SOUTHERN BAPTIST,

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

WM. H. BRISBANE, EDITOR.] CHARLESTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1836. [Vol. 3—No. 61.

From a Manuscript of Professor Hooper's

CHRIST BORE OUR SINS ON THE TREE.

"Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we being dead unto sin should live unto righteousness." (1 Peter ii. 24.)

To have an adequate conception of our obligations to Jesus Christ, we must imagine a world of human beings involved in the crime of rebellion against their Creator—we must imagine their guilt to be of that degree of enormity that it deserved the everlasting displeasure of God, and that these beings were about to be executed upon them this heavy sentence of their offended Creator—and that at this juncture, *Christ*, a being combining divine dignity with human capacity for suffering, interposed in their behalf, became their substitute and surety, and received upon his own head the full sum of wrath required by eternal justice for the infraction of the eternal law of righteousness. It is useless to cavil about the necessity and propriety of such a proceeding as this, in order to the salvation of man. When any of us can prove that we know the full evil of sin—the reasons that may make it necessary for God to punish it, and the degree of severity with which it ought to be punished—when any of us can prove that we know all the injurious consequences that would flow from the impunity of sin—then, and not till then, may we presume to question the truth and the propriety of the scriptural statement, that "the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment." But if we are willing to receive the scriptural statement, that we are all by nature in a lost and undone condition, and should have been miserable for ever had not God, in his infinite love, sent Christ into the world to be our Saviour, if we are willing to receive this doctrine, then are we prepared to estimate the extent of the love of Christ and of the nature of our obligations to him. It would be but a faint endeavour to convey an idea of those obligations to compare the service rendered us by Christ, to that rendered by a commander of a vessel to a crew of poor ship-wrecked wretches, whom, in the last extremity of suffering, and the last agony of despair, he should rescue from the wreck, and cherish with every restorative and every comfort. Such a service as this would call for the liveliest and the most lasting gratitude, and there is hardly any heart so hard and so dead to every generous emotion, that would not remember such a benefactor, through life, with the warmest affection. Yet this benefactor deserves not half the gratitude due to Jesus Christ; for the favour which the commander of the vessel bestowed, cost him little, and was repaid by the present luxury of relieving misery. The suffering from which he delivered the shipwrecked crew was only the agony of a few hours—the abyss from which he snatched them was not bottomless. As much deeper as is hell than the ocean—as much more terrible is eternal pain than the agony of a few hours, so much greater are our obligations to Christ than those of sinking mariners to their deliverer; so much stronger and more intense should be our gratitude than *theirs*.

Yes, brethren, Christ was our substitute and surety. "He himself bore our sins in his own body on the tree." What a burden was that! What an inconceivable burden! It was not the sins of one individual he bore, nor the sins of one nation—it was the sins of the human race. He was the Lamb, the victim, that was slain to take away the sins of *the world!* This is a mysterious subject, brethren, and we pretend not to explain it, any further than the scripture has explained it. But the scripture evidently represents Christ as *suffering* for our sakes and in our stead. Some how, inconceivable to us, the guilt of the world was transferred to his head and overwhelmed his soul with anguish unutterable. This, he himself declared, during his agony in the garden of Gethsemane, when was wrung from him that affecting lamentation, "my soul is exceeding sorrowful even unto death," a lamentation which brought down an angel from the armies of heaven, to strengthen and refresh him. The intensity of his mental agony may be in some measure conceived, by its pressing drops of blood instead of sweat, from every pore of his skin. The horrors of his anticipated crucifixion may be in part imagined, by that strong supplication, thrice put up to his Father, that if it were possible, the cup which he was destined to drink, might pass from him. And the weight of sorrow which accompanied that crucifixion, when he came to experience it, may be judged of by the cry which was extorted from him, "my God, my God." Now, was this no more than a common martyrdom? Is it possible to believe that the mere bodily pain of hanging on the cross, dreadful as it was, wrung from this most patient of all sufferers, so piteous a complaint? The *nature* of the complaint forbids us to believe so, and points us to the real source of his anguish, which was that *spiritual* desolation occasioned by the hiding of his Father's countenance—"Why hast thou forsaken me?" Were we to dare to amplify these awful syllables by way of illustrating them, it would be thus—"Why, in this very extremity, dost thou forsake me, and withdraw those inward consolations which have always been at hand to sustain me in far less trying circumstances? Light is the pain of the piercing nails—light, not even all the pain hanging with the whole weight of my body upon my transfixed sinews—this, the smile of thy countenance, the sense of thy unchanging love, would enable me to endure—but to be forsaken of thee, to be left without a ray of light from heaven, when all the powers of earth and hell are combined against me—to have my soul filled with a sense of divine wrath—this, this it is, which makes my woe intolerable—this wringing from me a lamentation which even common martyrs have been able to suppress; which even this world's heroes, when dying in the midst of torture, have scorned to pour forth!" Oh! brethren, think of this, and you must believe that there was an intensity of distress meeting upon the Redeemer's soul in the hour of his passion, which *nothing* but sufferings can account—for guilt of a world imputed to him, and his substance, compressed into one awful moment, of the pangs which would have furnished an eternity of misery to the millions in whose place he suffered—pangs which humanity never could have sustained, unless borne up by the tremendous conflict by its union with the Divine nature.

Christians! can you believe the Great Captain of your salvation outdone in heroic fortitude, and contempt of pain, by the Captain of a Yet behold a Regulus, bearing without a groan, all the refinements of torture which an incensed enemy could inflict—behold the Indian Warrior, singing his triumphant death-song in the midst of his tormentors, while they are wearied with their fruitless efforts to extort one pusillanimous sigh from his unconquered spirit! And then turn your eyes to Calvary, and listen to that doleful lamentation, "Eloi, Eloi," proceeding from the Son of God, from him who came to set us an example how to *suffer*, as well as how to *act*—and you *will* not, you *cannot* believe, that when "he bore our sins in his own body on the tree," he endured only the pains of a common martyrdom!

Again, place before your imagination the scene in the garden of Gethsemane, where Jesus, the night before his passion, seemed almost ready to sink at the prospect of the next day's tragedy; compare his reluctance to drink that bitter cup, with the alacrity, nay, we may say the impatience, with which many of his followers have rushed to martyrdom, and we must believe that there was something singular, some unknown, unimaginable woe, accompanying the death of the Lord of martyrs. See *Stephen*, the first martyr, pouring out his life for Christ—how meekly he kneels down and receives upon his head the collected rage of Jerusalem—his last moments are cheered with a view of those glories of the celestial world to which he was presently to be snatched up, and with his face beaming like an angel's, and his soul already drinking in the joys of Paradise, he exclaims: "I see heaven opened and Jesus standing at the right hand of God!"

Contrast with this, the exclamation of Stephen's master, "my God," and then say, if there must not be some mysterious reason why the Redeemer's sufferings were unparalleled—why no other sorrow was not like unto his sorrow—why God's best beloved Son was bereaved for a moment of those manifestations of Divine favour, which have been richly vouchsafed to many of his humblest followers, in the hour of need. If the death of Jesus was no more than that of a common martyr, how shall we explain *his* horror and shrinking back, as it were, from the cross, when we hear of his disciples, so much inferior to himself in grace and dignity, gladly and patiently dying at the stake for his name. Would you hear some instances of the marvellous support afforded to Christ and servants when about to suffer in his cause? Listen to what history tells us of the martyrdom of Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, and pupil of St. John.

["The officers that were employed in his execution, says the ecclesiastical historian, having disposed all other things, came according to custom to nail him to the stake, which he desired them to omit, assuring them, that he who gave him strength to endure the fire, would enable him, without nailing, to stand immoveable in the flames. So they only bind him, who, standing like a noble ram out of the flock, designed as a grateful sacrifice to the Almighty, clasping his hands, poured out his soul to heaven, in the following prayers: "O Lord God Almighty, the Father of thy well-beloved and ever blessed Son Jesus Christ, by whom we have received the knowledge of thee; *I bless thee that thou hast graciously condescended* to bring me to this day, and this hour, that I may receive a portion in the members of thy holy martyrs, and drink of Christ Jesus' cup for the resurrection to eternal life, both of soul and body. Wherefore, I praise thee for all thy mercies, I bless thee, I glorify thee, thro' the eternal high priest, thy beloved Son Jesus Christ, with whom to thyself and the Holy Ghost, be glory both now and for ever, amen."]—*Cave's Lives of the Fathers.*

In such an anthem of praise and joy did the holy Polycarp breathe out his soul amidst the flames. Nor is it a *rare* instance. If I chose to entertain you with similar narratives, books of martyrology would furnish me with abundant materials. Suffice it to mention one more example, that of the English martyr, Sanders, who suffered in the persecution of Queen Mary. When brought to the stake and offered a pardon if he would renounce his heresy, he said, he held no heresies, but the blessed gospel of Christ, and embracing the stake, exclaimed, "Welcome cross of Christ, welcome everlasting life;" and so he was burnt."—[*Burnet's His. Ref. Vol. iii.* 474.

Yes, these noble witnesses for the truth, who derived all their love and strength from Christ, could exhibit an indifference and even joy in death, when Christ, the fountain of joy and strength was constrained to pray, "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." Whence was it, my brethren, I say, that these *tapers* burned so brightly, in a storm which quenched for a time, the beams of the sun itself? Do not these things prove, that "never sorrow was like unto his sorrow"—that his standing in the room of sinners, and making in his single person an expiation for the guilt of the whole human race, caused his death to be more dreadful than any other death ever was, and that the weight of wrath which wrung out from this Divine martyr, his last bitter lamentation, would, if distributed amongst the millions of mankind, have been enough to fill each breast with everlasting misery! Wonder not then at the complaints that issued from the cross: rather adore this stupendous mystery! rather contemplate with unutterable emotions this matchless specimen of a Saviour's love! and tremble to think, that sin is such an evil that it cost this price to expiate it! We know what a convulsion the sin of a single individual can raise within him. We know that it can set the brain on fire, and kindle up a hell in the breast. Now, imagine all the separate miseries that sin engendered, and set separate hearts, collected and infused into one poor wretches heart, and you may imagine in what a state that heart would be.

It is true, the Saviour "knew no sin," and his bosom must have been a stranger to remorse.—But that he suffered some deep, unknown, unparalleled distress, from having the accumulated guilt of men laid upon him, I think you must be convinced, from our preceding considerations, and from the strain of the 40th Psalm, verses 11, 12, &c. He was our surety—the surety suffers oftentimes more than the principal. The Lord laid on him the iniquities of us all. "He bore our sins in his own body on the tree—he was wounded for our transgressions." This is the doctrine which the text lays down; let us now see what the important inference which St. Peter draws from it:

the tree, that we being dead to sin, might live unto righteousness."

Is it possible any one can believe that Christ died to purchase us a license to relax the obligations of virtue? Nor He gave himself for us as the great Apostle says, that he might redeem us from all iniquity and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.—And he who ventures to take advantage of the doctrine of Christ's ransom, to indulge in sin, defeats the very object of Christ's death—he, as it were, cruelly disappoints our gracious Lord of the very design he had in dying.

Such a person shows that he never did believe the doctrine that sin made it necessary for Christ to die, for if he did, he would be constrained to hate and avoid it, as a man hates and is shocked at the presence of one who has murdered his dearest friend.

It is this doctrine which alone can give the death-blow to the power of sin in the heart, after all human resolutions and all the wise precepts of philosophy, have failed.

What is it to be *dead to sin?*" Does the Apostle use such strong language for nothing?—No, surely. Nor is it characteristic of his style to do so. It pervades the writings of all the sacred penmen, particularly the chief one, St. Paul. "Reckon yourselves," says he to the Romans, "to be *dead* indeed unto *sin*, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord." "How shall we that are dead to sin, live any longer therein." Is this language expressive of only a slight change in heart and life? Will an outward reformation come up to the meaning of such forcible terms? Then did the inspired writers choose the most romantic and extravagant expressions for the most common things. But far be it from us to attribute to them that weakness. We account it a fault and an evidence of want of solid judgment when a writer or speaker from among ourselves, deals much in superlatives, and labours to give an unnatural dignity to trifles by a swelling style. This is bombast. And so must the language of the scriptures be considered, if when speaking of *living unto sin* and *living unto righteousness*, nothing is meant but that slight amendment in a man's character which many mistake for religion. Sin often is stripped of a great part of its *outward* deformity, while it reigns with undiminished vigour in the heart. Such an external change, many outward circumstances often does effect. The authority of others, the restraints of prudence and a regard to character, often keep men from sins to which they are strongly inclined. But this is not to be *dead to sin*. A tree, in the winter time, is stripped of its verdure, and looks bare and sapless. You can scarce distinguish it from a dead one. But its vegetable life is only dormant for a while, ready when the sun shall return in the spring, to send up its plenteous juices into every branch, and to decke it again with verdure. So in many a man, who, standing like a rock and inoffensive in certain circumstances, but let some temptations occur which are suited to the propensities of the heart, and then you will see those corruptions burst into action, which before were locked up in the secret chambers of the inner man.—Now, this is not being *dead to sin*, but only *asleep in sin*. The tree which has been killed by the keen stroke of the axe will never look green again. In vain the gentle warmth of spring solicits forth the bud and the blossom: nor can even summer's more powerful beams force it into life. No more can favorable opportunities lead into a course of sin the soul which has become dead to it by beholding Christ crucified for its expiation.

