5.

From Mexico we learn that the excitement against the Americans of Texas is very great. Santa Anna remains in quiet possession of the government of Mexico. Two millions of Dollars have been appropriated and an army were on their march to subdue the rebels.

Gen. Hamilton brought forward a resolution for investigating the conduct of the Trustees of the South Carolina College, as respects the recent charges against them in some public prints. The Committee appointed under the resolution were authorized to call for letters and papers.

The reorganization of the State Judiciary is also before the Legislature.

*Letter from Texas*—By A. B. Allen, Esq. who left Nacogdoches on Sunday the 1st inst. says the Mobile Merchantile Advertiser, on the 2d ult) we have been politely furnished with the following news from Texas. In Thursday's paper we gave information of La Bahia being in danger from the Mexican troops. The account of the taking of La Bahia by the Texans we have not received.

La Bahia was taken by 42 Americans headed by Capt. Colliworth. There were garrisoned at the time in La Bahia 35 Mexicans. The Americans made the attack in the night, and took 25 prisoners including a Colonel and a Captain, killed one and wounded several. Took specie to the amount of \$3000, and \$10,000 worth of ammunition and stores, and 100 stand of muskets, together with two small field pieces.

A letter just received from General Austin dated the 20th. informs us that a division of the army had advanced and taken up a position at Salado, within five miles of San Antonio, in doing which they had come in contact with the advanced guard of the enemy, who still continues in sight, on the hill between our troops and San Antonio. General Austin continues to urge reinforcements to hasten as fast as possible.

Gen. Cos, the brother in law of Santa Anna, and the commander-in-chief of the Mexican army, operating against Texas, is only 22 years old, and is highly esteemed as a brave and honorable man, even by the people of Texas.—*Patriot*.

The Legislature have done nothing as yet of any great interest. The case of Leonard Dozier, for breach of privilege in assaulting Cohen a member, excited some debate and excitement. The final action of the House, was to commit Dozier to Jail, until the fifth day of this month.

The Young Men's (Baptist) Education Society, of Boston, held its annual meeting, Oct. 26. Donations and subscriptions were made amounting to over \$300.

It is in contemplation to publish a Baptist Quarterly Review in Boston, or in New York.

*New Catholic Convent*.—The Pope of Rome has appropriated \$60,000, for the establishment of a Catholic Convent, at Bertrand, Michigan.—*Prot. Vindicator*.

## CHARLESTON, S. C.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 4, 1835.

*Memoirs of Rev. John Stanford D. D. by Charles G. Sommers.*

A copy of this work has been presented to us by Mr. Babcock, and we have the pleasure to say that as far as we have had opportunity to peruse it we have found it interesting. Dr. Stanford was a worthy minister of the Gospel, of the Baptist Denomination, whose character was always held in high estimation, and in whose biography christian readers will find much to admire and to imitate. His diary is replete with pious thought and affecting and edifying narrative—Appended to this work are short memoirs of those worthy men whose praise was in all the Churches, Williams, Baldwin and Furman. The interesting sketch of Dr. Richard Furman's life and character has augmented our anxiety to see a more extended memoir of that venerated man. We confess it appears to us to be rather a reflection upon the South, that we have done so little to perpetuate the memory of one who "where others were great was himself transcendent."

The work may be procured at Mr. Babcock's Book Store.

We have received per letter from brother James Nolen, \$14.00 for the Burman Mission contributed by the Milford Church and Congregation. It shall be handed over to the Convention as requested.

*From the Biblical Recorder.*

*North-Carolina Baptist State Convention.*

This body held its fifth annual meeting at the Union Camp-ground, Rowan county, commencing on Friday the 20th of October, and continuing in session until

the night of Tuesday following. The introductory services were performed by Elder John Kerr, late of Richmond, Va., who delivered a discourse on the occasion from Psalm Lx. 12, 13. The Convention was called to order by Gen. A. Dockery, who, after the organization of the meeting, was re-elected President; Elder John Armstrong was re-elected Corresponding Secretary; Elder J. M. Daniel was elected Recording Secretary; and Wm. Roles, Esq. was chosen Treasurer, in place of Charles McAlister, resigned. There were present upwards of fifty delegates, chiefly from the middle and western sections of the State. There was also a number of visiting brethren, principally ministers, who were cordially invited to seats, and who generally attended the deliberations of the meeting. Although from many portions of the State there were no communications, yet the contributions exceeded those of the last year. In addition to the ordinary business of the occasion, resolutions were adopted in favor of Sunday Schools, Tracts, Temperance, etc. A resolution was adopted, disapproving, in the most unqualified terms, of the recent abolition operations in the Northern and Eastern States. Harmony, unanimity and good will marked the deliberations throughout. The friends of liberal sentiment and benevolent operations are becoming more active and more numerous. The great and good cause in which the Convention is engaged, is moving on with an unassuming, but a firm and steady step. On no former occasion have our prospects been more favorable, or our incentives to exertion more numerous or encouraging. For particulars, the reader is referred to the proceedings, which we shall commence publishing next week.

