

Miscellaneous.

From the South Carolinian.

Democratic Republican Meeting. King's Mountain Celebration.

An invitation from the Democratic Republicans of Lincoln, N. Carolina, having been extended to the citizens of York, to join with them in celebrating the Anniversary of the King's Mountain Battle, on the ground upon which it was fought, a Meeting of the citizens of York was convened, on the 7th September, when Col. W. C. Beatty, was called to the Chair, and W. J. Clawson appointed Secretary.

After a short, but appropriate address, from Col. I. D. Witherspoon, explaining the object of the meeting, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the citizens of York, meet the citizens of Lincoln, at the King's Mountain Battle Ground, on the 7th of October next, to join in celebration with them, on that day.

It was further

Resolved, That a committee of Five be appointed, to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted, for the celebration of the day: Whereupon, Col. J. A. Alston, Col. J. D. Witherspoon, G. W. Williams, Esq., J. Kuykendal, Esq., J. Brian, Jr., W. P. Thomson, Dr. R. T. Allison, Dr. J. Chambers, E. H. Cuning, J. Boltan Smith, Esq., F. H. Simril, Thomas Warren, and W. J. Clawson, Esq.

Resolved, That a committee of Twenty-six be appointed, to constitute a Committee of Arrangements, to unite with the committee of North Carolina.

The following are the names of the persons appointed under this Resolution:—Col. J. A. Alston, Col. J. D. Witherspoon, G. W. Williams, Esq., J. Kuykendal, Esq., J. Brian, Jr., W. P. Thomson, Dr. R. T. Allison, Dr. J. Chambers, E. H. Cuning, J. Boltan Smith, Esq., F. H. Simril, Thomas Warren, and W. J. Clawson, Esq.

Resolved, That a committee of Twenty-six be appointed, to constitute a Committee of Arrangements, to unite with the committee of North Carolina.

The following were the persons appointed. Capt. J. A. Black, Maj. E. Bird, J. H. Postell, Esq., Hugh Allison, Esq., Dr. J. B. Hunter, Duncan M'Collum, A. Hardin, Esq., Richard Pressley, Col. J. Dunlay, John, H. Barry, Dr. S. J. Shrewsbury, Jas. Moore, (J. L.) Col. J. S. Sitgreaves, A. S. Williamson, Maj. A. S. Hutchinson, M. G. Simril, Esq., J. H. Adams, Dr. Wm. Moore, Col. James M. Love, Capt. Jacob Starnes, Col. Jas. M. Harris, and Maj. S. H. Dinkins.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements meet at the Battle Ground of King's Mountain, on the 28th of September, for the purpose of meeting the committee of North Carolina, and making suitable arrangements.

Resolved, That a committee of Three, be appointed, as a Committee of Correspondence, to inform the citizens of Lincoln, of the above resolutions, and to communicate with them in relation to the celebration.

The following are the persons appointed under this Resolution:—S. D. Barrow, Esq., Dr. John H. Williams, and Dr. Alexander Moore.

Resolved, further, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the South-Carolinian, with a request to the different Democratic Republican papers in the State of South and North Carolina, to publish the same.

W. C. BEATTY, Chairman. W. J. CLAWSON, Secretary. Yorkville Sept. 12, 1840.

From the New York Evening Post

One of the Evening papers remarks that none of the democratic journals have replied to Mr. Clay's attack upon Mr. Edward Livingston. We have no doubt that the silence of others is ascribable to the same reasons as our own.

We stood aghast at the atrocity of the attack. Is nothing sacred from this appalling frenzy of party spirit? Can not the dead—not even the illustrious dead—repose secure from partisan malevolence? The whole speech of Mr. Clay seemed to us unholy; his profane invocation of the Almighty; his prodigious falsehoods seemed to us all of a piece with this attack upon one of the greatest and best men that the country has produced. We shrank from the whole subject.