We must not mistake an abandonment of some sins to which we were before addicted for real death unto sin which the Apostle in our text asserts to have been the end of Christ's death. Different vices belong to different periods of life. Let not the middle aged man flatter himself that he is dead to sin, because he has given up the wild follies and sensual indulgencies of youth. He may be as much the slave of sin as ever—he has only exchanged one sin for another; the sin of sensuality for the sin of covetousness—he may be as far from the kingdom of heaven as ever—as far from doing or sacrificing any thing for the love of God, as he has settled down unto the sober citizen, as he was when rioting in youthful pleasures—Oh! let such beware how they solace themselves with the deceitful thought that this external reformation, which is the natural result of advancing years, is that death unto sin which belongs to a christian. Again, different sins belong to different constitutions. Some scorn and loathe the baseness of sensual pleasures, but are characterized by pride, anger and revenge. Let these know that their sins, though less disreputable among men, are even more hateful to God than voluptuousness; for the devils themselves are not guilty of sensual sins, yet by reason of their pride and malice are they greater enemies to God than even wicked men. Covetousness is the sin of *one* temper, ambition of another, deceit of a third, hasty passion of a fourth—we are prone to make excuses for our own sins, and to pass a much harsher sentence upon those of our neighbours. But unless we watch against *every* sin, and are most fearful of, and severe towards those which are peculiarly our own, we cannot be sincerely desirous of holiness—we cannot be dead to sin.

But the Apostle goes on: "that we being dead to sin might live unto righteousness." It is not sufficient that we part with that former life, we must have imparted to us a *new* life. "Living unto righteousness" implies a uniform and systematic course of goodness. It is not a few, detached good works—an occasional fit of devotion, succeeded by a relapse into worldly lusts. It is regular, like the beating of the heart—the christian's aim is, to be *constantly*, without a moment's intermission, *living* to God, growing in all the graces of the divine life, in humility, purity, meekness, patience, deadness to the world and preparation for heaven. "Living unto righteousness" not only implies perseverance in a course of holy conversation, but a living for that end—it is living *unto* righteousness—making the attainment of complete sanctification, and the total subjugation of our sinful nature the end, and scope, and wish of our lives. The words are even yet more expressive. Their whole import has not even now been exhausted. There is one power of meaning in them yet unmentioned. "Living unto righteousness" implies, delight in it. It is not a mad series of constrained efforts. This is not life, it is death. It

cousness must be the *life* of the christian—that which animates him, which enlivens him—the element in which he *enjoys himself*—the air which he breathes, the food which nourishes him, the cordial which revives and invigorates him.

My hearers, are we thus dead to sin and living unto righteousness! If we are not, then Christ is dead in vain—we are frustrating, as much as live in our power, the grand design for which he thought it not too much to suffer all his woes!

Christians! are you not ashamed to indulge in any sin when you know that that sin foreseen by your Redeemer, added weight to his load of sorrow, and mingled drops of gall in the cup he drank. Suppose you had stood by the cross on which he agonized—would you have joined the unfeeling soldier in thrusting a spear into his side? Yet this you virtually do, when you cherish those sins which obliged him to suffer. The Apostle to the Hebrews speaks of some who "crucify the Son of God afresh." This we all do in a degree whenever we sin. Let us be frequent in the contemplation of our Saviour's sufferings—let us remember that he died for sins not his own—that himself bare *our* sins in his own body on the tree; and when we recollect what was his anguish while he hung there, we shall want no better motive against the power of our evil propensities—no more efficacious arguments for the diligent practice of all. righteousness, and the warmest returns of grateful love.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Baptist General Tract Society.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Society met on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6th, 1836, in the Spruce street Baptist Meeting House, Philadelphia.

The President, bro. Wm. T. Brantly, took the chair at 7 o'clock. After singing, prayer was offered by the President.

Brother Allen, the General Agent, read the Annual Report of the Board of Managers.

On motion of Professor Armstrong, of Wake Forest Institution, North Carolina,

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Board of Managers be accepted and published under their direction.

On motion of President Babcock, of Waterville College, Maine,

Resolved, That while we continue to regard with paternal interest and cordial affection, the American Tract Society, and while we sincerely rejoice in its noble endeavours to furnish, both for our own and heathen lands, such evangelical publications as present the coincident sentiments of the several denominations represented in it, we feel [illegible] in supplying a series of tracts, which shall not exclude any portion of God's revealed truth.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Treasurer's Report, as presented, be accepted.

On motion of brother S. P. Hill, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Baltimore,

Resolved, That the Baptist General Tract Society has cause for gratitude to God for the motives and encouragements it has to labour in the promotion of its objects.

On motion of brother I. E. James,

Resolved, That the third article of the constitution which requires that there shall be fifteen managers, be so altered, as to read *twenty-one* managers.

Interesting addresses were delivered by brethren Armstrong and Hill.

On motion,

Resolved, That a collection be taken up to aid the funds of the Society, when the following amount was received. "Two Hundred and Seventeen Dollars."

On motion,

Resolved, That the Society go into an election for its officers to serve the present year, when the following brethren were duly elected.

WM. FORD, Sec'y.

OFFICERS

Of the Baptist General Tract Society, 1836.

WM. T. BRANTLY, *President.*
JOHN L. DAGG, *Vice President.*
IRA M. ALLEN, *General Agent.*
SAMUEL HUGGENS, *Treasurer.*
WILLIAM FORD, *Secretary.*

MANAGERS.

R. W. Cushman,	Thos. B. Sherborne,
Wm. H. Richards,	J. J. Woolsey,
John Davis,	Jacob Reed,
John Mulford, jr.	Franklin Lee,
John Reynolds,	P. D. Gillett,
Joseph H. Kennard,	Israel E. James,
Henry Reed,	Joseph Taylor,
D. B. Hinman,	John C. Davis,
A. D. Gillett,	James M. Linnard,
John B. Trevor,	Dr. Wilson Jewell,
Wm. E. Garrett,	

Depositories of the Baptist General Tract Society and their Agents, in South Carolina and Georgia, from whom Tracts may be obtained on the same terms as at the Depository in Philadelphia, and through whom payments may be made for the Society.

S. CAROLINA—*Lanc. Dis.*, S. S. Burdett. *Darlington Dis.*, John M. Timmons.

GEORGIA—*Augusta*, E. Mustin.
Savannah, H. H. Furman.
Macon, A. T. Holmes.
Columbus, James A. Watt.
Milledgeville, W. C. Powell.

REPORT.

At the close of another year of their labors, the Managers of the Baptist General Tract Society take the occasion, in presenting their report, of making a public expression of thanksgiving to God for his continued favor to the institution. The business which they have transacted since the last Anniversary, may be detailed in the following order:

Publications of the Society.

The number of Tracts having become so considerable, it was deemed expedient to aim at enlarging their circulation, rather than to add to the Society's stock. Only six new publications have therefore been added to the series, increasing the number to 148. The titles of these are: The Causes and Cure of Spiritual Darkness; Depravity Considered; Directions and Encouragements to all who are desirous of knowing what the Lord requires of them; The duty of giving an adequate Support to Ministers of the Gospel. Besides these, the Society has eleven publications, embracing in all, with those in the regular series, 3,550 pages. Of these 2,712 pages are in permanent type.

With reference to the wants of our country, particularly that vast portion of it whose spiritual interests are most endangered, it was resolved by the Board, previous to the last Annual Meeting, to place a bound volume of the Society's publications in every accessible family in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Mississippi. Three thousand copies of the volume, entitled the Baptist Manual, have been printed, and the work of its distribution has been suspiciously commenced.

Twenty thousand copies of the Tract Magazine have been circulated during the year, at an expense of $280. The receipts are $227 09, leaving the Magazine in debt $52 81. The arrearages due for the last and previous years, are about $700.

The number of Tracts printed during the year is 268,730, making 6,080,000 pages, being an increase of 1,665,364 pages, beyond the preceding year.

The number of pages issued from the Depository is 5,992,206, being an increase of 1,713,822 pages beyond the preceding year.

The number of pages remaining on hand is 2,827,036.

Gratuitous Distribution.

The free grants of Tracts which have been made during the year, amount to the sum of $1,196 21. They have been distributed as follows: In Illinois, 624,230 pages; Tennessee, 40,000; Kentucky, 86,500, Arkansas Territory, 130,000; Ohio, 140,000; Michigan, 30,000; Indiana, 30,000; Missionaries of the Home Mission Society, 150,000; North Carolina, 200,000; Georgia, 30,000; Virginia, 50,000; New Jersey, 10,000; Missionaries of the Pennsylvania Missionary Association, 50,000; New York, 75,000; Rhode Island, 20,000; Connecticut, 4,000; Maine 15,000; besides many in South America, Africa and other places.

Aid for Burmah.

At the meeting of the Triennial Convention for Foreign Missions last Spring, the Board paid over to the Treasurer of that body, the contributions with which the Society had been intrusted for printing Tracts in Burmah, amounting to $416. On the reception of a small quantity of Tracts which had been forwarded to Burmah, brother Judson writes as follows:

"MAULMEIN, May 8th, 1835.

"The package of Tracts which you sent me under date of June 3d last, I received in December last; [illegible] with a demand here, that I should distribute the whole package in a few days, if I gave them freely."

Effort in behalf of Germany.

The Board have learned with much satisfaction, that the Scripture Manual on Baptism, which was published in Germany by the Society in 1832, has been extensively circulated in that country, and done much good. Early last year they were strongly solicited by brother Oncken, pastor of the Baptist church at Hamburg, to furnish him with the means of publishing some temperance tracts, and the Memoir of Mrs. Judson in the German language. Believing that the publication of these works in Germany would greatly promote the cause of temperance and missions, as well as that of evangelical truth, the Board gave extensive publicity to Mr. Oncken's appeal, and opened a subscription for the object, for which the sum of $175 75 has been received, and several subscriptions which have not yet been paid. Among these is one by a few ladies of the Sansom street church, Philadelphia, amounting to about $75, which they design to increase to at least one hundred dollars.

The sum of $500, it is believed, will hardly be adequate to the accomplishment of the object, which the Board are anxious to receive, that it may be transmitted to Mr. Oncken as soon as possible.

A letter was received this morning from that devoted brother, which it may be proper to subjoin:

"HAMBURG, 25th Sept. 1835.

"My Dear Brother—Though I have but a few moments at command, I cannot resist the impulse any longer, of answering your very affectionate and interesting epistle, bearing date, June 25th.

"Accept, then, in the first place, my warmest thanks for the interest you continue to feel for the work in which it is my happiness to be engaged; and especially for the assistance you promise to render in the tract cause. Much, I could well employ, for the great assistance to be duly appreciated. My own resources are dried up, having published two editions of a tract of 9,000 copies—5,000 copies of the Epistle to the Romans, with Luther's preface—3,000 copies of a work of 42 pages against Church Establishments; and 2,000 copies of the Covenant of Grace.

"On the subject of temperance, I intend to publish something as soon as I can get money to cover the expense. I trust, therefore, your interest for me and my work will be continued; and I hope both the Society and private christians will embrace the opportunity of sowing the good seed. I shall be happy to receive what may be in your hands for German Tracts, as early as possible. I am in great need of it. The money collected for Mrs. Judson's Memoir, you may keep till it amounts to more, as I dare not venture on so expensive a work, until I see that the cost can be nearly paid. I am very anxious that that excellent work should appear soon, but I must wait the Lord's time.

"My work is still going on well—the Lord is still gracious to us. Four converts were added to our little community during the summer, and there are prospects of future usefulness. [illegible] light in my work, and find the service of the Lord infinitely more pleasant than the service of the god of this world. O that we were all devoted, more humble, more holy, in a word, infinitely glorious and responsible. [illegible] know to our comfort where to [illegible] grace—grace that shall bring us to [illegible] querors through the Lord Jesus Christ. [illegible] shall live also. O happy [illegible] The Lord of Hosts is with us, [illegible]

way to the feelings of my heart. I must bid you farewell for the present. Have the kindness to present my affectionate and brotherly love to brother Tubbs, and to the friends who have kindly subscribed for promoting the spread of scriptural truth in this benighted country. Peace be with your spirit and with your labors. Amen.

J. G. ONCKEN."

Effort in behalf of the West.

To facilitate the accomplishment of the important work of placing a bound volume of the Society's publications in every accessible family in the Western States, as well as to place at the disposal of Baptist Missionaries in the Great Valley an adequate supply of tracts, it was proposed by the Board early last spring, to raise one thousand dollars, or more, annually, for five years, by subscriptions of five dollars each, provided that 200 subscribers could be obtained for the object during the year. Although no very special means were employed to obtain subscribers, it is a matter of praise to God and of encouragement to all the friends of benevolent effort, that the subscription is more than filled. Two hundred and fifty-one subscribers have been obtained; and there is a prospect of obtaining many more, which it is earnestly hoped will be the case. The amount of the subscriptions paid in is $662 50.

Auxiliaries.

Payments have been received during the year from two hundred and twenty-six Auxiliaries; and the number of new Societies which have been established, or reported to the Board during the same period, is one hundred and fifty-eight.

The Portland Female Tract Society has been a zealous and useful ally for eight years. Its funds have been chiefly employed in the distribution of tracts in Maine, in Burmah, and in the Western States.

The Boston Female Tract Society, embracing all the Baptist churches in that city but one, has continued its useful labors for thirteen years. A portion of its funds is annually contributed to the Parent Society, and the remainder expended in the circulation of tracts.

The Young Ladies' Society of Patterson, N. J. deserves commendation for its efficient exertions. The report states that the town was divided into districts, and distributors appointed in each district, who obtained about 350 subscribers. About 50,000 pages of tracts were distributed in town, and at least 10,000 pages out of town. Twenty thousand pages were sent to Illinois, and about 2,000 pages were given away in boats, stages and taverns, making in all 82,000 pages which have been circulated by the influence of this Society in one year. It is also mentioned in the report that the tracts were received by many with eagerness and joy. Many of the poor who were not able to buy them have expressed that deep thankfulness on receiving them which is worth more than money. And although no special instance of conversion has come to the knowledge of the distributors, yet they have reason to believe that the seed sown will with the blessing of God produce an abundant harvest to his glory.