Public worship was continued at the stand, three times a day, during the whole period of the meeting. To many of our readers it may not be uninteresting to learn that, for the accommodation of this meeting, there had been constructed a large number of tents, or rather of small houses, furnished with fire-places, beds, tables, chairs, and an ample supply of provisions. These were arranged in the form of a hollow square enclosing about four acres of ground, with a large shelter, covering a stand and seats for worship in the centre. Those not possessing permanent tents encamped on the outside of the enclosure, to the extent perhaps of an hundred yards on every side, using their wagons or canvas tents, as places of shelter and repose at night. As the weather was favorable, the whole encampment exhibited an air of comfort, and cheerfulness, and good order, which a person unaccustomed to such scenes would not be prepared to anticipate. For the accommodation of the Convention, a frame building of suitable dimensions had been erected within a convenient distance of the encampment, which was usually crowded by deeply interesting auditors. The preaching we presume, was well suited to the occasion. In consequence of being constantly occupied with the Convention, we can speak from our own knowledge, only of the exercises of Lords-day. Concerning these, it is perhaps proper to say, that we have never heard them exceeded in North-Carolina. The most perfect good order every where prevailed. The most respectful attention was given to the administration of the word. Much effect was produced on the audience and several conversions are said to have occurred—though we did not learn how many. We trust than impression has been made which will not be soon obliterated.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Theological Institution. #

Brother Brisbane—

As the Fifteenth Anniversary of the State Convention of the Baptist Denomination of South-Carolina, is soon to take place, and there will be so many highly important concerns to be acted upon connected with the vital interests of the Institution, permit me to stir up the minds of the members elect, through your paper, to a timely and prayerful deliberation of some of the weighty matters which will rest upon them. I say prayerful deliberation, because "except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it." And if the speakers be suitably engaged in prayer, they will not likely speak to be speech-makers, or be excited by sectional or party prejudices.

Among the great objects before the approaching meeting, it will be indispensable for the Convention to fix upon, and finally establish, the location of the Furman Theological Institution. Because while its location is fluctuating or uncertain, so will be the uncertainty of procuring Professors and funds to support them. Or, it may be safely said, so will be the certainty of failures. It is unreasonable to expect Professors to risk the sacrifices of removals on such occasions. And as parents do not like to give to prodigal sons, so the friends of the Institution will likely not be very liberal while the Institution is sustaining losses of frequent removals.

Now to secure a permanency of location, it is necessary, at once, to locate it where the best and most advantages will be connected with the site. To determine this will require much deliberation and investigation. Too much, for those members who come to cry adjournment before the business is half finished. It is to be feared that the zeal of some of the members for the Manual Labor Classical School may run so high as to cause them to lose sight of the Theological Institution, and therefore make the object, which should be primary, only secondary: especially when it is to be considered that a great many of the late advocates for the Classical Labor School, are yet not particularly friendly to the Theological Institution.

Among the many objects to be considered, and important questions to be determined, is the choice of sites for its location, and plans for its future prosperity. I would suggest to the Convention the following, viz:

1st. Shall the Institution be a State Institution? Or shall South-Carolina unite with North-Carolina and Georgia?

What authority have we that either of our sister States will unite?

2d. If it is to be a State Institution, and a central site should have equal advantages, should it not have the preference? What would be the difference in expenses of a student travelling to and from the Institution 150 to 200 miles, and 10 or 20 miles? Why tax one part of the State at the exemption of another? Say, the tax of each student 150 miles and returning, \$20.

3. The health of the site. Can there not be found as healthy sites in the middle as upper country? Will the Convention judge from the real circumstances and physical causes of disease, or the mere name of upper country? If so, they will find in Charlotte, N. C., or on Beach Creek, in Rutherford County, N. C., more fever than on the High Hills, in Sumter Dis-

tract, or as much as in the swamps of the low country.

4th. The quality and quantity of lands. If upon the manual labor plan next to health the quality and durability of lands are of the first importance, let the Convention calculate the clear profits of lands which will produce 30 bushels of corn per acre, above an acre which produces 20 bushels—say 10 bushels in one year. From 50 acres 500 bushels in one year, in 10 years 5000 bushels. So of cotton and other productions in proportion. Further: another difference in the real value of lands from their durability may be estimated by supposing a quality which will exhaust or wash away in 10 years, and another which will continue productive, with little improvement, 50 years.

But suppose the Convention should not adopt the manual labor plan in connection with the Theological Institution. Yet the quality of lands in the immediate vicinity of the site becomes an important object to the support of Professors and teachers, because where they can make even their own supplies of provisions, it will be equal to 25 per cent of their salary (if having a family to support.)