Another reason caused our silence. We thought a reply utterly uncalled for. We could not believe for a moment that any one was so profoundly ignorant, so wholly uninformed of the past as to suppose that Mr. Clay spoke in good faith, and that Mr. Livingston was really a defaulter. Perhaps in this we were wrong; perhaps events have crowded on each other so thickly as to dim the recollection of this now somewhat remote period. What then are the circumstances? A defaulter we take to be one who applies to his own use government funds received by him on trust for other purposes. This was never charged, never surmised never hinted of Mr. Livingston. It was always known that the deficit in his accounts was occasioned by the negligence or dishonesty of others for whom he was, if legally, by no means morally responsible. What followed?—Why he assigned his property to pay the debts left New York and left it poor, but attended by the respect and affection of his fellow citizens—went to New Orleans, devoted himself to his profession, made a fortune, and paid this debt by the sacrifice of a large amount of real estate. His studies in the higher and truly scientific principles of his profession, made him a European reputation, and after many years had elapsed, he came again into the service of the Federal Government, with the almost unanimous approbation of the country—went abroad only to assert the rights of the nation in the contest with France, and thus ended his toilsome and useful career.

And it is this man of laborious habits—devoted to scientific studies, indifferent to pleasure, careless of accumulation, whom Mr. Clay presents as a defaulter and whom history with an atrocious calumny associates in the same paragraph with one of the most reckless and desperate speculators of the day.

Do such charges need denial? Is there no such thing as country left. Is there nothing—no fame of the living, no memo-

ry of the dead in which we can take pride as Americans? around which as a united country we can rally to honor and protect it?

All the facts to which we have thus hastily referred will, of course, much more fully appear in the statement which, as the Globe stated, is now preparing. For ourselves, we have but one word more. It may be safely said of Mr. Clay, that he has uttered the most false and malignant libel to which even this contest pregnant in such things has given birth.

Long may he wear his honors.

THE REASON WHY.—We have heard some Bank advocates ask:—Why should the Banks make money scarce at one time, and plenty at another? Why should they desire to keep things in an unsteady and fluctuating condition, so that property is high to-day, and worth little or nothing to-morrow? The Banks say they do not deal in stocks or property, so as to profit by its fluctuations in value. Well, granting that the Banks do not, although some of them do, there is a certain set called Stockholders, and there are such honorable worthies as Presidents and Directors, who deal at times in speculations when the opportunity is afforded by their own "financial transactions;" and these are the gentry who profit. But the following paragraph throws some light on the how and wherefore of the Banks making money scarce and plenty.

Voltaire, the French Philosopher, gives the manner of his getting rich in this way, without much trouble or labor. We are not so fortunate in having "a friend" to tell us of "coming events":

"I have a friend," said he, "who is a Director in the Bank of France, who writes to me when they are going to make money plenty, and make Stock rise, and then I give orders to my broker to sell; and he writes to me when they are going to make money scarce, and Stocks fall, and then I write to my broker to buy; and thus, at a hundred leagues from Paris, and without moving from my chair, I make money."—Salisbury Carolinian.

In a table published in a late Messenger, Mr. Van Buren is allowed seven States in November next, viz: New Hampshire, Maine, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and South Carolina,—47 votes; and 3 doubtful viz: Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Mississippi—49! This is full as liberal as we could have expected from the Messenger—it is liberality! Only a few weeks ago, the Messenger published a table by Han. Mr. Talmage of N. Y. who proclaimed that he had great and unsurpassable facilities for acquiring information and opportunities for judging of the result, wherein he only gave Mr. Van Buren three States! He even apologized for giving him those three, as only one of them was certain, and thought that extremely doubtful! So even according to the Messenger's authority, Mr. Van Buren is on rising ground. From almost nothing, a few weeks ago, he has got seven States certain! If he keeps on gaining at this rate, he will have twenty certain, by the first Monday in November! which is as many as we claim for him.—Macon Telegraph.