The Philadelphia Female Union Tract Society, embracing eight churches in the city and one in Camden, was formed last March, and now contains about 700 members. The design of this Society is to aid the tract cause by the collection of funds for the Parent Institution, rather than by direct personal efforts in the distribution of tracts; while it aims also to promote the friends of Zion in its own vicinity. With this view, the Managers have resolved to hold quarterly meetings for prayer successively with the different churches, to which, from which they hope to derive pleasure and profit. As the result of their first efforts, the Board acknowledge with grateful satisfaction the receipt of $219,75, one half of which was appropriated for the circulation of tracts in the Mississippi Valley, and the remainder for the general purposes of the Parent Society.

Two Societies have recently been formed by the students of the Haddington and Burlington Institutions, which promise much usefulness. The latter has adopted the plan of monthly distribution.

Many other auxiliaries might be mentioned, particularly the Female Tract Society of Worcester, Mass. and the Charles-st. Young Men's Society, Boston, from which valuable aid has been received, and which have also been active in the distribution of tracts, while too many have sadly relaxed their efforts, or suspended them altogether. As the auxiliaries are the principle agents by which the benevolent plans of the Society are to be carried into effect, the Board cherish the hope that their contributions will continue and increase in succeeding years; and that others which have not yet applied any part of their funds to the general purposes of the Institution will come forward and assist to the utmost of their ability.

Depositories.

The number of the Depositories of the Society's publications is *fifty-three*, besides the General Depository in Philadelphia. Of these *twenty eight* are owned by the Parent Society; *eight*, by Branch Societies; *seven*, by Auxiliaries; *four* by Associations; *two*, by members of Theological Institutions; and *four*, by individuals.

The appeal which the Board have felt themselves called upon to make from their Depositories and Auxiliaries have been very kindly regarded in many places. It is however a matter of deep regret that the debts due to the Society are still much too large, and materially interfere with its prosperity. Frequent remittances tho' they may be small are always useful, and enable the Board to purchase paper and other articles on advantageous terms.

Agencies.

The want of funds and the necessity of greatly increased efforts throughout the country to accomplish the benevolent designs of the Society, have induced the Board to appoint several Agents during the year.

In the first part of the year, brother O. Briggs was employed five months, chiefly in Maine and Massachusetts, during which time he originated fifty-four Societies, and obtained many valuable collections and subscriptions.

In May, brother Stephen Jones commenced his labors in the eastern part of New-York, which, with several interruptions, he has since prosecuted with pleasing success. He has organized fifty Societies, distributed upwards of 100,000 pages of tracts, obtained many subscriptions, and in various ways continually promoted the business of the common cause.

In Rome and Westmoreland, part of New-York, brother Samuel F. Phoenix has been very [illegible] employed for fifty-seven days, in visiting churches and making collections for the [illegible] Society.

In the Seneca Association he obtained [illegible] members of five dollars each for [illegible] circulation of tracts in the West, [illegible] several other subscriptions, [illegible] for the Tract Magazine, [illegible] that work.

tions by raising subscriptions for the purchase of Depositories or Tracts.

The Board record with much satisfaction the faithful and persevering labors of brother Samuel Glover in Massachusetts. In all his efforts, he has evidently aimed to do his work thoroughly, and establish a permanent system of operations, which shall go on with increasing energy and utility in subsequent years. From his monthly reports, commencing the 15th of June, it appears that he has formed nineteen new Societies, prepared the way for the establishment of a new Depository, and received for the different objects of the Society which he has successfully advocated, very valuable collections and subscriptions.

Brother J. Seymour has spent a few months in distributing tracts in Western Pennsylvania. The Board have good reason to believe that his labours have not been in vain. The seed sown by him will doubtless spring up in future time and produce fruit some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold.

Early last year a commission was sent to Br. James R. Haggard, Grainger county, East-Tennessee, with 100,000 pages of tracts and 150 copies of the Manual. From his reports it appears that he has been employed a great part of time in selling and distributing the publications in those regions of the country, where they will be likely to do much good. He has travelled 800 miles; preached 53 times, and delivered several addresses explanatory of the utility and importance of tract operations.

In September last, brother Edmund Goodnough entered the field of his labor in Vermont. On the first of December he reported many valuable gratuitous distributions, and sixty subscribers for the Triennial Register, which have since been considerably increased. He has also commenced an extensive plan of operations, which it is believed will be attended with beneficial results.

The aggregate time in which these agents have been employed, is twenty-six months. The amount of their collections is $1705,16, and pledges $879,95, making in all the sum of $2,585,05.

The Board cannot close this part of their report without expressing their regret that they have not been able to employ the services of a greater number of agents in a field so extensive and necessitous as that now opened before the Society. They trust however that the number of faithful labourers will be increased the ensuing year. With this desirable object in view, commissions have recently been sent to brethren S. S. Burdet of South-Carolina, and Adiel Sherwood of Georgia.

Voluntary Agencies.

The Board greatly acknowledge the important gratuitous services of the following brethren. J. M. Peck has been very active and successful in distributing tracts, and there has been placed in his hands upwards of 200,000 of the 300,000 copies of the Manual for distribution in Illinois and Missouri.

Brother E. Loomer, one of the Missionaries for the Home Mission Society, deserves commendation for his zeal in establishing a Depository in Michigan, and distributing a share of the 50 churches in that Territory a free grant of 600 pages of the Society's publications.

The Depository at Cincinnati has been purchased by brother D. P. Newton, who has distributed many tracts in that city and vicinity.

Br. brother Worley has distributed and sold many of the Society's publications. He has also established a Society in that county by the name of Gilead.

In Alabama, brother William R. Hinton purchased a large Depository of tracts in 1833, the distribution of which has been attended with very pleasing results. Not disposed to weary in well doing, he has recently ordered a fresh supply of tracts to a large amount.

Brethren John M. Timmons and S. S. Burdett of South-Carolina, have each purchased a very respectable Depository of tracts, and established several Societies.

The Society has received much valuable aid also from brethren Heard, of Mobile; Holcombe, of Jonesborough; Mallary, of Milledgeville; Crosby, of N. York, and J. S. Eaton, late of Saratoga county, N. Y. now of Windsor, Vt.

In the commencement of the Society's benefactors, brother C. P. Jacobs, of Patterson, N. Jersey, should not be forgotten. His contributions to the Society, and his personal efforts in this department of Christian benevolence, have been continued with unabated liberality and zeal for many years.

The Society is also much indebted to the liberality and personal efforts of numerous other friends whose names it would give the Board pleasure to mention, did their limits in this brief review permit it.

Grateful for these services, the Board are encouraged to lift up their desires to God who has all hearts in his hands that he would graciously dispose many others to imitate these examples, and that he would attend their labours with his blessing.

State of the Funds.

There has been received into the Treasury during the past year ending January 6, 1836, the sum of $8,000 34, being an increase beyond a my preceding year of $1873 37.

In addition to the above there has been received for the Tract House the sum of $334 55, which, with the former contributions for that object, amounting in all to $680 32, has been deposited in the Treasury.

While the Board rejoice at this addition to the Society's means, they cannot but wish that some more commensurate to the numerous calls for assistance from different parts of the world, were placed at their disposal. They trust they believe that He to whom the silver and gold belongs will send supplies according to his good pleasure.

The history of another year satisfies the Board, that their labours have not been in vain in the Lord. They are encouraged, therefore, to call upon all their friends to join with them in fervent prayer to God for his blessing on the seed which has been so widely scattered; feeling the force of the truth, that "Paul may plant, and Apollos water, but God alone must give the increase." While engaged in the heavenly work of circulating truths derived from the Holy Scriptures, full of excellence and power, let us in the spirit of humility, of prayer, and of faith, rest our cause on God alone. "If he be for us who can be against us?" Though mere human reason may smile at the means employed to extend the Redeemer's Kingdom, let us remember that no instrument is weak when accompanied by the blessing of God. It is "not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." It is still true, that "he hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen; yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are."

FOR THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.

Dear Brother,—I take up my pen to give you, in few words, a general view of the condition and prospects of our denomination in this part of the country.

You are aware that the almost unparalleled pecuniary prosperity of Alabama, forms a striking feature in its present condition. The Church has felt this. The temptations to worldliness have proved too strong in frequent instances, and brethren have for a time paid their devotions at the shrine of mammon. This result has in many cases been facilitated by the domestic care and confusion incident to the settlement of a new country; and in others by the destitution of adequate means of grace.

There is here, as elsewhere, some opposition to those plans of active benevolence which characterize our age. In some instances this opposition is violent; and extends to the public and associational condemnation of such efforts.—But it is ever found to give way before a mild and lucid exposition of scriptural truth—it is error rather of the head than of the heart—a consequence of the want of proper information rather than any opposition of principle. And truth is spreading—yea, spreading like the light of opening day. True, there are yet many dark places; there are many giant minds and many regenerate hearts yet robed in error and cramped by prejudices. But this state of things must soon pass away before the temperate and systematic efforts of the friends of benevolence. Our State Convention is receiving from time to time the most cheering accessions; and this body, the zealous patron of all that is good, is at once the centre and the hope of our denominational prosperity. Its Manual Labour School in Greene County has recently gone into successful operation.

The state of things is similar in Mississippi, except that the cause of benevolent effort is yet more in the back ground. There is no Convention in that State. Louisiana is yet more deficient. New-Orleans with its 80,000 inhabitants and its unparalled commercial importance, is destitute of a Baptist ministry! Will no one repair to that post!

In Mobile we are more favored. Our prospects are not only cheering, but if I mistake not, brilliant. We have the foundation and materials of a useful and interesting Church. At present we use the Court House for the purposes of public worship; but we are about to erect a building near the centre of the city, which will be both comely and commodious. The lot included, it will cost us from 15 to 20,000 dollars.

Last Lord's day was most interestingly signalized by the ordination of the writer as Pastor, and brethren B. Barnes and Hiram Griffing to act with brother Aaron Marvin (once a resident of your city) as Deacon, brother Wm. Dossey, late of your State, brother Schroebel, a native of Charleston, and a brother Travis together with brother Dossey, a member of our own body, were the ordaining presbytery. It was a time of peculiar interest and we hope has proved a blessing to the Church. There has been a wholesome state of feeling amongst us for a length of time, and we cannot but hope there are blessings in store for us!

I am, yours affectionately,

G. F. HEARD.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1836.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We received "O" just before our paper was going to press. He must therefore excuse us for deferring his article until next week. Cannot our correspondents take the trouble when they write, to draw off their pieces in a legible hand? It will save us much decyphering, and them the risk of misrepresentation.

TRACT SOCIETY.

We have received a copy of the last Report of the Baptist General Tract Society, from which we have made copious extracts. We are truly happy to see that the Society has been better supported during the past than any preceding year, and we sincerely hope that an increased interest will be felt by the Baptists throughout the Union to an institution so every way worthy their highest regards.

We understand that the Rev. B. M. Ware, has, in consequence of bad health, resigned the pastoral care of the Beech Island Church.

Edgefield Dist. Feb. 18, 1836.

Brother Brisbane,—I will thank you to give the following Ordination an insertion in your paper.

The Church of Christ at Mountain Creek, on the 4th Sabbath in December last, requested a Committee consisting of Elders B. M. Foote, P. Peterson and J. Tharp, to examine into the call to the Ministry and qualifications of Washington Brooks, said Committee being satisfied, and in accordance with the request of said Church, Washington Brooks was solemnly recognized as a Minister of the everlasting Gospel by prayer and imposition of hands.

I remain yours, in Gospel bonds,

JOHN TRAPP.

THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

We have received the first two numbers of a weekly Paper published in Edgefield Village, called the 'Advertiser,' and edited by Mr. Jones and Dr. Laborde. It is as handsome a paper in its mechanical appearance as we have in the State. And judging from the specimens we have already received, we think it will be a valuable paper. It is devoted principally to Political Intelligence and Advertisements, but contains also interesting miscellaneous matter. The Editors have our best wishes for their success.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.

We had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society on Tuesday Evening last, and were highly gratified with the exercises of the occasion.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Post, after which the President, Mr. Vardell, announced the names of the several speakers, who had prepared themselves for the occasion, viz. the Rev. Mr. Spears, of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Reynolds of the Baptist, and Rev Mr. Wm. Elliott, also of the Episcopal.

The speech of Mr. Spears was a neat and sensible address. He took a brief view of the more prominent objections urged against the Temperance Societies, and their supposed evils, and balanced them with the advantages that have already resulted and are still likely to result from this interesting institution.

Mr. Reynolds addressed the meeting, in an eloquent, humorous and conclusive argument, on the immorality of the traffic in ardent spirits, especially by professing christians; and the duty of the latter class of persons to be decidedly favorable to the Temperance cause by example as well as precept.

Mr. Elliott's solemn and affecting address was also listened to with profound attention. His ardent manner showed plainly that he felt deeply his subject, and this added to his elegance of composition, and pleasant manner, rendered his address very impressive.

The Constitution of the Society was then brought forward, to which a considerable number, principally of youth, immediately subscribed. The Rev. Mr. Manly of the Baptist Church, then took the stand, and remarked that as it was known to many that he had heretofore objected to connecting himself with the Temperance Society, he would take this opportunity to state, that from considerations arising from his own reflections on the subject, his objections had so nearly vanished that he had determined to sign the pledge. And he now made this public recantation, that if his influence had in any way operated against the Temperance cause, this public exhibition should be an atonement for it. He also stated that he had for fifteen years past, adopted privately the principles of the Temperance Society.

The exercises of the meeting then closed with the following Hymn:

INTEMPERANCE, THE SPOILER.

Parent!—who with speechless feeling
O'er thy cradled treasure bent,
Every year new claims revealing,
Yet thy wealth of love unspent,—
Hast thou seen that blossom blighted,
By a dreary, untimely frost?
All thy labour unrequited?
Every glorious promise lost?