5th. Why should not the manual labor plan be adopted for the Theological Institution? And if it should, there would be much saving of expenditures to locate it on the same lands with the Classical School. Let it be considered that a number of Baptists will support the Theological Institution upon the manual labor plan who will not otherwise. And suppose in five years the experiment fails. Nothing is lost. The lands are worth their costs. The labor will at least pay other expenses. But if health is promoted, expenses retrenched, pride checked, mischievous amusements supplanted by profitable labor, idle youths made business men, the advantages will be incalculable. Further: to unite the Theological and Classical Schools, there will not only be a saving in the purchase of lands, but the same agricultural superintendant will answer each department, and the same steward, &c. Another consideration: the religious influence of the theological students thrown around the classical, by prayer meetings, Sunday schools, &c., will be considered by Christian parents who board out their sons, an advantage of no little consequence.

6th. Consideration. The Theological Institution should be among friends to the Institution, because misrepresentations, slanders and oppositions in various ways might prove a serious hindrance to the progress of the Institution.

7th. Consideration suggested. The market should be convenient. Suppose the Institution should send a wagon to market only five times in the year! If a three days' trip—say 15 days at \$3 50 per day—the costs would be \$52 50 per annum. But if the distance caused an 8 days' trip—say 40 days—the costs would amount to \$140—a loss of \$88 50 per year, which in less than 30 years would endow a Professor besides other advantages of a convenient market.

8th. Consideration. Shall the Theological Institution go into operation the ensuing year? If at the present site, it may. But if removed, one year will be required for buildings, if well done. Would it not even be safer to employ the Professor who may be elected, in addition to the present agent, the first year, to collect \$20,000 as the permanent fund, to endow another Professor? And then the foundations will be laid for ages to come.

MONITOR.

DARLINGTON, S. C. Nov. 26th, 1835.

Dear Brother,—Please insert in your paper the following appointments for me, viz:

*Charleston Association.*

Jan. 1836.—Sunday, 3. Goose Creek.  
Monday, 4. Wassamasaw.  
Tuesday, 5. Mount Olivet.  
Wednesday, 6. St. James', Goose Creek.  
Thursday, 7. Santee.  
Friday, 8. Antioch.  
Saturday, 9. Four-Holes.  
Sunday, 10. Mount Carmel.

*Savannah River Association.*

Monday, 11. Ebenezer.  
Tuesday, 12. Willow-Swamp.  
Wednesday, 13. Gent's Branch.  
Thursday, 14. Double Ponds.  
Friday, 15. Healing Springs.  
Saturday, 16. Rosemary.  
Sunday, 17. Joyce's Branch.  
Monday, 18. Travadaway.  
Tuesday, 19. Beach Island.  
Wednesday, 20. Matlock.  
Thursday, 21. Union.  
Friday, 22. Steel Creek.  
Saturday, 23. Columbia.  
Sunday, 24. Barnwell C. H.  
Monday, 25. Friendship.  
Tuesday, 26. Spring Town.  
Wednesday, 27. Bethesda.  
Thursday, 28. Little Saltcatcher.  
Friday, 29. Three-mile Creek.  
Saturday, 30. Philadelphia.  
Sunday, 31. Great Saltcatcher.  
February.—Monday, 1. Kirkland.  
Tuesday, 2. Mount Pleasant.  
Wednesday, 3. Black Creek.  
Thursday, 4. Prince William's.  
Friday, 5. Sandy Run.  
Saturday, 6. Beach Branch.  
Sunday, 7. Bethlehem.  
Monday, 8. Pipe Creek.  
Tuesday, 9. Steep Bottom.  
Wednesday, 10. Cypress Creek.  
Thursday, 11. Robertville.  
Friday, 12. Grahamville.  
Saturday, 13. Great Swamp.  
Sunday, 14. Euhaw.  
Monday, 15. May River.  
Wednesday, 17. Hilton Head.  
Friday, 19. Coosawhatchie.  
Sunday, 21. Beaufort.  
Monday, 22. St. Helena.

Dear Brethren,—The cause of Missions is the cause of God. To save a dying, perishing world, the Saviour left the bright realms of glory, and dwelt in this world of sin and sorrow. Idolatry was one of the greatest sins of which the world was guilty, and which it was his design to destroy. The time is hastening on, when the knowledge of the Lord shall extend to the end of the world. The Church is rousing to energy of action in this cause. The object of the Baptist Convention of the United States in employing an agent to visit the southern churches is to stir up their minds to the great work. It is the design of the agent to present unto the respective churches, that he may visit, such facts as will show the moral and spiritual condition of the heathen world. He, there-

fore, would solicit the attendance of those in the churches and neighborhoods where he may go, that they may be acquainted with the wants and necessities of those who "are without hope, and without God in the world."