Accepted Testimony.—As the Federal party have accepted the testimony of Col. Richard M. Johnson as unimpeachable, let them take the following along with the rest of his evidence. In his speech at Chillicothe, Ohio, he said:

"He had been acquainted with Martin Van Buren for twenty-eight years, and that for the last twenty years he had been on terms of the greatest intimacy—and it gave him pleasure to state that in the whole of his political connections he never knew one more upright in Principle or purer morals, and very few possessing talent of a higher order than Martin Van Buren. No stronger advocate of the war policy was to be found in 1809, and no able defender of it in 1812, than Martin Van Buren. He spoke of what he knew and what he felt to be true, and of which he entertained not the least doubt."

We need not go far, or go back, for proof of the pregnant truth of one of the charges against the Harrison party in Mr. McDuffie's letter to the Greenville meeting. The last mail bring us the particulars of the great Whig celebration at Boston, which was composed of delegates from 17 States. No less than NINE of the banners paraded in their procession, bore such mottoes as the following: "WE DEMAND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF."—Charleston Mercury.

A Hard go for the Swigs.—At the democratic meeting in Wheeling on 27th ultimo, while Mr. Allen was speaking he marked that while Col. Croghan was heroically defending Fort Stephenson against vastly superior numbers, Gen. Harrison was lying in safety and idleness eight miles distant. "This gave great dissatisfaction to the Federal hollies and blackguards in attendance. Mr. A. was denounced as a liar and a scoundrel, and loud calls were made upon Col. Johnson to give his version of the transaction. The Col. stated that his friend Allen was indeed mistaken in what he had said: that instead of 8, Gen. Harrison was at least 12 miles from the scene of action!!! In fifteen minutes the whigs had every one snooked off.

Temperance in Ireland.—The following anecdote is related as illustrative of the progress of the Temperance reform of Ireland

One day in the streets of Cork, a man of the name of Barry, a corn dealer, on his way to the Savings' Bank, was met by a tavern keeper named Murphy; the latter said to him, "Why do you not come to see me as often as you used?" To this the other answered, "I cannot do any such thing now, as Father Mathew has desired me to keep out of the way of temptation." "I am sorry to see you looking so very badly," said the tavern keeper, "why your quite yellow." "Why," said Barry, "my face be yellow, so is my pockets too, thank God," and he pulled out his pocket four sovereigns, which he was going to lay up in the Savings' Bank. Not less than four hundred new books have been opened in the Cork Savings' bank since the spread of temperance there.

From the Savannah Georgian Sept. 12.

FROM FLORIDA.—By the steam packet Foester, Capt. Wray, we have received from our Jacksonville correspondent the Advocate of Tuesday last, and the St. Augustine News of the 4th.

We extract from these papers particulars of Indian intelligence heretofore noticed, and other transactions not heretofore transpired.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 8.—Indians—On Sunday, the 30th, the Express Rider between Pilatka and Fort King, was shot in the rick, when about 8 miles from the former place. There were five Indians. A scout was sent in pursuit, but the trail leading towards the Oclawha, became indistinct and the scout returned.

On Monday 31st, a sick soldier, under the escort of ten men, was being conveyed from Fort Taver to Micanopy, and were fired upon by the Indians. Three of the escort were killed upon the spot; the rest, with the invalid, escaped unhurt. The sick man, during the conflict discharged his musket at an Indian who came to the back part of the wagon, which wounded him severely. They burned the wagon and one mule. The Indians were in considerable force;

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 2d. Hillary Parsous, a young man of about 18, was shot by a party of Indians, about seven miles from Black Creek, on the Newnanville Road. Upon the first fire of the Indians, he was perforated by five balls. He had been hunting, in company with his step-father, a Mr. Tucker, and returning, when their dogs ran towards a branch and commenced a furious barking. Parsous went to ascertain the cause, when the Indians, numbering about 15, rose from their concealment, and fire upon him. After shooting him, they mangled his body in a horrid manner. Tucker escaped.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 4.—A private of 2d Dragoons, who was taken by the Indians some time since, when the corn fields were destroyed, escaped, and has returned to the post at Fort Keed. He was one of the guard left with the horses; his companion being killed, and himself tied to a tree, after being a prisoner seven days, to be shot. Their guns missed for several times, when the party was alarmed by the near approach of Lieutenant Lawton, 2d Dragoons, on a scout. The Indians fleeing, left him bound, and after some difficulty, he succeeded in getting free from his cords. For fourteen days he had been wondering about, and his mind is said to be destroyed, as well as the suffering endured have reduced him into a mere skeleton.