Wife!—with agony unspoken,
Shrinking from affliction's rod,
Is thy prop—thine idol, broken—
Fondly trusted—next to God?
Husband!—O'er thy hope a mourner,
Of thy chosen friend bahand'd,
Hast thou to her burial borne her,
Unrepentant, unreclaimed?

Child!—in tender weakness turning
To thy heaven-appointed guide,
Doth a lava-poison burning,
Tinge with gall affection's tide?
Still that orphan heart bearing,
Darker than the grave can show,
Dost thou bow thee down despairing,
To a heritage of woe?

Country!—on thy sons depending,
Strong in manhood bright in bloom,
Hast thou seen thy pride descending,
Shrouded—to thy unhonor'd tomb?
Rise!—on eagle pinion soaring—
Rise!—like one of Godlike birth,—
And Jehovah's aid imploring
Sweep the Spoiler from the earth.

SUMMARY.

The Savannah *Georgian*, of the 22d inst. states that the Georgia Steam Boat Company's Tow Boat No. 1, attached to the steam boat *Cherokee*, on her way from Augusta to that city, was destroyed by fire at Green's landing, on Friday morning last. She had 798 bales Cotton on board, only 29 of which were saved. The fire is said to have been accidental. We understand that the cotton was in-ured in the Augusta office for $25,000.

Accident.—A boat belonging to Mr. S. J. Murray, from Statesburg, with 120 bales Cotton, consigned to J. Robinson & Son, was sunk near St. John's on Friday night last, the principal part of the Cotton was landed on the next morning dry; the greater fore is said to be partially damaged, a few bales of the damaged reached the city morning in Mazyck's Boat.

An alarm of Fire was given between 10 and 11 o'clock last Sunday night, in consequence of flames being seen to issue from the premises of Dr. Holbrook, in Queen-st. next to Lege's Long Room. They were soon extinguished, and were found to proceed from a quantity of combustible materials, which had been deposited between the weather boarding and the lining of the stable.

The Steam Packet South-Carolina, will re-commence her trips from Norfolk for this port on the 4th March.—The boat to be called the Carolina, will run in connection with her, will be ready to leave that port sometime in June.

We understand (says the Alexandria *Gazette* of the 19th inst.) that the government has received *official* information from the French Government, through Mr. Vail, the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington, that the President's Annual Message to Congress is perfectly satisfactory, and that the money for the payment of the Indemnity instalments due, with interest, is deposited in the hands of the Rothschilds, subject to the order of the Executive.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated 17th inst. says—The U. S. Bank is chartered for 30 years, the Bill will be here to-night—the Governor has signed it.

We learn by a gentleman who came passenger in the *Anglique*, arrived on Tuesday, from New-York, that an extensive fire took place in the early part of Thursday morning, in Mulberry-street. The fire ran in rear of one building, one of the largest in New-York, known by the name of the Methodist Episcopal Book and Printing Establishment, was consumed, with several of the surrounding buildings. Our informant was not at the scene of conflagration, but understood that the loss was estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000 dollars, of which only 15,000 dollars were insured.

The steam packet James Boatwright, Capt. Chase, arrived here Tuesday morning from St. Augustine, having left that port on Sunday last. The German Fusiliers, under command of Capt. Timrod, and Hamburg Volunteers, under command of Capt. Cunningham, have arrived in the Boatwright. The Washington Light Infantry were to leave in the Schooner Charles A. Keeler, and the Washington Volunteers in the Uncas, both waiting wind.

On Thursday morning last, Major Kirby left St. Augustine with two Companies U. S. Troops in the steamer Dolphin, for Bulow's. The same morning the Irish Volunteers and Richmond Blues marched from St. Augustine on the same point. In the afternoon they were followed by two companies more, and the next day by two additional companies. Mr. Williams, a gentleman of respectability, who accompanied Capt. Henry's detachment, returned on the evening of the 19th, and stated that Capt. H. had nearly reached his destination, and that not the least traces of Indians were to be seen. Mr. W. met the 2d detachment within a mile of Capt Henry.

Capt. J. E. Finley had been appointed an Aid to Gen. Eustis.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the Washington Volunteers, dated

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 18.

"Nearly all of Col. Brisbane's command have arrived, and pitched tents, above a French Creek, which that is, down South of us. Two Companies of Regulars left this morning in the Dolphin, and two Militia Companies went by land; all it is said destined for Bulow's, where they expect a fight, (perhaps not.) Capt. Henry and Capt. Jones are to command the two Militia Volunteer Companies, being their own separate commands. The Irish Volunteers really made a fine appearance; and some of the country boys, say from Columbia, Edgefield, &c. did credit to old South-Carolina, who never has been backward in time of need. We will have our marching orders I expect to-morrow. Three of the schrs. which brought on the country troops, are re-chartered to take us home.

Our Company has supplied some officers for Col. Brisbane's Regiment.

The schrs. *Uncas*, Capt. Lovell, and *Enit*, Capt. Sisson, arrived at this port Wednesday Evening from St. Augustine, having left that place on Tuesday last. In the first named vessel came passengers the Washington Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Northrop.

The schr. *Charles A. Keeler*, Capt. Geiger, sailed from St. Augustine on Tuesday, having on board, as passengers, the Washington Light Infantry, under command of Nothing of the least importance had occurred at Augustine, since the receipt of our last advices.

We understand that the Bank of Charleston have been authorized to pay the dividends on the Shares of the U. S. Bank Stock, owned in this State, and that they will be prepared to commence the payment in a few days

A letter has been received in Washington, announcing the death of Col. Crockett, soon after his arrival in Texas.

[*Correspondence of the Southern Patriot.*]

"Washington Feb. 15.

In the Senate to-day, there was an interesting debate on the old subject, so long pending before the Senate, the petition from the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, for Abolition of Slavery in the D. C. I stated in my last, that it was possible a decisive vote would have been taken on it. The recent news from London, which knocks off one prolific subject for declamation has, it would seem, prevented the consummation, so devoutly to be wished for. We have a prominent subject to agitate Congress and the nation, and accordingly this question is renewed.

Mr. Tallmadge, of New-York, spoke at length in abhorrence of the designs and acts of the Abolitionists, but contending for the general constitutional right of petition, he advocated the motion made by Mr. Buchanan to receive the petition, but to reject the prayer thereof.

Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, followed in nearly the same strain, after which without taking the question, a motion to adjourn was agreed to. The same subject occupied the House all day, and with the same result. Nothing done—words not needs, and long enough, is now the general expectation, the subject will be before the nation until disposed of.

Mr. Bigge presented a memorial from New York signed by 150 persons, praying the Abolition of Slavery, and of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wise the moment he heard what was the subject of the memorial, was upon his feet and asked the Speaker if it was his understanding of the resolution of the gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Pinckney,) that every memorial on this agitating subject that should be hereafter presented, was to be referred to the Select Committee without first giving the House an opportunity of saying whether the same ought to be received? The Chair said any gentleman had a right to object, if he thought proper. Mr. Wise demanded the preliminary question, "shall the petition be received," and then asked if he might debate the question? The Speaker answering in the affirmative, he proceeded to say—the South must have an understanding; on this subject now, or never. He never did and never could consider that the question could be settled by the adoption of any evasive course. Let it be remembered that it was not the people of the South, or their Representatives who introduced the subject. It was the people of the North—one of her representatives introduced the first resolution here. The gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Jarvis,) presented the resolution. South-Carolina would have deserved to have had their tongues cut from their mouths, had they sat silent here. It was mortifying to himself and other Southern gentlemen, to hear a gentleman (Mr. Pinckney,) speak as he had done in reference to this question. The passing of the resolution might be considered a boon to the South by many; but for himself and the South, he spurned it, and he hissed and spurned the gentleman as a deserter from the principles of the South on the question of Slavery. The Speaker called the gentleman from Virginia to order, and at the request of Mr. Whittlesey stated these are the words used, for which he was called to order. "He hissed him, and he spurned him, as a deserter from the principles of the South." On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the words were reduced to writing.

Mr. Shepherd, of N. C. asked that the gentleman might be allowed to resume his remarks, and objection being made thereto, Mr. Garland asked the Ayes and Noes on the question. Great confusion took place, in the midst of which, Mr. Wise declared that the words attributed to him were not used by him, and at length he was suffered to go on. He said he did not know what were the precise words he had uttered, but he did not think those announced were his.

Mr. Adams wished to know whether the gentleman declined to repeat the words which he did say, or whether he was not able to do so.

Mr. Wise would not undertake to say what he did not say, but he would say the report was incorrect.

Mr. Adams said he should be under the necessity of asking to be excused from voting, because he did not know the precise words, and he wished to do justice to both gentlemen.

Mr. Wise observed that he did not know he possessed the right to explain, or he would have done so. The Speaker said he had. Mr. W. then remarked that he meant to make no personal attack on the gentleman from S. C. What he meant was to attack the principles of his resolution, and to maintain the principles of the South. God only knows (said Mr. W.) his motives—I do not. Sir, if there be a Judas Iscariot, and he has taken thirty pieces of silver to betray his country, I know it not: I did not mean to say it.

Mr. Pinckney much excited, rose to a question of order, and was proceeding to say he could not sit there and hear such language, &c. when he was stopped by the speaker, who told him he could not be heard unless the gentleman from Virginia gave way.

Mr. Wise resumed, saying he did not attack his motives, or insult his person. He (Mr. W.) contended that he had a right to characterize acts of legislation here in whatever manner he thought proper. It was time that he had used the words that he hissed as a deserter from the principles of the South. He meant to say that the gentleman from South-Carolina had committed the interests of the South to the enemy—put the Sender into the tender mercy of the fanatics. He asked if there was any thing odious in the term "deserter." The speaker reminded the gentleman that he was now out of order, for he admitted that he had used the words "hissed him as a deserter."

Mr. Patton wished to know of the Chair, whether, after an explanation were given, if the gentleman would then be out of order. The Speaker said the first question must be decided before the second was taken up, and refused to entertain another question while the one was pending.

Mr. Pinckney hoped the gentleman from Virginia would be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Wise again rose and said that he had remarked his hissed the gentleman as a deserter from the principles of the South. The Chair again repeated that he was out of order, and Mr. Wise then appealed from the decision, and asked whether, after the explanation he had given they were out of order? The Speaker then propounded the question, "shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

Mr. Hall asked the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Bell moved that the gentleman be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Garland asked the Yeas and Nays, and they were ordered and taken. Yeas 111, Nays 92, so Mr. W. was permitted to proceed.

Mr. Vinton then said he should appeal from the decision of the Speaker, that he had a right to propound the question in reference to petition memorials, of "shall the memorial be received?" Mr. V. had no wish to throw obstacles in the way of the House, but this was an important question, which should be decided. The *Chair* said—this raised a new question how far the decision of the House one day should control its action in another. He repeated it was a new question, there was no analogy by which the Chair could be guided, and it must depend upon the House to-day whether or not he was correct.

Mr. Wise said that was the very question which he desired to see raised and which he wished to see presented to the Southern Country. There could be no question that there was but one mode of proceeding—and it was, that all memorials must first be received before they could be referred. He contended that the consideration of the resolution was not to refer memorials *before* they were received.

Mr. Pinckney said in framing the resolution he meant to embrace all the contingencies of other that had been or might be offered to the House, for the purpose of having them referred to a Select Committee. He could only say that the vote he gave was a most conscientious one, and he should be sorry from the bottom of his soul; if the object he had in view should be defeated. He wished to produce such a report as would be acceptable to the North as well as the South on this subject. He hoped the House would act consistently and not now determine to undo that which they had already done, and thus throw the subject into confusion. And as to the most unwarrantable, unprovoked, and unjust assault that had been made upon him by the Gentleman from Virginia.

Here the chair called the gentleman to order, and there were cries of "order"—"go on"—"go on," from all parts of the House. Mr. P. was about to proceed with his remarks, when, after uttering a few words, declining to say any thing further.

Several other members then discussed the terms of the resolution for some time and afterwards on motion of Mr. Gillett, the House adjourned without taking any question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

A protracted discussion which occupied the Senate nearly the whole day, took place on a resolution to admit ladies into the Senate Chamber and which was finally negatived. The resolution offered by Mr. Benton to set apart the surplus public revenue for fortifications &c., has lost its great interest from the contents of the last despatches, and which you have ere this—also it is, the subject was to-day laid on the table without any opposition. Mr. Black, of Mississippi, having the floor and who is to favor us with his ideas, &c.

The House on motion of Mr. Hawes, took up the Letter of the late Postmaster General, which was presented to the House on the last night of the first Session, and which is a vindication of himself against what he deemed himself an attack on him by the Majority Committee on the affairs of the Post Office Department. The letter was laid on the table several days ago, after being partly read, owing to the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. The reading of it was dispensed with, and Mr. Everett, of Vt., took the floor and spoke against acting upon a paper upon which no action was required. He defended the conduct of the Majority Committee against the charges contained in the pamphlet in question. Mr. Hawes threatened not to spare the feelings of the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Smith,) nor those of any one else. He would show the part the gentleman had acted. He charged him with having published a pamphlet during the last summer attacking the members of the opposite committee on the Post Office, and said it was "grossly false."

Mr. H. was called to order, and Mr. Thompson, of S. C., appealed from the decision of the Chair. Great confusion then prevailed, and lasted until late in the day. Mr. Owens, Mr. Wise, Mr. Peyton, and others insisting, repeatedly, that the gentleman *was not* out of order.

Mr. Smith obtained a hearing, and said the gentleman was at liberty to say whatever he thought proper about the letter attributed to him—every thing contained in it was true, and he defied him or any one else to disprove a syllable of it.

Mr. Bynum, deprecated personal allusions, and would support the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Bell asked to have the words used reduced to writing. The Speaker said it was impossible to give the exact words, but the substance only.