In order to aid the Convention in raising the means necessary to prosecute the glorious work, the agent will take collections, subscriptions, form societies, or adopt such other plan as may appear most expedient and efficient in the different places he may visit. The work is great, and requires great exertions. And let every one consider the privilege of being a worker together with God. What a privilege! an honor! Let us bless the Lord for it, and embrace the opportunity with all our hearts. Already much has been done; but much more remains to be done. Many heathen have been enlightened; but many more are in all the darkness of idolatry and superstition. They are dying by millions, and going to judgment ignorant of that God before whom they must stand. That they may speedily be provided with the Word of Life, let all labor and pray.

Hoping to see you at the times appointed,  
I remain yours, etc.

JESSE HARTWELL,  
Agent of Gen. Convention.

#### Orangeburg Domestic Missionary Board.

OAK HILL, Orange Parish, Dec. 1, 1835.

Dear Brother Brisbane:

For the encouragement of a Missionary spirit among your readers, suffer us to give you a short account of the Orangeburgh Domestic Missionary Board. This Board originated in 1832, with a few of the Brethren composing the Santee and Fourholes Churches; six of these brethren covenanted together to support one Missionary at least, without knowing whether the friends to whom they were going to send their Missionary would assist in his support or not. They accordingly appointed Rev. T. Adams of the Furman Theological Institute to this work, who was employed for six weeks, it being the only time he could leave the Institution until the following winter. This period though short was signally blessed of God; many friends were gained and the good work seemed to be begun, and before the close of the year, blessed be God, one new Church was constituted and a goodly number added to some other Churches.

After Brother Adams's time expired we were for some time without a Missionary except the gratuitous labours of our beloved Brother Griffith, but at the close of the Associational year, Brother Adams having finished his studies at the Institution, was again employed for the ensuing year, and travelled regularly, and two other Churches were constituted, and scarcely a Church in the bounds of his labours but had considerable addition. T. Adams was still continued Missionary, but was obliged to retire from his labours the spring following. After this we employed the Rev. J. Wheeler for one year, at the expiration of which time we employed two other Missionaries whose term has not yet expired. Two more Churches have been constituted this year, making in all five. The Board is enlarged to seventeen members.

Let us then brethren be not discouraged in engaging in small things. Remember what these six Brethren have done; the Board enlarged—many prejudices overcome—many added to the Churches—five new Churches constituted, and two Missionaries employed, and all accomplished in about three years. But

some will say that it is too onerous for five or six Brethren only, to pay a Missionary. These six Brethren agreed to do so, but did they do it? No, all that was necessary was to procure a Missionary and send him to preach. They then asked their friends to assist in his support, and contributions were liberally made and a balance always left in hand. Brethren, we earnestly recommend the establishment of District Missionary Boards; they are useful auxiliaries in advancing Zion's interest.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

#### GENERAL MISCELLANY.

##### The Late Judge Peters.

At the agricultural dinner in December 1823, a gentleman remarked that whiskey had got to an enormous price, yet he was certain its great cost would not charge the *habits* of the tippler. "I beg your pardon," replied the Judge, "it will completely change their habits; for they will swap their clothes for it when their money is out."

##### Poisonous Snakes.

The Hottentots often extract the poison from the most venomous snakes and swallow it, taking care that it does not touch the teeth or gums; they believe that it prevents them from being bitten by the snakes, or if they are, from being injured by the poison. One of these gift "drinkers," as they are called, lived near Goot Vaden Cosch, and many extraordinary stories were told by the Dutch and Hottentots of his feats; and among others, they said that they had seen him take some of the most poisonous snakes in his hand and provoke them to bite him, without his sustaining any injury. I never had an opportunity, however of ascertaining the truth of these statements; but there is no doubt of the fact of their swallowing the poison for the purpose stated. They say that they must take fresh doses of this curious preventive every six months at least, and that it is dangerous to be bitten by a more poisonous snake than the kind from which they were supplied with the antidote. The belief in the efficacy of this practice is general among the Dutch as well as the Hottentots.—*Moodie's South Africa.*

##### Simple Remedy.

The following recipe for cure of Dysentery is so simple that there can be no harm done if it don't cure:

A table spoon full of vinegar, and a teaspoonful of salt mixed with a gill of warm water. If relief be not afforded in ten or fifteen minutes, a repetition of the dose has been effectual in every instance in which it has been tried.

##### Anecdote.

A man in Ohio, well mounted, urging forward a drove of fat hogs towards Detroit, met a charming lot of little girls as they were returning from school, when one of them, as she passed the "swinish multitude," made a very pretty courtesy. "What, my little gal," said the man, "do you curtsy to a whole drove of hogs?" "No sir," said she, with a most provoking smile, "only to the one on horseback."

What is spoken wisely should be spoken calmly, and then it will be heard in quiet, and calmly considered. But passion will lessen the force even of reason, instead of adding any force to it.

Brother R. Fuller has kindly permitted us to publish the following interesting letter of the beloved Missionary to Burmah, Mrs. Wade, addressed to himself. Who can read it without lifting up his soul to God in prayer and praise?—Who can read it and not resolve to contribute when brother Hartwell the Agent for the Foreign Missionary enterprise, shall call for the contribution?