We learn that he states that there was a mulatto and a white man with the Indians.

On Sunday, the 22d ult., a small party of mechanics left the depot at Pilatka, in a sail boat. On returning, they met with a heavy head wind, and having no oars on board, they fell down to Post No. 10, an abandoned for the purpose of following the river's course home. The distance being twenty miles, and very circuitous, they struck an old trail leading for Black Creek. This they abandoned and were lost. After wandering about for five days without food, they found their way back to No. 10, where, in an exhausted state they hailed the steambon Cincinnati, which boat conveyed them to Pilatka.

They saw a large party of Indians, and were about to give themselves up to their generosity. One objected and they returned as above stated. A few instances of this kind will serve as lessons of experience to those unacquainted with the woods in an enemy's country.

Pilatka is healthy. The Depot is in rapid progress, under the superintendance of T. F. Hunt, an efficient and intelligent officer.

FORT HOLMES, Sept. 5, 1840.

Sir.—The express has just arrived from the west, and says that Capt. Beall, 2d Dragoons, has taken three young warriors prisoners, fifteen miles N. W. of Fort Clinch—very little help.

Excuse haste, as I write while the horses are changing.

The Greenville Mountaineer of the 18th inst. says: "On Thursday night of last week the Store of J. B. Wallace & Co. in the upper part of this District, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss to Mr. Wallace is very heavy—between two and three thousand dollars worth of goods, and all his books of accounts, amounting to a greater sum. We understand that Mr. Wallace had a small portion (\$1500) insured. "As a matter of importance to Mr. Wallace, we take this occasion to say, that he is very desirous for those persons indebted to his Store to call and settle their accounts, by note or otherwise, immediately, whilst they may remember with some accuracy what is owing by them. We are sure this appeal will not be in vain to all honest and fair dealers.

"Mr. Wallace offers a reward of \$100 for the detection of the incendiary."

Texas Crops.—An Austin paper of 12h ult. says of Cotton: "Of the prospects of the present crop of Cotton I can speak very favorably. Few of our farmers, however, have embarked very extensively in its culture, owing to the great influx of emigrants, which creates a corresponding demand for corn. The export of this season will probably not exceed 750 bales from Jackson county.

The corn crops were also extremely promising, and it was supposed prices would not exceed 25 to 37c. per bushel.

MOBILE, Sept. 6.

Cotton Crop.—We learn by a letter from Wetumpka, which has kindly been shown to us, that the prospects of the crop in that section of country, trading with that place, are much better than those we have received from other parts of the State.—"The Planters," says the letter, "have commenced picking, and are doing fairly." We have no doubt that when the accounts are generally received, we shall find the apparent contradiction in the current rumors in regard to the extent of the coming crop, reconciled, by the difference in the nature of the soil in the various sections. The late rains being generally as advantageous upon sandy lands as disastrous in the Prairies and Canabrakes.—The Corn crop appears to be abundant every where.—Register.

From the N. Y. Herald, Sept. 13.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. Attempted Revolution in France—Capture of Louis Napoleon—Departure of the French Ambassador from England.

By the arrival of the packet ship England, Capt. Waite, we have received London papers to the 7th of August, and Liverpool to the 8th of August inclusive.

The only important news is, that of a man and unsuccessful attempt to revolutionize France by Prince Louis Napoleon. He hired an English steamer and landed at Bologne with 50 soldiers, mostly staff officers. They were all taken, young Napoleon included.

M. Guizot, the French Ambassador, has left England. It is said by some that he will return; but others who from their position are likely to be well informed on the subject, say that M. Guizot will not return to London immediately, and add that the King of the French have had an interview with the Duc de Broglie, which it is conjectured is preparatory to the departure of the latter on a special mission to Great Britain.