Mr. Wise then reduced to writing what he supposed to be the words which fell from the gentleman, and handed them to the Speaker, but the House entertained the opinion that they were the particular words. Mr. Grennell, of Mass., sent the following to the Speaker:—A letter published during the recess of Congress, containing a statement which he was grossly false in truth and in fact, to which the name of the gentleman from Maine was signed." Mr. Smith said it would be his turn next to show that the gentleman was false in his statement, (cries of order, order.) The question was then taken whether the decision of the Chair should be sustained and it was decided—150 to 42. The hour having arrived the Speaker intimated that the gentleman from Kentucky could proceed on another day. The House then took up the bill for the relief of the N. Y. sufferers by fire, and Mr. Phillips occupied the floor until the hour of adjournment—when, on motion of Mr. Graves, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

"The Senate, to-day, has been engaged in a very unpreliable discussion, on the subject of the admission of the Ladies into the Senate Chamber, of a resolution offered some days ago, by Mr. BENTON, to allow to each Senator the the privilege of admitting three ladies. Mr. BUCHANAN explained that many of his fair constituents were in the habit of coming to Washington, to see the lions, and he wished that every opportunity should be given them. He admitted that he acted under foreign influence, and was immediately led to ponder the cause of power against the ladies. He would take his stand against the ladies. Not of a single gentleman as was proposed by Mr. Knight. The little gentleman begged pardon of Mr. Buchanan, but he could not help thinking of the wives behind some to the ladies. If they with their husbands, they would prefer the protection of the latter, to that of the honorable Senator. Mr. Ming, of Alabama, advocated the admission of the ladies, who are very much annoyed by those who are their beaux, or who desired to be considered as the persons to them sired to be considered, and prevented a free circulation of air. Mr. Porter said he had no charity for the gentleman from Pennsylvania, unless he evinced more charity for others. That gentleman wish to admit no more less than three ladies to himself, and to exclude all competition. If he had only asked for one lady, he would have felt some compassion for him; but he thought those Senators who had not entered into domestic life, must be very diffident of their own merit, when they could not be content with less than three ladies apiece, and shutting out all rivalry. Mr. Buchanan expressed his regret that a gentleman who came from a country renowned for chivalrous feeling, should not have felt compassion for him in his forlorn condition—[Mr. Porter—I do, I do, from my soul, I do]—instead of taunting him on account of the greatest calamity of his life. The gentleman from Rhode Island, too, had implied a serious charge against Senate, when he shewed such an unwillingness that ladies should be admitted into the chamber, without bringing their protectors with them—What an insult! Some of the Senators must be! He was of opinion that three or three hundred ladies would be perfectly safe in the Senate. Mr. Knight said he had no doubt of that, and he believed, that in the hands of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the ladies would be just as safe as they would be in the hands of any gentleman, and that they would be quite fairly, fully and every way protected. Mr. King, of Georgia, said it was one of the most grave questions which had ever come before that body, and ought to be promptly acted on. All the public business should, without hesitation, be postponed for this important matter; for it had uniformly, from the beginning of our government, been our practice to make all the matters in which the public interest was concerned, subservient to our feelings anp wishes. Mr. Wright and Mr. Calhoun discoursed very vehemently about liberty and the rights of the people, and then the resolution was voted down, after all attemps to amend it had failed, by a vote of 24 to 20. I presume that a resolution, afterwards introduced, to portion off one third of the Circular Gallery, for the exclusive accommodation of the ladies, will be adopted.—*Courier.*

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

The schr. *S. S. Mills*, Capt. Southwick, arrived from St. Augustine yesterday forenoon, having left that port on the 24th.

There were seven hundred mounted men arrived at Jacksonville 21st inst. from Georgia and South Carolina, they would leave next morning for Picolata. An express arrived from Picolata just as the *Mills* was leaving St. Augustine, which is, the subject was laid on the table without any opposition. Mr. Black, of Mississippi, having the floor and who is to favor us with his ideas, &c.

OFFICE OF THE FLORIDA HERALD, Feb. 23d, 1836.

Since our last we have heard nothing further of any movements of the Indians. They have ravaged the country, and committed all the depredations that lay in their power, and now they seem to be resting from their labors of devastation and rapine. The steam boat Dolphin, sailed on Thursday on a reconoitering expedition to Mosquito, with two Companies of United States Troops, and a company of Mounted Men, Kirby. They returned on Monday last, having proceeded up the river as far as Heriot's plantation, 4 or 5 miles above Dunlawton, without meeting any Indians, or discovering any signs. The body of a man named George Turner, was found near Depeyster's landing. He had been shot and scalped by the Indians, and from appearance must have been dead about 3 weeks.

The Militia of this city have been disbanded and disarmed by the orders of Gen. Eustis. Considerable excitement prevails on the subject; as it is considered by some to be a disgrace. This measure is regretted by all, especially as the gallant corps of St. Augustine Guards who fought so bravely at Dunlawton, were included in the order, and were also disbanded. We know of no set of men more worthy of keeping their arms and none who know how to use them better. Could not some means be devised to procure them arms so that this gallant corps of spirited young men should still continue to exist, and not die with the cause that called them into actual service.

Extract of a letter received in this city from one of the officers of the Irish Volunteers, dated

"GEN. HERNANDEZ'S PLANTATION, Feb. 20.

"We arrived here this morning being the third day since we left Augustine—we did not see any Indian signs, until we came to the Plantation. The sugar mills were burnt, and all the other buildings remain as they were, as also the Cattle and Horses. I am satisfied that they have not been in force nearer St. Augustine than this place, and that their numbers here must have been small, this will appear from the fact of their not having touched the *lead* belonging to the Engine, neither did they disturb the lead at *Williams's* Plantation—which is about two miles from here. It was examined by a detachment from our Company. On my arrival the first thing I searched for was the lead, and finding it all safe it satisfied me that the Indians never returned after their first visit, when these places were burnt, how long we are to remain here is not known, but we have two Companies here, ours and the Edgefield, under the command of Capt. Jones a very good officer. We are in good health and spirits the men behaved well and are determined to stand or fall together. The express is about to start, I must stop writing."

Extract of a letter from one of the Staff of Col. Brisbane's Regiment, dated Hernandez' place, "St. Joseph's, 30 miles from St. Augustine, Feb. 26, 1836.

"I left St. Augustine on the 18th inst. at 9 o'clock, P. M. on the 19th, a detachment of about 133 men, composed of the Irish Volunteers and Edgefield Blues, under the command of Captains Henry and Jones, having been sent on in advance, to ascertain if any thing could be seen of the Indians. The first day we marched 12 miles, the last three in a drizzling rain. We reached our Camp Ground about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The rain continued to beat upon us all night. We were in tents, six men in each, not more than seven feet square, and of course got all well soaked. On the 19th we again took up the line of march, crossed a small stream, called Moultrie's Creek, and another called Palencia. The weather was cold and cloudy. In the course of this day's march, we passed Dupont's places called Sugar Hope and Beauseters, neither of which had been molested by the Indians. Having gone about 27 miles we halted on road side, about two miles from Dupont's place, where we spent the night, part of us in tents and some in houses. The roads this day were very muddy.

At Moultrie's Creek we saw tracks of Indians, on a trail leading to Picolata.

This morning we started from Long's and marched to this place, which is the plantation of Gen. Hernandez, called St. Joseph's. We found a large Sugar Mill in ruins, having been burned by the Indians.

As yet we have not seen an Indian. We shall remain at this position until we hear from St. Augustine, probably a week, or until the remainder of the Regiment come up to join us.

We have suffered much from fatigue and exposure; the only inconvenience which I have experienced has been from a severe cold. No sickness among us except coughs and colds."

From the Charleston Observer.

South Carolina College, Feb. 9, 1836

Mr. Editor,—In reading your last paper, my attention was directed to an article headed "the South Carolina College," in which an allusion was made to the fact that there were some in this Institution who were willing to take up the cross of Christ, and nobly bear it through evil as well as good report," surrounded with spiritual enemies, and exposed to the ridicule of the enemies of God. This is a most interesting fact connected with this Institution, and one which calls loudly upon Christians to offer up unto God their unfeigned thanks, for his care and providence, in putting it into the hearts of some of their children to come and erect the standard of the Cross upon a spot which has for so long a period been devoted to every kind of vice and immorality.

But there is another fact, which was alluded to in the same article, and which is still more heart-cheering to the Christian, that a weekly prayer meeting has been commenced in the College walls, which is attended by some of the Students, and by a few of the inhabitants of the town. This meeting is held in the house of our steward, who is a worthy man and an exemplary Christian. It commenced a few weeks since, and the number of spectators have increased, and a much greater interest is taken in its success. True, the number who attend is small in proportion to the number of students; but is not this true also of nearly the very commencement of all such undertakings in Literary Institutions!

At first the number is small, but when the meeting is carried on with zeal and propriety, the number gradually increases, until the whole Institution is brought under a good moral influence, and then the most blessed results ensue. The most beautiful feature in our little prayer meeting is, that we are favored and encouraged by the presence and support of President Barnwell, and the Rev. Mr. Elliot, Professor, of Sacred Literature. It is a matter of great rejoicing to our hearts, that we have men for our instructors, who while they are diligent in furnishing food for the mind are not neglectful of that which is much more important—the immortal soul.

Besides this prayer meeting, we formed a Bible Class, and have the assistance of two young men from the Seminary, one of whom has been elected our Teacher.—This exercise is held every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock. And although we have just commenced this undertaking, yet we already have the assurance of sixteen students who have promised to attend and recite. I have no doubt but a much larger number will be willing to attend when application is made.

Now, Mr. Editor my object in this communication is simply to call the attention of the religious community to the place, and to commend them as Christians, as those who are desirous that a revival and a glorious reformation should take place, in this Institution, as those who are true Patriots, and are anxious for the good of Colleges brought under the salutary influence of vital religion, to see it send forth streams which shall gladden the city of our God, to remember at a Throne of Grace our infant Prayer Meeting and Bible Class. Will not the friends of religion engage in this work! Will they not lay hold of God's promises!

Let Christians call to mind the importance of this Institution—its influence over the welfare and happiness of our dear native State; let them remember the spiritual enemies, and difficulties with which we, who are the followers of Christ, have to contend, and surely they will be convinced of their duty in regard to this matter—surely they will co-operate with us in fervent and effectual prayer, privately and publicly. If we pray to God, in the full exercise of faith, his truth is pledged, that our petitions will be heard and answered, that our College will be blessed, and that this Institution, which is now by a pledged has been the seat of Infidelity and immorality, shall become a nursery of piety, a fountain whose copious streams shall fertilize the garden of the Lord.

A MEMBER OF THE SO. CA. COLLEGE.

From the New York Weekly Messenger.

TRIAL OF THE NOTORIOUS THIEF, PROCRASTINATIO.

"Procrastinatio is the thief of time."

When the prisoner made his appearance at the bar, he betrayed no symptoms of tredidation, nor did his countenance undergo any visible change. Although the excitement produced by his capture had filled the court at an early hour; and when the culprit stepped forward, every eye was fixed upon him, with inquisitive gaze, he remained perfectly unmoved, seemingly emboldened by recognizing many in court, who had associated with and encouraged him in his destructive operations, but whom he had predetermined not to impeach. A great commotion, occasioned by a general exchange of opinion on the prisoner's character and deportment, was quickly hushed on the appearance of Judge Æquitas, who entered with great solemnity and took his seat. Every preliminary having been attended to, the clerk of the court, Mr. Probitas, read the indictment, which was as follows: Procrastinatio, you stand charged with having been for several centuries, engaged as principal, or ringleader in a conspiracy against the government of our Sovereign Lord King Messiah, and in subverting the principles of our glorious constitution, by teaching the pernicious doctrine, that the claims of our aforesaid Sovereign Lord King Messiah to supreme authority, do not require special and immediate attention, and in this way being accessory to the death of one Mr. Credulus: what say you, are you guilty or not guilty! The prisoner answered with sullen firmness, not guilty. The counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Veritas, opened the case, in a brilliant speech, delivered with that frankness and candor which always characterize his pleadings: expatiating on the dignity of our King, the nature of our government, and the treasonable nature of our laws, he observed, that the crime with which the prisoner at the bar stands charged is one of no ordinary kind, its influence on society is awfully pernicious, and as individual who has the appearance of integrity, but who in reality is executing his destructive plans by artful hypocrisy, is much more to be dreaded than an open and flagrant transgressor who bids defiance to the laws of liberty," and cares not, each all who are joined with him in rebellion, "We will not have this man to reign over us." Procrastinatio retended to admit the claims of our most gracious Majesty, but induces his victims to defer allegiance to him yet, under the false and dangerous pretext, that they can become the subject of Messiah's moral and spiritual administration, as well at any future period as now. It can be proved demonstratively that by such and other means the prisoner has been accessory to the ruin of thousands. The facts of the present case are sufficiently clear for conviction, but as the strength of our belief depends upon the amount of evidence adduced, I will not detain the court by lengthy observations, but call up the witnesses for the prosecution, that out of the mouth of two or three, according to our law, every word may be established.

The first witness, Mr. Pietas, deposed as follows: I have no doubt as to the identity of the prisoner, was several years personally intimate with him, had every opportunity of ascertaining his character, was delivered from his influence about 20 years ago; at this time became acquainted with the deceased, who was then under serious impressions; he told me he had seen the prisoner, who had plausibly affected to wish him well, but desired him not to deprive himself of any comfort now, becoming religious, but be quiet until a more convenient season. I cautioned the deceased, but he said he would wait until he had served his term of apprenticeship; he did so, when the prisoner told him to settle himself in business, and then think of religion; he was again overcome, and becoming more engaged by the numerous cares of a rising family. Procrastinatio induced him to believe that after he had provided for his children, and had retired from public life, he would have a more favorable opportunity of turning his attention to serious contemplation: this period came, but he was surrounded by every earthly comfort, and although frequently reminded of his duty, by "compunctionary visitings of conscience," he was flattered and deceived by the prisoner; who told him that God was merciful, and would not sever the attenuated fibers of life without allowing time to pray, and then he would do well. Mr. Credulous was living under the influence of this delusion, when he was suddenly taken sick; I visited him, and found him writhing in all the agonies of dread despair, unable to pray, and would not hear a word of encouragement. He was wretchedly miserable; and while his family wept around his bed, he turned and said, "Children, take warning by my example. I am the victim of that dangerous enemy Procrastinatio; I might have been saved, I could have prayed; but now, I can't pray! I can't pray!! It's too late, it's too late!! I am going to——" his voice failed, he gave a convulsive shriek and died. Two other witnesses, Mr. Prudens and Mr. Sincerius, corroborated the above statements, and the most searching cross-examination failed to invalidate their testimony.

The counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Malus rose and said, I have no desire to say any thing or take any step, which should lengthen this trial, believing as I do, that the less we encumber any proposition, or any cause, with disputations phraseology, and the better for all parties, the sooner we attain at correct conclusions. Although I would be sorry to attempt to subvert the arguments of my learned friend, yet I do most decidedly think the decision to which he has come, is inadmissible; in the first place, he himself is an intimate friend of his majesty whose cause the prisoner is said to have injured, and in the second place the witnesses subpoenaed to prove the charge have espoused. I will not say they were incapable of jodging, nor that they could be deceived on a matter palpable to the senses, but the fact that they are not disinterested witnesses, most assuredly weakens their testimony, and it ought to be cautiously received. The deponents may have exaggerated, and we ought to deliberate carefully before we condemn those who may *be* innocent. No witnesses being called for the defence, and the prisoner having nothing to say, the learned judge recapitulated the evidence. The jury then retired, and after seriously weighing every point, returned a verdict of GUILTY.

The judge then spoke as follows: Procrastinatio, you stand convicted of a crime unequalled by any other in enormity and appalling consequences: you are a traitor to Messiah's government, and have been found guilty of being accessory to the death, spiritual and eternal, of Mr. Credulous.—Had the principles of our constitution allowed it, I should have sentenced you to perpetual banishment from our world, and I regret exceedingly that no prison ever erected has been found sufficiently strong to confine you within its walls. You will therefore be set at liberty, and permitted to wander abroad, but the brand of infamy is imprinted on your brow, and you will be recognized as a convicted murderer. All men have sufficient power given them to resist you, but the neither palatines your person, nor exonerates you from guilt. Go then, fell deceiver, and may mankind shun your snares, and seek the Lord while he may be found,

PHILOGOUS.

Brooklyn, Feb. 10. 1736.

From the New Orleans Bee, Feb. 11.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

We received intelligence yesterday from Texas, by which we learn that an express had been sent on the 14th ult. from Col. Neill commanding at San Antonio, informing the provisional government that a force of 2500 men had been at Laredo a short time before; and that 1500 of them had advanced as far as Rio Frio, 30 miles from San Antonio. An attack on the latter place was daily expected. In the Alamo there was then only 75 men, with little provisions. The acting Governor had issued a proclamation on the 31st ult. calling on volunteers to go to the defence of San Antonio.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more.

And let not Texas fall a prey to tyrants.

We also learn the Texians were fitting out an army to seize on Matamoras; and prove that they fight with the Mexicans for the constitution of 1834; and not against the Mexican republic to which they have sworn allegiance under that constitution.

They have also resolved on another determination, which will meet with the approbation of our merchants who trade with Mexico—that is to desist from the complained of system of retaliating. We are requested by competent authority to state this—in order to remove the appropriations of all engaged in the Mexican trade.

This is also to prove that a sense of oppression and justice guides the Texians in their present contest; and that tho' they war against Santa Anna and military dictatorship, they war not against the Mexican people, republic nor commerce. This will restore confidence to our citizens; and should promote the cause of Texas.

Lawton & Willingham,
FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Charleston Prices Current, Feb. 26.

ARTICLES.	$ c.	$ c.
BAGGING, Hemp, 42 inch, yard	.36	.37
Kentucky	.18	.22
BALE ROPE, lb	.13	.14
BACON, Hams	.14	.15
Shoulders and Sides	.9	.11
BEEF, New-York, bbl	10 00	a 10 50
Prime	8 00	a 8 50
Cargo	6 75	a
Mess, Boston	11 00	a 11 50
No. 1	9 50	a 10 00
No. 2	8 00	a 8 00
BREAD, Navy, cwt	4 50	a
Pilot	4 00	a 4 50
Uncrackers	7 50	a 8 00
BUTTER, Goshen, prime, lb	.31	a 33
Inferior	.25	a 27
CANDLES, Spermaceti	.35	a 36
Tallow, Charleston made	.14	a
Northern	.12	a 121
CHEESE, Northern	.9	a 10
COFFEE, inferior to fair	.11	a 12
Good fair to prime	.12	a 13
Choice	.13	a 14
Porto Rico	.13½	a 14
COTTON, Uplands, inferior	.12	a 13
Ordinary to fair	.13½	a 15
Good fair to good	.15½	a 16
Prime to choice	.16½	a 17
Santee and Maine	.38	a 45
Sea Island, fine	.40	a 50
CORDAGE, Russia, lb	.14	a 20
Do. Manilla, lb	.11	a 12
DOMESTIC GOODS.		
Shirtings, brown, yd	.6½	a 8½
Bleached	.8	a 15½
Sheeting, brown	.8	a 10½
Bleached	.10½	a 17
Calicoes	.9	a 15
Stripes, indigo blue	.8½	a 11
Checks	.7	a 10
Plaids	.8½	a 11
Fustians	.12	a 16
Red Tick	.13	a 20
DUCK, Russian, bolt	16 00	a 21
Imitation Canvas, yd	.35	a 45
FISH, Herrings, box	1 00	a
Mackerel, No. 1	9 50	a 10 00
No. 2	8 50	a 9 00
No. 3	5 50	a 7 50
Dry Cod, cwt	2 75	a 3
FLOUR, Baltimore H. S. sup. bbl	7 62½	a 7 75
Philadelphia and Virginia	7 62½	a 7 75
New-Orleans	0 00	a 0 00
GRAIN, Corn, bush	.55	a
Oats	.48	a .50
Peas		a
GLASS, Window, 100lb	4 25	a 9 00
GUNPOWDER, keg	5 00	a 6 00
HAY, Prime Northern, 100 lb	1 50	a 1 68
IRON, Pig	7 62½	a 7 75
Swedes, assorted	4	a
Russia, bar	6	a
Bolts, lb	6½	a .64
Sheet	.8	a .84
Nail Rods	.7½	a .74
LARD, prime	.7½	a .8
LEAD, Pig and Bar, 100 lb	7	a
Shot	.9	a
LIME, Stone, bbl	1 50	a
LUMBER, Pitch Pine, rafts, Mft	10 00	a 12 00
Shingles, M	3 00	a 5 00
Staves, Red Oak	14 00	a 15 00
MOLASSES, Cuba, gal	.32	a .33
New-Orleans	.35	a .36
Sugar House Treacle	.00	a
NAILS, Cut, 4d. to 20d. lb	.6	a
NAVY STORES.		
Tar, Wilmington, bbl	2 50	a
Turpentine, soft	5 00	a
Do. Georgetown	0 00	a
Pitch	3 00	a
Rosin	3 00	a
Spirits Turpentine, gal	.34	a
Varnish	.25	a
OILS, Sperm, winter strained	1 10	a 1 15
Fall strained	1 00	a 1 05
Summer strained		a
Linseed	0 00	a 1 05
Intimes, lb, bbl	15 00	a 16 00
OSNABURGS, yd	.8	a .10
PORK, Mess, bbl	21 00	a 22 00
Prime	15 00	a
Mess, Boston	9	a 9 25
No. 1, do		a
PEPPER, black, lb	.8	a .81
PIMENTO	.9	a .94
RAISINS, Malaga, Muscatel, box	1 75	a 2 00
Bloom	3 50	a
RICE, 100lb	2 62½	a 2 75
SUGAR, Muscovado, lb	2 25	a 2 31
Porto Rico and St. Croix	9	a .10
Havana white	.9	a .12
Do. brown	111	a 12
New-Orleans	.9	a .9½
Loaf	.9	a .91
Lump	.15	a .18
SALT, Liverpool coarse sack 4 bush	134	a .14
In bulk, bush	1 73	a
Turks Island	.25	a .30
SOAP, American yellow, lb	.31	a .40
SHOT, all sizes	.54	a .6
SEGARS, Spanish, M	.81	a .9
American	14 00	a 16 00
TALLOW, American, lb	1 89	a 1 87½
TOBACCO, Georgia	.34	a .10
Kentucky	.8½	a
Manufactured	.8	a .13
Cavendish	.24	a .33
TEAS, Bohea	.18	a .25
Souchong	.30	a .40
Gunpowder	.75	a .80
Hyson	.50	a .55
Young Hyson	.65	a .75
TWINE, Seine	.26	a .30
Sewing	.35	a .40
WINES, Madeira, gal	2 00	a 3 00
Teneriffe, L. P	1 00	a 1 35
Malaga	.45	a .50
Claret, Bordeaux, case	.29	a .30
Champaign, doz	8 00	a 15 00

BANK SHARES, STOCKS, &c.

NAMES.	Original Cost.	Present Price.	Divi-dend.
United States Bank Shares	100	125	3.50
South-Carolina do.	45	61 00	1.75
State do.	100	125 00	3.50
Union do.	50	63 50	1.50
Planters' & Mechanics' do.	25	36	1.00
Charleston do.	75	80	
Commerce do.	50	74	1.50
Fire and Marine do.	60	90	2.00
Rail-Road do.	100	116	4.00
Sanford Canal do.	870	900	20.00
State 6 per cent Stock	100	00	
State 5 per cent do.	100	00	
State 5 per cent do.	100	00	
City 5 per cent do.	100	00	

EXCHANGE.

Bill on England, 8½ per cent. prem.

Francs, 5c. 27 a 5 40½ per dollar.

New-York, 60 days, ½ prefount. disc. and int.

Boston and Eastern, 30 days, ½ per cent. disc. and int.

Philadelphia, 30 days, ½ per cent. disc. and int.

Charleston Bank rates of Exchange—Bills on New-Orleans, and Mobile, 1 per cent. disc. and int. Savannah 1 per cent. and int. North 1 per ct. and int.; Savannah 1 per ct. and int.; Checks on the North, 9 do. South and West 1 pr.

Savannah and Augusta Bank Notes, 1 per cent. disc.

All other Georgia Bank Bills, 1 per cent. discount.

North-Carolina Money, 1 per discount.

Spanish Dollars, 100.

Mexican and Colombian do. 154.

Heavy Guineas, 95, and Sovereigns, 940 a 4 7-9

Charleston Market.