MATA VILLAGE.

March 2d, 1835.

To Rev. R. Fuller.

My dear Brother:

A lively recollection of the very pleasant interview we enjoyed with you in Charleston, together with your kind request that I should write you from these heathen shores, induce me to devote this hour of pensive loneliness to you. I love retirement, for it is alone that I enjoy nearest & sweetest communion with my blessed Saviour; but could you see me as I sit here in a little Karen village, three days journey through a thick forest, from any thing like civilized life, and know that it is now almost six weeks since Mr. Wade has been travelling far away in the wilds among the poor Karens, leaving me entirely alone, you would not think it strange that I speak of loneliness. Were he with me I should have nothing more to ask, and even now, I am contented and cheerful. One thought of Him who suffered and died alone, forsaken, denied, and betrayed by his dearest friends, dispels every feeling of loneliness, and I truly rejoice to deny self, and take my cross, and follow in his blessed footsteps. O, "His presence is life, and His loving kindness is better than life." I feel this sweet truth, dear brother, and though deprived of every thing the world calls comfort, I am happy, happy, in the smiles of my Saviour. But I forget myself. After leaving you in Charleston we had a pleasant though fatiguing journey to Boston. Excepting a few days of sweet peace at "Furman Institution," the scene was much the same as in Charleston all the way. It was truly a heavy cross to bear, but I looked upward, and there I always find help. In female circles I spoke freely of renouncing all for Christ's sake, and told them the self-denial necessary for publishing the gospel all over the world, is just what we need for our own souls if we desire to know and enjoy the love of God. And some very precious seasons did I enjoy. In Boston, beside the constant throng of visitors, public meetings, &c. &c. I had all the preparation for a long voyage, beside the Burmans to take care of, and felt nearly ill from fatigue and excitement. But all was quiet and peace within, and I have seldom enjoyed a sweeter season of communion with Heaven. So true it is that we may enjoy a sweet spirit of prayer and devotion in the midst of the cares and bustle of life, if duty calls us there. Had I gone to America for pleasure, and travelled through the country to see and enjoy it, I should not have expected the least spiritual enjoyment. But he that careth for the sparrows, kindly watched over me, and gave me strength equal to my day. Such loving kindness often lays me very low in the dust and makes me feel that I am indeed vile and polluted before Him.

I received your very kind letter of June 10th, 1834, just as we sailed, and taking it into my closet I thanked God for such a blessing, for truly it was "like cold water to a thirsty soul." O, if conversing only about the love of God, in this distant, dark, fallen world is so refreshing and delightful to the soul, what will be the communion of saints, the union of the soul to Christ, and the fullness of His love, in the bright worlds above! We had a pleasant voyage, though

rather long, and our health suffered for want of fresh provisions; but we were fed daily with the bread from Heaven, so that we were blest and happy, and I trust some souls will praise God to all eternity for our sailing with them in the *Cashmere*. We arrived in Maulmein (our old home,) the fore part of Dec., and after spending about a month with our beloved brother Judson, and other dear Missionary friends, and enjoying a delightful season with the dear native converts, we embarked for Tavoy, the station which had been appointed us by the Board, where we arrived the 10th of Jan. (1835.) And on the morning of the 17th before sunrise, Brother Mason, Mr. Wade and myself, set our faces towards the Karen jungles. We travelled three days and a half through a thick forest, over mountains and the edges of awful precipices, with only a narrow foot path, and often not the least appearance even of a path, until we arrived at this christian village. I had some poles tied to a chain so that the Burmans might carry me some part of the way, but the road was so very bad that I was obliged to walk nearly all the way. About 12 miles before we reached this place, nearly 20 of the christians, men and women, came out to meet and welcome us, and I really forgot all my fatigue in seeing them so happy for our coming. Besides the fatigue of travelling among these poor Karens, it is very expensive to hire our provisions and every article carried on mens' shoulders, so that we sleep under our little tent in the midst of the forest, on the ground, without bed or mattress, and feel thankful in the morning if all have been preserved from the tigers who prowl around us all night. But he who commanded us to go into all the world and publish the blessed gospel to every creature, well knew all the rough and thorny ways we should have to go, and since appointed by Him, I welcome the hardship and toil, it will make my rest in Heaven the sweeter. Mr. Wade and Mason staid with me only 2 days, as they designed to spend about two months in visiting the Karen villages, and I had begged Mr. Wade to permit me to spend the time of his absence with these dear "Lambs in the midst of this howling wilderness." No Foreign Missionary can live in these forests during the rains, on account of the dreadful fevers, and it is only about five months in the year that the water will permit our travelling, and it is not often that these dear christians with their wives and little ones can visit us, and having no books in their language excepting two or three little tracts, they are much in want of instruction in the first principles of the christian religion. They know however how to worship, and adore, and love the blessed Saviour, and their humble, simple piety delights me. Here I sit from day to day in the midst of 200 Karens, and read the scriptures to them as they come to visit me, translating some easy parts into their language, and when evening comes, the little gang calls us all to the Zayat where I sit down with them on a mat, and read and explain to them the commands of the blessed Saviour, and teach them how to perform their daily duties; after which they sing sweetly one of their hymns, and one of the Karen Brethren closes the service by prayer. On Sunday we meet in the morning likewise, and spend a much longer time in reading, singing and prayer, and in the P. M. we have a kind of Sunday School, for all enquirers and the children. My Karen teacher who can read the Burman Testament, told me the other day, he thought he should be able to preach all those parts of scripture I explained to them in the evenings, to other Karens. May

God grant him grace to do so, and His blessing to crown it.