The tone of the articles in French papers on the alleged treaty of the four powers which they contain is, with the exception of one published in the "Messenger," much more mild, and infinitely less vituperative, than those in which they indulged during the preceding ten days.

Some flutter took place in the English funds on the arrival of Louis Napoleon's adventure and its result; but they soon rallied and resumed a steady tone.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Louis Napoleon in Prison.—By the arrival of the packet ship Quebec, Capt. Hebard, we have received files of London papers to 11th of August inclusive.

Louis Napoleon is in prison. The intentions of Louis Napoleon were known for several days to the French Government, and preparations were made to receive him at Calais, Boulogne, and Dieppe, as it was uncertain at which of the three places his Imperial Majesty was to effect a landing. No doubt the French police was at work, and people were sent over to persuade him that a large party was prepared to declare in his favor, as the possession of his person relieved Louis Phillip of one great source of confusion and embarrassment at this moment. His intentions were also known to the journals in his interest at Paris, as one of them, remarkable for its devotion to the name of Napoleon, a few days since informed its readers that Lord Palmerston visited and passed two hours with Prince Louis at Carlton Gardens, and this paragraph was inserted with the evident purpose of making it be believed that the English government was patronizing Louis Bonaparte, and so the hint was taken, but we gladly perceive that it made no impression on the French public, and one of the papers of Saturday gives it the coup de grace, by asserting that the French cabinet received the first information of young Louis's mad project from our ministry.

Baron de Bourguency was acting as a charge d'affaires for the French government, in London.

Our City.—The cheerful sound of Yankee-yo again salutes our ears. The beautiful packets are arriving from the North full of merchandise, while that monument of Savannah's patriotism—the Central Rail Road—contributes materially to forward their cargoes to the exterior. Our river also is high, which we could not say last year, at this season. Health too confers its blessings on the city, while the country, in many instances, we regret to state, is more or less visited with disease.

We already begin to anticipate the grasp of friendly recognition with those of our valued citizens who have quit us for a season, and in a few very few weeks, the zeal for politics will yield to the claims of social life, and all will again be "merry as a marriage bell."

In mentioning the Rail Road, we would state that we learn the receipts for freight of goods forwarded up the country have been one third more the last month than the corresponding month of last year, and have so continued up to this time.—Georgian.

We learn from Abbeville that W. W. Starke Esq. President of the Hamburg Bank, who was nominated at the Harrison meeting in that district to run against the Hon. F. W. Pickens for Congress, addressed the people at the Court House on Sale day, and declined the honor.

D. L. Wardlaw and A. Burt Esqs. also delivered addresses on the same day.—The administration party who had ten candidates in the field; have effected an arrangement by which five are withdrawn, so that there is now just a full ticket on each side. There is no doubt of the result.

The political missionaries, Messrs. Preston and Thompson, were to have addressed the people of Abbeville at the muster ground of the Saluda regiment on Tuesday last. A dinner was to be prepared by the Harrison men, but the candidates on other side were not invited.—Discussion would not be allowed.

We learn further, from that district, that the citizens propose to furnish a public dinner to their distinguished representative in Congress, on Wednesday the 23d inst. at Greenwood.—Pendleton Messenger.

A letter to the Postmaster of this city, (says the Baltimore American) from an agent of the Post Office Department, dated Columbus, Ohio, September 10th, 1840, states that the individual who robbed the United States Mail, east of Springfield, Ohio on the night of the 10th of March last, has been arrested, and six thousand dollars of the money recovered Charles Bosterick, the driver of the mail stage, turns out to be a robber.

The Crops.—From all quarters we have news of injury to cotton. The rains and frosted did serious damage, and the worm and caterpillar are now at work in all directions. Letters from the west are frequent informing us of sweeping effects from them—and the probability is that a much less crop than usual will be the result.—If so, there may be a prospect of better prices for the next year.