COTTON.—The sales since our last weekly report have been 4600 bales of Uplands, as follows: 17 at 27½, 1058 at 17, 14 at 16½, 250 at 16½, 18 at 16, 619 at 16½, 56 at 16½, 247 at 16½, 8 at 16½, 413 at 16, 419 at 16½, 120 at 15½, 50 at 15½, 63 at 15½, 108 at 15, 121 at 14½, 14½, 18, at 14½, 125 at 14, 30 at 13½, 91 at 13½. There have been 1700 bales of long Cotton—Sea Island, 1 at 40, 1 at 37, 7 at 35, 1 at 34, 1 at 33, 1 at 32, 1 at 31, 1 at 30, 1 at 29, 1 at 28, 1 at 27, 1 at 26, 1 at 25, 1 at 24, 1 at 23, 1 at 22, 1 at 21, 1 at 20, 1 at 19, 1 at 18, 1 at 17, 1 at 16, 1 at 15, 1 at 14, 1 at 13, 1 at 12, 1 at 11, 1 at 10, 1 at 9, 1 at 8, 1 at 7, 1 at 6, 1 at 5, 1 at 4, 1 at 3, 1 at 2, 1 at 1, 1 at 0, 1 at 1, 1 at 2, 1 at 3, 1 at 4, 1 at 5, 1 at 6, 1 at 7, 1 at 8, 1 at 9, 1 at 10, 1 at 11, 1 at 12, 1 at 13, 1 at 14, 1 at 15, 1 at 16, 1 at 17, 1 at 18, 1 at 19, 1 at 20, 1 at 21, 1 at 22, 1 at 23, 1 at 24, 1 at 25, 1 at 26, 1 at 27, 1 at 28, 1 at 29, 1 at 30, 1 at 31, 1 at 32, 1 at 33, 1 at 34, 1 at 35, 1 at 36, 1 at 37, 1 at 38, 1 at 39, 1 at 40, 1 at 41, 1 at 42, 1 at 43, 1 at 44, 1 at 45, 1 at 46, 1 at 47, 1 at 48, 1 at 49, 1 at 50, 1 at 51, 1 at 52, 1 at 53, 1 at 54, 1 at 55, 1 at 56, 1 at 57, 1 at 58, 1 at 59, 1 at 60, 1 at 61, 1 at 62, 1 at 63, 1 at 64, 1 at 65, 1 at 66, 1 at 67, 1 at 68, 1 at 69, 1 at 70, 1 at 71, 1 at 72, 1 at 73, 1 at 74, 1 at 75, 1 at 76, 1 at 77, 1 at 78, 1 at 79, 1 at 80, 1 at 81, 1 at 82, 1 at 83, 1 at 84, 1 at 85, 1 at 86, 1 at 87, 1 at 88, 1 at 89, 1 at 90, 1 at 91, 1 at 92, 1 at 93, 1 at 94, 1 at 95, 1 at 96, 1 at 97, 1 at 98, 1 at 99, 1 at 100, 1 at 101, 1 at 102, 1 at 103, 1 at 104, 1 at 105, 1 at 106, 1 at 107, 1 at 108, 1 at 109, 1 at 110, 1 at 111, 1 at 112, 1 at 113, 1 at 114, 1 at 115, 1 at 116, 1 at 117, 1 at 118, 1 at 119, 1 at 120, 1 at 121, 1 at 122, 1 at 123, 1 at 124, 1 at 125, 1 at 126, 1 at 127, 1 at 128, 1 at 129, 1 at 130, 1 at 131, 1 at 132, 1 at 133, 1 at 134, 1 at 135, 1 at 136, 1 at 137, 1 at 138, 1 at 139, 1 at 140, 1 at 141, 1 at 142, 1 at 143, 1 at 144, 1 at 145, 1 at 146, 1 at 147, 1 at 148, 1 at 149, 1 at 150, 1 at 151, 1 at 152, 1 at 153, 1 at 154, 1 at 155, 1 at 156, 1 at 157, 1 at 158, 1 at 159, 1 at 160, 1 at 161, 1 at 162, 1 at 163, 1 at 164, 1 at 165, 1 at 166, 1 at 167, 1 at 168, 1 at 169, 1 at 170, 1 at 171, 1 at 172, 1 at 173, 1 at 174, 1 at 175, 1 at 176, 1 at 177, 1 at 178, 1 at 179, 1 at 180, 1 at 181, 1 at 182, 1 at 183, 1 at 184, 1 at 185, 1 at 186, 1 at 187, 1 at 188, 1 at 189, 1 at 190, 1 at 191, 1 at 192, 1 at 193, 1 at 194, 1 at 195, 1 at 196, 1 at 197, 1 at 198, 1 at 199, 1 at 200, 1 at 201, 1 at 202, 1 at 203, 1 at 204, 1 at 205, 1 at 206, 1 at 207, 1 at 208, 1 at 209, 1 at 210, 1 at 211, 1 at 212, 1 at 213, 1 at 214, 1 at 215, 1 at 216, 1 at 217, 1 at 218, 1 at 219, 1 at 220, 1 at 221, 1 at 222, 1 at 223, 1 at 224, 1 at 225, 1 at 226, 1 at 227, 1 at 228, 1 at 229, 1 at 230, 1 at 231, 1 at 232, 1 at 233, 1 at 234, 1 at 235, 1 at 236, 1 at 237, 1 at 238, 1 at 239, 1 at 240, 1 at 241, 1 at 242, 1 at 243, 1 at 244, 1 at 245, 1 at 246, 1 at 247, 1 at 248, 1 at 249, 1 at 250, 1 at 251, 1 at 252, 1 at 253, 1 at 254, 1 at 255, 1 at 256, 1 at 257, 1 at 258, 1 at 259, 1 at 260, 1 at 261, 1 at 262, 1 at 263, 1 at 264, 1 at 265, 1 at 266, 1 at 267, 1 at 268, 1 at 269, 1 at 270, 1 at 271, 1 at 272, 1 at 273, 1 at 274, 1 at 275, 1 at 276, 1 at 277, 1 at 278, 1 at 279, 1 at 280, 1 at 281, 1 at 282, 1 at 283, 1 at 284, 1 at 285, 1 at 286, 1 at 287, 1 at 288, 1 at 289, 1 at 290, 1 at 291, 1 at 292, 1 at 293, 1 at 294, 1 at 295, 1 at 296, 1 at 297, 1 at 298, 1 at 299, 1 at 300, 1 at 301, 1 at 302, 1 at 303, 1 at 304, 1 at 305, 1 at 306, 1 at 307, 1 at 308, 1 at 309, 1 at 310, 1 at 311, 1 at 312, 1 at 313, 1 at 314, 1 at 315, 1 at 316, 1 at 317, 1 at 318, 1 at 319, 1 at 320, 1 at 321, 1 at 322, 1 at 323, 1 at 324, 1 at 325, 1 at 326, 1 at 327, 1 at 328, 1 at 329, 1 at 330, 1 at 331, 1 at 332, 1 at 333, 1 at 334, 1 at 335, 1 at 336, 1 at 337, 1 at 338, 1 at 339, 1 at 340, 1 at 341, 1 at 342, 1 at 343, 1 at 344, 1 at 345, 1 at 346, 1 at 347, 1 at 348, 1 at 349, 1 at 350, 1 at 351, 1 at 352, 1 at 353, 1 at 354, 1 at 355, 1 at 356, 1 at 357, 1 at 358, 1 at 359, 1 at 360, 1 at 361, 1 at 362, 1 at 363, 1 at 364, 1 at 365, 1 at 366, 1 at 367, 1 at 368, 1 at 369, 1 at 370, 1 at 371, 1 at 372, 1 at 373, 1 at 374, 1 at 375, 1 at 376, 1 at 377, 1 at 378, 1 at 379, 1 at 380, 1 at 381, 1 at 382, 1 at 383, 1 at 384, 1 at 385, 1 at 386, 1 at 387, 1 at 388, 1 at 389, 1 at 390, 1 at 391, 1 at 392, 1 at 393, 1 at 394, 1 at 395, 1 at 396, 1 at 397, 1 at 398, 1 at 399, 1 at 400, 1 at 401, 1 at 402, 1 at 403, 1 at 404, 1 at 405, 1 at 406, 1 at 407, 1 at 408, 1 at 409, 1 at 410, 1 at 411, 1 at 412, 1 at 413, 1 at 414, 1 at 415, 1 at 416, 1 at 417, 1 at 418, 1 at 419, 1 at 420, 1 at 421, 1 at 422, 1 at 423, 1 at 424, 1 at 425, 1 at 426, 1 at 427, 1 at 428, 1 at 429, 1 at 430,

POETRY.

FOR THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST.

A BAPTISMAL SCENE.

It was a summer morn, placid and bright
With the radiance of the orient sun, that shone
So beautifully ascant the waving tops
Of the towering forest trees, which grew so tall
On the river's verdant banks. A few white clouds
Were swimming in the azure heavens above,
Unfolding to the eye of Poesy
Fairest emblems of immortal essence—
Celestial spirits from the eternal world
Bending in smiles to view the heaven-like scene
Which now transpired on earth.

In a lone wood
Where solitude and silence long had reigned,
The tramp of human footsteps now is heard
Id measur'd pace breaking upon the leaves
Laid beneath by the last Autumn wind.
Near by a little river's winding course,
Where Nature formed the wild and beautiful,
To sweetly reign in undisturbed repose,
There issued forth an overwhelming crowd
From the dark bosom of the everglade,
And took their stand along the winding shores
In scattered companies, that they might gaze
The better on the solemn christian rite
Which was to grace that river's crystal bed.
No sound disturbed the silence of the place
Save the shrill whistle of the whippoorwill,
Or scream of some discordant jay now
Upon the morning air; while from the rocks
O'er which the river's sullen waters fell,
A ceaseless murmur sounded through the wood
And added to the scene already grand
A more intense delight.

Beside the shore
Was seen the aged messenger of God,
Upon whose locks the frost of many years
Had blown and left them thin and desolate.
He raised his pious eye towards the heavens
While with a voice full of melody
He spake a hymn of praise to God: Then all
Uniting in one voice swelled high the strains
Which made the ancient woods re-echo back
The sound of Zion's song; till to the skies
It seemed to fly on wings of faith and prayer,
And mingling with the psans round the throne
It fell no more to earth.

A moment past,
And all was still save the deep gush of prayer,
That trembled from the lips of the aged man
Bowed on the pebbly shore in lowly mood;
And the responsive sobbings of the host
Who worshiped with him there. There was no heart
But felt the sweepings of his sacred lyre;
No eye but unsuitable let fall a tear
Of heart felt sympathy. No bitter tear,
But 'twas the gushing of the heart, a gem
To deck the noble cheek of piety,
And shadow forth the feelings of the soul.
Nor false pretence, nor impious unbelief
Reigned in the breast of this multitude
But all was hallowed by the solemn thought
God knows our hearts; and all as with one voice
Sounded the deep Amen.

Now on that shore
Behold each candidate arrayed in white,
Emblem of purity ready to bow
In meek submission to the will of God.
They weep while musing o'er the hallowed scene
Which once transpired on old Jordan's shore,
When Jesus meekly owned this solemn rite,
Accepted it in behalf of all God's
A substitution of the Deity
Twixt man with the creature of God given heaven
That Jesus was his son. They weep for joy
To think themselves so honored by their Lord,
That they might follow in his onward course
Direct to heaven.

With slow and solemn tread
The minister now leads them down the bluff,
To break the surface of the mirrored stream
And plunge them 'neath the flood with voice of prayer.
In most emphatic tone, to the great name
Of the Holy Triune God. First came the aged,
Upon whose corrugated brow, old Time
Had pencilled deep in wrinkled characters
The ruthless desolations of his hand.
One in that crowd had long withstood the blast,
Till fell decrepitude had touched each nerve
And made her bow supinely to his will.
Unable to sustain the weight of years,
Even with the weak and feeble steps of age
They bore her in their arms to the cold stream,
That she might in this last, eleventh hour
Partake this sacred rite.

Then came the youth,
Whose tender heart could scarce define, or good,
Or ill, yet is seeking God's Saviour's love
And own Religion's purifying power
To cleanse from every guilty stain. They came
Successive to the consecrated brook
That they might have this outward evidence,
Of a more glorious change upon the soul;
Which poised with something faith to heaven,
And as I gazed upon the hallowed scene,
Where old and young all mingled at one shrine,
The shrine of Heaven, I could but shed a tear
Of heart-felt gratitudeto, o'er the souls
Of the dear ransomed ones, in Heaven's command;
I could but send a warm devoted prayer
Before Jehovah's throne on their behalf,
That they might steer their little barks through life
Clear from the rocks on which so many souls
Have wrecked their all; that when the last fierce storm,
The storm of death should come across the wave,
They might still ride in safety o'er the sea,
With mercy's breeze to waft them to their rest.

E. M. P.

Medical College, Broad-St.

The following Abstract of the Documents communicated to the Senate on the 19th inst. exhibits the causes which have led to the present hostilities with the Indians in Florida.

The first information which reached the Department relating to any authentic evidence of the disinclination of the Indians to remove after the ratification of the treaty, was contained in a letter from General Thompson, of October, 1834, in which he transmitted a formal talk from them to him, and the answer, on the 23d of that month. It will be seen by adverting to these documents, which are herewith transmitted, that the objections made to a removal were very vague, and, in fact, are evidently founded in a total disregard of the stipulations of the treaty of Payne's Landing. Among those were the assertions, that, by the treaty of Fort Moultrie, they were to remain in Florida for twenty years. The treaty to which they refer was that of September, 1823, and it is to that the reservation subsequently made in the treaty of Payne's Landing. There are such provisions as they allude to, and, if such the state of the case would not be in violation of the treaty of Payne's Land-ing, by which the Indians agreed, that they should remove immediately, or in the course of twenty years, at which time certain annuities were to cease. Some of them urged that although the land west of the Mississippi was good, the Indians in that quarter were bad. That they wanted to keep their families where they were.—That it would require much trouble to get there, &c.

From the report of General Thompson, as well as from the tenor of his interviews with the Indians, it was obvious that the Seminoles were divided on the subject of a removal; that a portion were willing to remove, and another portion indisposed to go.

On the 25th of November, immediately after the receipt of these despaches, General Thompson was informed by the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, that the demands of the Indians to be permitted to remain could not be admitted to, and the letter then continued:

"Every consideration of good faith and expediency, with respect to themselves, and the just and humane policy on the part of the U. States, requires their removal, in conformity with the stipulation of the treaty. I have no doubt you are right, and that the sentiments disclosed by the Indians are those of interested advisers, and not their own. They have stipulated to remove west. They have ceded their country in Florida, and it will soon be sold and occupied by our citizens. Part of the appropriations for fulfilling the treaty has been made, and others will be asked for as fast as required.* It is nothing less than insanity, or an utter ignorance of their own position, which can induce them, under these circumstances, to expect to remain. To comply with their wishes, or rather what is represented at their wishes, would be utter ruin to them."

General Thompson was also informed that orders had been given for an increase of the military force in the vicinity of these Indians, and he was instructed to communicate freely with Gen. Clinch, who was directed to take the command. He was also informed that their annuities would be withheld until they complied with the treaty.

At the same time a talk from the President to these Indians was sent to General Thompson, in which the views of the President were fully communicated to them, and they were distinctly told that they had ceded their lands in Florida, and had agreed to go west, and that these stipulations must be carried into effect. "The effort to remain," said this talk, "would be destructive to you, and the President will not listen to such a proposition."

On the 28th of December, General Thompson communicated to the Department the result of his interview with the chiefs, when he informed them of the views of the Government, and the determination that they must adhere to the treaty and remove. After much discussion upon the subject, General Thompson states, "the result was, that we closed with the utmost good feelings, and I have never seen Powell or the other chiefs so cheerful and in so fine a humor at the close of a discussion on the subject of their removal."

On the 27th of January, 1835, Gen. Thompson reported that he considered the force stationed in and on the border of the Seminoles not large enough to effect the object for which it was intended. He also stated that a large portion of the Indians were opposed to removal, and he had no doubt that they had been tampered with by designing persons, until some projects of speculation, or some fraudulent claims for slaves, could be successfully prosecuted. The military means, as will appear from the accompanying papers, were used, agreeably to the suggestion of General Thompson, and to concert with Gen. Clinch about the same time. At this time, and subsequently, the agents of the Government were assiduously endeavoring to persuade the Indians to remove, and in making such arrangements as were necessary.

In two letters from General Clinch of 19th March and 1st April, and in one from General Thompson of the 21st of March, the then state of affairs of the Seminoles was fully communicated. They reported that they found, in their interviews with the Indians, that the President's talk had produced a salutary effect; but that the Indians were desirous of being allowed a short time, with a view to determine upon the measures they would adopt. These letters, copies of which are transmitted, show the views of those officers. General Clinch suggested, among other things that "perhaps it would be better to let them remain until next spring, provided that they would consent to remove peaceably and quietly on the 1st day of March next. Many are inclined to this plan; and I believe the whole nation will readily come into the measure. It is impossible not to feel a deep interest and much sympathy for this people; but, at the same time, nothing but a kind and benevolent man, at all acquainted with their condition, must acknowledge that the mild and benevolent course adopted by Government is the only one to save them from destruction."