It has been very sickly here since my arrival, so that my little knowledge of medicine is invaluable. I brought my little medicine chest with me, and every morning and evening walk around the village and visit those who are not able to come to me, and I have to be nurse and physician to all, so these poor creatures know nothing about taking proper care of the sick. I think I have had more than fifty cases of fever and some of them have been very ill indeed, but all are now better excepting one old woman, who is longing and praying for Heaven, and the place is becoming more healthful. These dear Christians never take a dose of medicine without praying over it, and when they are restored they thank God for His goodness. They are growing in grace daily, and I have above 50 enquirers around me, a lovely number of whom will I trust prove to be worthy of the ordinance of baptism when Messrs. Wade & Mason return. Now dear Brother you will form some idea of Missionary life among the Karens, and should my life be spared a few years, I expect to see them a *christian nation*. Pray for them, for they are as sheep without a shepherd.

Tavoy, March 23d.—Dear Brother: I was hindered from finishing my letter by pressing duties, but as an opportunity now presents of sending to Maulmein I hasten to finish this for you. On the 5th we were surprised and delighted by the arrival of Mr. Wade sooner than we had expected. The little Church had just been uniting in a season of solemn fasting and prayer in view of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which we were anticipating. On the following Saturday at a church meeting, above sixty came forward and asked for baptism, more than forty of whom had given me satisfactory evidence of sincere piety. Brother Mason however not being with us, we thought best to defer the examination of the greater part so that only 25 were received. On Sunday we enjoyed a delightful season, and as the sun was sinking behind the western mountains, we repaired to the romantic and beautiful banks of the Tenapanim river, where those dear converts were "buried with Christ." In the evening the communion season was deeply solemn and affecting, especially as we were to leave these dear "Lambs" of the flock on the morrow. O, may they be kept near the blessed shepherd. On Monday the dear Disciples assembled to pray and bid us farewell, and many many tears were shed as they knew we could not visit them again for several months.—About 50 men, women and children accompanied us to Tavoy, which much cheered us on our way, although it was extremely hot, and we suffered much from thirst. We arrived however safely in Tavoy, where we took up our abode in a native school house, until we could build something for ourselves.

April 3d.—As I was disappointed in sending my letter the other day, I would now add that one respectable Burman has been baptized here since our return, and that Br. Mason has baptized four more Karens at another village, making in all 30 since we came to this place, so that we thank God and take courage. We are now daily surrounded with those who are bowing down to dumb idols, and we try to point them to the living God, and our precious Saviour. Do pray for us that our labor be not in vain in the Lord, and that our sins grieve not away the blessed Holy-spirit. Remember us affectionately to all who think of us, and pray for us around you, especially to your dear

companion and sisters. Tell them I have heard much of them and hope soon to meet them in Heaven. Now dear Brother, while you devote your life to doing good, will you not remember that I need your instructions. Do tell me how I can gain true meekness, humility, and feel crucified to the world. What is meant by being led by the spirit, and the Saviour taking up his abode with us? What do you understand by the 23d and 24th verses of the 5th chap. of 1st Thessalonians? Dear Brother, I think I have a sincere desire to live alone to God and do all his blessed will, but alas! I am very far from it. Do not any day forget to pray for your unworthy sister. D. B. L. WADE.

## POETRY.

FOR THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST.

"What is Earth?"

Though pleasures in their bright array  
Strew roses on my sunny way;  
Thir fading flow'rs may I despise,  
And heav'ward lift my longing eyes.

Should joy ne'er come o'er my sad way,  
Nor shed to cheer one smiling ray,  
My Father! let me not repine:  
Grant bliss, not mortal, but divine.

If earthly hopes no longer beam—  
If fled the vision, past the dream—  
Yes, soothing thought! there is a place,  
Too joyous for e'en hope to bless.

Should friends, should trusted friends remove,  
And cease to give me love for love:  
Oh heavenly Friend! I mourn them not,  
Give me thy love. Thou changeest not.

When disappointments dark and dread,  
Wrath cypress round my youthful head;  
Direct my thoughts to that fair shore,  
Where earthly ills are known no more.

Sumter District.