The Corn crops are good generally throughout our state—and the wheat crop has turned out better than expected.—Carolina Planter.

Communications.

SUMMERHILL, 19th Sept. 1840.

Mr. Editor,

In your list of Candidates of the 17th inst. I notice my name as a Candidate for Congress. This mistake I presume, is founded on the fact of my having been nominated a Candidate, by the anti-Van Buren party of Abbeville and Edgefield Districts. In the address which I had the honor to make on last sale-day at Abbeville Court House, I stated to my political friends, that I was compelled to decline the nomination. My neighbors all know that I am not a Candidate. Please in your next number, to state that I have declined the nomination.—Very respectfully, W. W. STARKE.

Mr. Editor,

I perceive by the list of the names of the Candidates for the Legislature in this District, that there are two gentlemen of the same name—N. L. Griffin, Esq., and Dr. R. C. Griffin, and it may not be improper to call the attention of the Voters and Managers of the Election to the necessity of discriminating in the tickets between the names of these Candidates otherwise their votes might be thrown away.

A VOTER.

To the Editor of the Edgefield Advertiser.

Sir:—In a late number of your paper, I read with surprise the following article taken from the Alabama press.

"Rebuke of the Abolitionists.—The Baptist Churches at Fellowship in Wilcox, and Carlsville, in Dallas, have withdrawn from all connexion or intercourse, with the American Baptist Missionary Society, on account of the circulation of Abolition papers by that body. The resolutions of the Churches are justly severe upon the fanatical wretches, who would deluge our country in blood, to accomplish their mad schemes."

The writer of the above has fallen into a mistake, which I ask leave to correct by the following quotation from the proceedings of one of those churches, (which are in substance the proceedings of both) as published in the Recorder and Watchman.

"A meeting of members of the Fellowship Baptist Church, Wilcox County, Ala., together with a number of the brethren from neighboring Churches and some gentlemen of the vicinity, was, this day, held at the Fellowship Church, to take into consideration "An address to the Southern Baptists," issued by the "American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention," holding its session in New York, April, 1840.

"The address above alluded to, was read, and a number of speeches delivered expressing our sincere disapprobation of the sentiments contained therein. After which, Elder Jesse Hartwell introduced and advocated the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION:

"Whereas a certain paper called "The Christian Reflector Extra," has been forwarded to many among us, as Pastors of churches, which contains sentiments abhorrent to our views, and certain threats against us as holders of slaves.—We feel that it is our duty to express our views on this subject. We think ourselves compelled, the rather, to speak, because, the President of the Convention, issuing said "Address," is one of the Vice Presidents of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. The sentiments contained in said "Address" are such as to present insuperable obstacles to further co-operation in the foreign missionary department.

"Resolved 2d. That we recommend to our brethren of the South to adopt measures for opening a channel by which our cheerful benefactions may be carried to the perishing heathen, that they may receive the word of life."

It appears from these proceedings, that one of the Vice Presidents of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions (not of the American Baptist Missionary Society) did preside in the meeting of the American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention and did sign the address to the Southern Baptists, the views and threats of which constitute the only alleged ground of the withdrawal of these Churches from further co-operation in the Foreign Missionary Department. It is true that Rev. Elou Galusha, a Vice President of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions did do as is stated above. But he did not so act as Vice President of the Board of Missions. About the time of the meeting of that Anti-Slavery Convention in New York, the Board of Missions was in session there also. Yet, as to anything, that I have seen or heard, Elou Galusha was the only member of that Board, found in that Convention.

It was my honor and privilege to be a member of the Baptist Convention in 1814, which organized the Baptist Triennial Missionary Convention for the United States, and to be a member also of the Board for the transaction of its business. And I have the honor yet to belong to both these Bodies. With the proceedings of these Bodies, I have been intimately acquainted throughout the whole period of their existence. And I now affirm, that neither the Convention, nor the Board has at any time written, printed, circulated or given countenance to, any Abolition publications whatever.