In another letter to the same, presented by General Thompson and Clinch, they were informed by the Secretary of War, on the 14th of April, that the subject had been submitted to the President, and that the views of General Clinch were deemed equally judicious and humane. He was told that there was not the "slightest wish to oppress the unhappy Seminoles who had stipulated for their own removal. But their continuance where they now are, *for any length of time*, is absolutely impossible, and the sooner they are satisfied of this fact the better it will be for them. Still, *however*, I *should* much prefer a voluntary and peaceable removal to one effected by force. It would *only be in the last* resort that the *Government* would be willing to compel them to comply with their own engagements; and it would be better to suffer a temporary inconvenience, if thereby their feelings could be soothed, and an escape from them, to be removed without their own consent.

"The matter therefore, is referred entirely to your discretion, and to that of General Thompson. If they should all be willing to go this year, it would be better to remove them; but if they are opposed to this, we will generally agree quietly to remove by the 1st of March, or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be made, then they may be suffered to remain until next spring, that easy, let a written agreement be drawn up, stating the reason of the delay, their readiness to remove by that time, and to go in a body by such route as you and General Thompson may think best for them, and be more economical for the Government, and let this agreement be signed, in council, by all their influential men. It is my decided opinion that they had better go by water, and every proper inducement should be held out by force to assent to that measure. Still, however, if their repugnance to this is so to be invincible, that point may be yielded to them.

"Should the Seminoles, however, peremptorily decline to pledge themselves peaceably to remove next season, you will then proceed to carry into effect the instructions heretofore given."

Before the receipt, however, of the above letter, viz. on the 23rd of April, an arrangement was made with the Indians, by General Clinch and Thompson and the disbursing agent, by which the validity of the treaty of Payne's landing was recognized, and the Indians agreed to comply with its provisions. In consequence of this instead of removing a part of them that time, they were allowed until the succeeding winter to make their preparations when they all agreed to go together, and it was understood they would be removed about the 15th of January.

It will be remarked that, by the treaty of Payne's Landing the Seminoles were to be allowed three years for their removal, and as the delay in the examination of the country west of the Mississippi, and the consequent ratification of the treaty, could not be imputable to them as a fault, they were entitled by every fair consideration, to three years from the ratification. Consequently, therefore, the only delay which this arrangement occasioned was the non-removal of their people at that time and its postponement to the next season of operations. The advantages which there was a reason to expect from it were, that the Indians would be quieted, and voluntarily go, and they would all be removed in two years instead of three.

'The reasons given for this measure by the officer who proposed it were very satisfactory to the President. These were, the duty of yielding something to the situation of the friendly chief who advocated the measures of the Government; the lateness of the season, which would have brought the operations into the heat of summer, and exposed the emigrants to the dangers of the cholera and other malignant disorders which had afflicted some of the other emigrating parties; the injury which would have been sustained by their leaving their own country, with the crops in the ground, without any means of disposing of them, and of their arrival at their place of residence in the West at a bad time to prepare their arrangements for their future subsistence, and also the natural desire that the whole tribe if possible should go together. The agreement of the chiefs is here with transmitted.

On the 20th of May the approval of the President was conveyed by the acting Secretary of War, to Generals Clinch and Thompson, and Lieutenant Harris, on the subject of the arrangement by them for the continuance of a part of the Seminoles, and their entire removal next session. In that letter, the approval, also, of the President was conveyed of the declaration of General Clinch to the Seminoles, that if they declined moving voluntarily, they would be removed by force. This letter continues: "The President approves of this declaration upon a full consideration of the circumstances under which it was made. The Seminoles had trifled sufficiently long with the most solemn treaty obligations, to which they had in the first instance, acceded with a full understanding of their character, and the consequences which they had, during three years full opportunity perceive and appreciate. It is apparent, from your report, that further argument and persuasion would have been fruitless. The Government was, therefore, bound, by the treaty of 1832, to secure the well being of the Indians and the prosperity of the territory from which they had agreed to emigrate."

General Thompson, in a letter of the 3d of June, reported that Powell, one of the most influential of the Seminoles, had behaved so badly in his office that he was put in irons and sent off the next day. Abiram, however, he signified his regret, and his willingness to sign the agreement and emigrate. To test his sincerity, he was released, and had five days given to him while at liberty, during which he could come forward and affix his name to the instrument the others had signed. "True to his professions," says the agent he this day appeared with seventy nine of his people, men, women, and children, including some who had joined him since his conversion, and redeemed his promise. He told me many of his friends were out hunting, whom he could and would bring over on their return. I have no doubt of his sincerity, and as little that the greatest difficulty is surmounted."

During the summer only two incidents occurred to interrupt the harmony which was the result of the arrangement of the proceeding April. These were similar in their character to those fools which so often prevail upon the border, and afforded no reason to anticipate hostilities. In one case the accused Indians were surrendered by the chiefs, but were eventually discharged, because, as stated by the agent, the proper civil authority would not receive them. In the other case it appears, by the report of General Clinch, that a murder was committed by the Indians as an act of revenge, and that they stated, "that, having accomplished the purpose of revenge, by the murder of a white man they were satisfied." Gen. Clinch further remarked, that "measures have been taken at Fort King, by the officers and the chiefs, conjointly, to apprehend the murderers and have no doubt they are secured." It is not, however, known at this Department that these persons have yet been actually apprehended.

In other respects, affairs with the Indians remained undisturbed; the agents of the government and the Indians anticipating a removal during the succeeding winter.

On the 24 of August in a letter received on the 28th of that month, Lieut. Harris the disbursing agent, reported that the prospects of emigration were promising. The views of Gen. Thompson and of Lieut. Harris were subsequently submitted to the Department, respecting a plan of operations for the removal of the Indians, and the necessary arrangements for carrying into fulleffect the measures of removal were approved, and continued in the process of fulfilment by the agent until the commencement of hostilities.

In a letter from Lieut. Harris, the disbursing agent of September 29, 1836, he states, "I consider the population," speaking of the Indians under treaty stipulation to remove, "including warriors, not to exceed three thousand of which, I should suppose, about one hundred are black."

The first information of any act having a decided appearance to commit hostilities, was conveyed in a letter from General Thompson, dated 30th November, and received at the Department the 23d of December, in which he states that from four to five hundred of the Seminoles friendly to emigration, and five of their chiefs had fled to Tampa Bay for protection; that one of the most intelligent and active chiefs had been killed by those opposed to their removal, and it was his impression that this act would operate seriously upon the emigration, and that force would have to be resorted to.

No reason is given for this murder; but it is probable, from subsequent events, that it was the commencement of a series of hostile efforts which the party opposed to emigration was determined to make.—Never, they say, before the Indians had disappeared from their usual places of residence immediately after this murder. General Thompson concludes his information by stating that he then considers the Indians in a decided state of hostility. The letter was received on 30th of December.

Having traced the affair to the first official annunciation of hostilities. it is not necessary to follow the call, to pursue it further. It is proper, however, to remark that information of this murder of the friendly chief, and of the unfriendly intentions of the Indians, was conveyed in a letter from General Clinch of December 1, and was likewise received on the 16th of December.

Copies of the letter herein referred to, and necessary to an understanding of the causes which have led to the present difficulties in Florida, are herewith transmitted.

It is obvious, from the recapitulation of the whole subject, that a portion of the Seminoles, after the conclusion of the treaty of Payne's Landing, were indisposed to comply with the stipulations, and to remove west of the Mississippi, and to this disposition is to be traced the origin of the hostilities which are now carrying on in Florida.

War Department Feb. 9, 1836.

I have examined the papers on file relating to the causes of the present hostilities with the Seminoles, and the foregoing abstract, together with copies of letters accompany them, seem to me to furnish all the material information necessary to a knowledge of those causes.

G. A. HARRIS,
Chief Clerk of War Department.

Feb. 9, 1836.

* The appropriations provided were for the purpose of fulfilling the treaty, and for the support of the army, in the Indian country.

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THE MUTUAL RIGHTS
AND SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.

IN getting up a Paper within the limits of the Georgia Conference," we have no intention of interfering with the circulation of the "Methodist Protestant;" nor do we believe that such will be the result should we succeed in our efforts; but when we view the peculiar condition of the Church in the Southern States, at this time, and especially, within the limits of the Georgia Union, we are fully persuaded that no measure can be adopted of more importance and interest to the connexion, than the publication of a periodical, which we believe will meet the general approbation of our brethren.

The paper shall be devoted to the circulation of religious intelligence, and the defence of the principles and economy of the Methodist Protestant Church; to foreign and domestic news; the prices current of the day; and to such other matter as may be of general interest. A portion of the paper will be devoted to Advertisements, which shall be inserted at the usual rates.

TERMS.

THE MUTUAL RIGHTS AND SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER, shall be printed on a large medium sheet, in quarto form, once every two weeks, at $1 25 per annum, in advance; $1 50 at the expiration of six months, or $1 75 at the end of the year. Any person obtaining five subscribers, and becoming responsible for the payment of their subscription, shall be entitled to one copy gratis. Subscribers shall be considered responsible for their subscription after they shall have received the first number, but not otherwise; and all money paid within three months from the time of subscribing shall be considered in advance. No subscription received for a less term than one year, and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages be paid, without the consent of the Publishing Committee.

The Paper shall be under the control of a Publishing Committee, annually appointed by the Conference. The profits, if any; shall be applied to the making up the deficiencies of the itinerant preachers of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The first number shall be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking.

Communications to be addressed, (*post paid*) to the "Publishing Committee of the Mutual Rights and Southern Intelligencer, Charleston, S. C."

Charleston, S. C. Jan. 1, 1836.

* This Conference includes all the Reformed Methodist Churches within the States of South-Carolina and Georgia, and the Territory of East Florida.

Education.

MR. JOHN L. GAY, late of Brown University, and Principal of the Wake Forest Institute, North-Carolina, will, for the ensuing year, take charge of the Mount Enon Academy, near Colman's Cross Roads, Edgefield District, S. C. He proposes to teach all the branches of learning necessary to fit youth for advanced classes in College, for the counting room, or for any of the active duties of life.

The section of country in which this Academy is located is considered to be one of the healthiest in the State. The scholastic year consists of two sessions each; the first commencing on the first Monday in January, 1837. The terms of tuition will be $8, $12 and $16 per session, according as the pupils are in the Orthography and classical education are pursued. Good boarding on moderate terms can be had in the neighborhood. Parents who may be desirous of sending their children towards at this Academy, may make application to the Principal, or Dr. R. G. Mays; and persons living at a distance are referred to Rev. Wm. R. Johnson, Edgefield Court-House, or to the Hon. John B. O'Neall, Newberry Court-House. 4 Jan. 1.

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PROSPECTUS
OF
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
ENTITLED
The Southern Literary Journal,
PUBLISHED
IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Magazine, which is published monthly (and of which four numbers have been issued,) is of a miscellaneous character, and embraces articles on every variety of topic in the departments of Science, Literature, and the Arts. Its leading objects are, to rouse a spirit of inquiry and improvement among our citizens at the South, to diffuse information and intelligence on interesting and important subjects, among all classes of readers—to afford to genius and industry an opportunity to exhibit, favorably, their speculations, and the results of their labors—to stimulate literary ambition, and elevate the standard of taste and feeling.

Projected at the South, and supported chiefly by the citizens of the South, this Magazine will, at all times, sustain the institutions of the South, breathe a southern spirit, and exhibit a strictly southern character. In a country as extensive as ours—although in different and distant parts may be bound together by the ties of one and the same great confederacy—yet, divers laws and customs—different pursuits—inequalities of climate, producing corresponding developments of genius and character—will, and do, each in their turn, affect the intellectual character of a people, and give a peculiar tone to the literature. To this extent will the literature of the South partake of striking and original features; and to cultivate this original literature, and to foster, improve and elevate it to the utmost possible degree, will be the great and paramount aim of this journal. The subjects of Southern scenery—sketches of Southern history—biographical sketches of distinguished citizens of the South—Southern improvements in education, science and arts—fictitious narrative and poetry, deriving their chief interest from local associations and prevalent and peculiar habits—these are, and will continue to be, the leading topics to which its pages will be devoted. Religious and political discussions, of a party character, will be inadmissible.

It may be proper to add, by way of recommendation, the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the Literary and Philosophical Society of South-Carolina, when the Magazine was first projected:

At a meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of South-Carolina, convened the 27th of March, 1835, the following resolution was offered by BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, Esq., seconded by M. M. COHEN, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Literary and Philosophical Society understand, with high gratification, that Mr. WHITAKER is about commencing a MONTHLY JOURNAL to be devoted to the advancement of SOUTHERN LITERATURE, and, with pleasure, declare their opinion of his full qualifications for such an undertaking, and comply with the request to be permitted to publish the Proceedings of the Society, and such Communications to the Society as the Curators may approve."

From the Minutes.

[Signed] JOSEPH JOHNSON,
President pro. tem.

JACOB DE LA MOTTA, *Secretary.*

To this it would be easy to append numerous highly flattering expressions of approbation, which the work has already elicited from journals in every part of the Union, but it is deemed unnecessary. Among the contributors to the four first numbers, are some of the most distinguished names known to American literature, such as Professor Ware, Dr. COOPER, Mr. PAULDING, Mr. THATCHER, Mrs. ELLET, Hon. R. Y. HAYNE, Bishop ENGLAND, W. GILMORE SIMMS, Esq., and others.

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DANIEL K. WHITAKER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Charleston, 14th Dec. 1835.

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