M<sup>o</sup>

## Stammering or Stuttering.

AND all other impediments of speech permanently corrected and cured, by W. D. KING, Professor of Education. Application to be made at No. 69 East-Bay, Charleston, S. C. From the success W. D. K. has met with in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, within the last seven years—(having never failed to give satisfaction when his instructions have been faithfully followed)—he confidently assures those who may require his services that they will not be disappointed. The system pursued is purely philosophical, and varies materially from all others.

Having been, for many years, extensively engaged in teaching Education, he is enabled, in addition to the correction of impediments of speech, greatly to improve the modulation and melody of the pupil's voice, and give him practice in what is esteemed the most correct and beautiful in the pronunciation of words. Certificates of cures, and letters of recommendation from many gentlemen of the highest respectability in the country, will be exhibited at the institution.

Communications from persons at a distance will receive immediate reply. Nov. 20

## The Comprehensive Commentary,

ON the Holy Bible, containing the text according to the authorized version; Scott's marginal references; Matthew Henry's Commentary, condensed, but retaining every useful thought; the practical Observations of Rev. Thos. Scott, D. D. with extensive explanatory, critical and philological notes, selected from Scott, Doddridge, Gill, Clarke, Patrick, Poole, Lowth, Burder, Harmer, Calmet, Rosenmuller, Bloomfield, &c. &c. the whole designed to be an digest and combination of the advantages of the best Bible Commentaries—edited by Wm. Jenks, D. D. Boston. Also an Edition by Rev. Joseph A. Warne, adapted to the views of the Baptist Denomination. For delivery to Subscribers, or for sale at this office.

Plain binding 63; Calf 63 75; (32) Calf 64 50.

CHARLESTON PRICES CURRENT, DECEMBER 4, 1835.

ARTICLES.	¢	q	q	ARTICLES	¢	q	q	ARTICLES.	¢	q	q		
BAGGING, Hemp, 43 in. yd.	26	a	30	American Cotton, yd.	35	a	45	OIL Tanner's, bbl.	11	a	13		
Tow and Flax	18	a	23	FISH, Herrings, bbl.	3	75	a	4	OSNABURG'S, yd.	8	a	9	
BALE ROPE, lb.	11	a	15	Mackerel, No. 1.	7	50	a	00	PORK, Mess, bbl.	18	00	a	00
BACON, Hams	00	a	111	No. 2.	7	00	a	00	Prime,	15	00	a	00
Shoulders and Sides.	61	a	71	No. 3.	6	00	a	00	Cargo,	8	50	a	00
BEE F, New-York, bbl.	00	a	12	Dry Cod, cwt.	2	75	a	3	Mess, Boston,	14	50	a	
Prime	8	a	8	50	FLOUR, Bal. U.S. sup. bbl.	6	75	a	7	Nu. 1. do.		a	
Cargo	41	a	41	Philadelphia and Virginia,	0	00	a	6	50	PEPPER, black, lb.		a	8
Mess, Boston,	00	a	121	New-Orleans,	0	00	a	00	PIMENTO	9	a	91	
No. 1.	00	a	11	GRAIN, Corn, bush.	1	121	a		RAISINS, Malaga, bun. box.	3	50	a	3
No. 2.	8	a	9	Oats,	48	a	50	Muscadel,	3	50	a		
BREAD, Navy, cwt.	4	a	31	Peas,	60	a	00	Bloom,	00	0	a	00	
Crackers,	7	a	71	GLASS, Window, 100ft.	41	a	9	RICE, 100lb.	31	a	4		
BUTTER, Goshen, prime, lb.	25	a	30	GUNPOWDER, keg.	5	a	6	SUGAR, Muscovado, lb.	71	a	10		
Inferior,	20	a	30	HAY, Prime Northern, 100lb.	2	00	a	Porto Rico and St. Croix,	74	a	101		
CANDLES, Spermaceti,	32	a	00	IRON, Tg.		a		Havana white,	111	a	12		
Charleston made,	14	a	14	Swedes, assorted,	4	a	41	Do. brown,	71	a	91		
Northern,	12	a	13	Russia, lar,	4	a	61	New-Orleans,	6	a	71		
CHEESE, Northern,	8	a	81	Sheet,	8	a	81	Leaf,	141	a	16		
COFFEE, inf. to fair,	11	a	111	Nail Rods,	7	a	71	Lump,	13	a	14		
Good fair to prime,	13	a	131	LARD,	9	a	101	SALT, Liv. con. sack, 4 bu.	1	75	a	30	
Choice,	141	a	15	LEAD, Pig and Bar, 100lb.	61	a	61	Turke Island,	31	a			
Porto Rico,	131	a	141	Sheet,	61	a	7	SOAP, Am. yellow, lb.	5	a	61		
COTTON, Uplands, inf.		a		LIME, Stone, bbl.	1	50	a	SHOT, all sizes,	71	a	8		
Ordinary to fair,		a		LUMBER, Pitch Pine, rfta, Mft.	7	a	8	SEGAR, Spanish, M.	14	a	16		
Good fair to good,	15	a	16	Shingles, M.	3	a	5	American,	1	85	a	1871	
Prime to choice,	151	a	16	Staves, Red Oak,	14	a	15	TALLOW, American, lb.	9	a	91		
Santee and Maine,	32	a	40	MOLASSES, Cuba, gal.	25	a	26	TOBACCO, Georgia,	31	a	4		
Sea Island, fine,	32	a	50	New-Orleans,	30	a	32	Kentucky,	5	a	6		
CORDAGE, Tarred,	9	a	10	Sugar House Tracle,	30	a		Manufactured,	8	a	13		
Do. Manila, cwt.	11	a	12	NAILS, Cut, 4d. to 30d. lb.	61	a	0	Cavendish,	24	a	32		
DOMESTIC GOODS.				NAVY STORES.				TEAS, Bohem,	18	a	20		
Shirtings, brown, yd.	61	a	81	Tar, Wilmington, bbl.	1	621	a	Souchong,	30	a	40		
Bleached,	8	a	15	Turp. attine, soft,	2	50	a	Gunpowder,	75	a	80		
Sheeting, brown,	8	a	101	Do. Georgetown,	1	a	125	Hyson,	50	a	80		
Bleached,	101	a	17	Pitch,	1	75	a	Young Hyson,	65	a	75		
Calicoes,	9	a	15	Rosin,	1	371	a	1	50	a	30		
Stripes, indigo blue,	81	a	11	Spirits Turpentine, gal.	45	a	50	Sewing,	26	a	30		
Checks,	7	a	16	Varnish,		a	25	WINES, Madeira, gal.	2	a	3		
Flats,	81	a	11	OILS, Sp. winter strained,	1	05	a	1	10	a	135		
Fustians,	12	a	16	Fall strained,	90	a		Malaga,	45	a	50		
Bed Tick,	13	a	20	Summer strained,		a		Claret Bordeaux, cask,	29	a	30		
DUCK, Russian, holt.	15	a	21	Linseed,	1	a	105	Champaign, doz.	8	a	15		

BANK SHARES, STOCKS, &c.

NAMES.	Original Cost	Present Price.	Dividend.
United States Bank Shares	100	103	3.50
South-Carolina do.	45	64	1.75
State do.	100	125 00	3.00
Union do.	50	64	1.50
Planters' & Mechanics' do.	25	37 1/2	1.00
Charleston do.	80	50 0	
Union Insurance do.	60	76	2.00
Fire and Marine do.	60	90	4.00
Rail-Road do.	100	129	3.00
Santee Canal do.	870	200	20.00
State 6 per cent Stock,	100	121	
State 5 per cent do.	100	00	
City 6 per cent do.	100	00	
City 5 per cent do.	100	105	

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England, 84 a 0 per cent prem.  
 France, 3f. 20 a 5 2/4 per dollar.  
 New-York, } 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.

Charleston Bank rates of Exchange—Bills on Orleans, and Mobile, 14 and int.; Western Offices 0 per ct. and int.; North 1 per ct and int.; Savannah 1 per ct. and int.; Checks on the North, 0 do. South and West, 0 prem.  
 Savannah and Augusta Bank Bills, 1 per cent. discount.  
 All other Georgia Bank Bills, 1 per cent. discount.  
 North-Carolina Money, 1 per discount.  
 Spanish Doubloons, 151.  
 Mexican and Colombian do. 151.  
 Heavy Guinea, 65, and Sovereigns, 841 a 4 7-8

Charleston Market.

**COTTON.**—The sales since our last weekly report have been 8163 bales of Uplands Cotton, as follows:—147 at 161, 60 at 161, 1265 at 16, 94 at 15 1/2-16, 125 at 151, 2339 at 151, 655 at 151, 1921 at 151, 594 at 151, 895 at 151, 38 at 15, 28 at 141, and 2 at 141 cents. In long Cotton, Sea Island from 30 to 43, and upwards—for extra fine Mains 36, and Santee from 33 to 35 cents. The Market on Saturday last was good, and prices of 161 to 161 were obtained for choice Uplands, since which it has given way from 4 to 1 cents. The demand at this reduction continues fair.

**RICE.**—The demand is equal to the supply, and the sales during the week have been from 21, to 31, and one very choice lot brought 31.

Terms of the Southern Baptist.

There will be two volumes of the Southern Baptist in the year. The first from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, and the second from the 1st of July to the 1st of January. The last Number in December will contain an Index for the two volumes.

Payments always in advance. Annual subscription, Three Dollars. The names of old subscribers will be erased from our list, if after a suitable time payment should not be made; and ten cents will be required for every number received up to that time.

Persons may order the paper any other time than July or January, provided they will take all the back Numbers from the commencement of the semi-annual volume.

Postage must be paid on all letters to the Editor, or attention to them must not be expected.

Baptist Ministers and Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.