I trust, therefore, Mr. Editor, that the inaccuracy of the article copied into your paper from the Alabama Press, is made evident, and the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions is relieved of the odious and unjust charge of circulating Abolition papers. W. B. JOHNSON, Edgefield C. H. S. C. Sept. 1840.

The papers, which have copied the above article of the Alabama Press, and the Alabama Press itself, is requested to published the above remarks on it.

MR. EDITOR:—The Edgefield Baptist Association held its recent anniversary at Hartly's Meeting House in this District. W. B. Johnson was elected, Moderator; John Hewitt Clerk, and R. G. Mays Treasurer. The whole number of the Churches, (37) was represented. The weather was fine, the Congregations large, the preaching good, and the deliberations of the Body harmonious. To the following corresponding letter, and resolution of the Asso-

ciation, I request you to give publicity in your columns. Respectfully

W. B. JOHNSON. The Edgefield Baptist Association, To Sister Corresponding Associations, Sendeth Christian Salutation.

BELIEVED BRETHREN:—A subject of very grave importance now forces itself upon the attention of Southern Baptists, demanding the full exercise of that wisdom, which cometh from above, and which is profitable to direct. We refer to the course, that a Body of Baptists at the North, with whom we have been long associated in the general efforts of benevolence, have recently taken. It is known to you, brethren, that an Anti-Slavery Convention was held in New York in April last, styled "The American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention," from which an Address to Southern Baptists was issued, signed by the Rev. E. Galusha, the President of the meeting, who is one of the V. Presidents of the Baptist Board of Foreign Mission, in which Address, we, at the South, are warned of the heinous guilt of holding slaves, and urged to purge ourselves of it, by emancipating them. If, however, we do not take the warning, and continue to hold our slaves, we are informed by the Convention, that our people shall be excluded from their communion tables, and our Ministers from their pulpits. It is to be presumed, that what our Bibles have not taught us to do, the threats of our brethren at the North will assuredly fail to accomplish, and therefore the exclusion will follow as a matter of course.

If there existed no general concert of action between these brethren and us, this high handed measure would be painful, mortifying, deeply distressing. But, when it is known that, for more than twenty years, the Northern and Southern Baptists have been united in the grand Missionary enterprise, and that God's blessing has been most manifestly shed down upon our united efforts, such a measure is appalling, and most sincerely to be deplored. What the result will be as to further connexion between the Northern and Southern Baptists generally, in the grand schemes of Missionary, Bible, and Tract efforts is known to Him only, who "sees the end from the beginning."

Some Churches of our Denomination in Alabama have already declared, that an insuperable barrier is raised, by the course above mentioned, to their further co-operation in the Foreign Missionary Department, with their Northern brethren, and have advised all their brethren at the South to seek a different channel for the transmission of their benevolent contributions to the heathen. If this course shall be generally adopted, we are at once a dispersed people. But before this shall be adopted, let us ponder well upon its propriety.

It is true, that the President of the Anti-Slavery Convention and signer of the Address, is one of the Vice Presidents, of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, but he acted in his individual character, and not as the Representative or exponent of the Board of Missions or Convention. Now as the Baptist General Missionary Convention will assemble at Baltimore next April, would it not be more prudent and more in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel, to wait until that Body shall assemble, and know whether it will sustain the views and principles of the Address or not? If that Body shall disavow those principles and views, though an individual officer maintain them, why should we separate, and seek a new channel for our contributions to the heathen? If they shall sustain them, our course of action will be clear and unavoidable. We must separate, and form a new Missionary Body.

Permit us, then, brethren respectfully to suggest, that no action be had on this subject before April next; that the Southern Delegation to the missionary Convention be then full, and that they take such steps, as they may deem proper for obtaining an expression of the sentiments of that Body on this matter, and on their return, inform their constituents of the result, that they may then act, as the nature of the case shall require.

The representation of our churches has been full. But the greater part of them complain of coldness and sterility. Our deliberations have been harmonious, the preaching good, and the weather most favorable. We remain, respectfully yours in Gospel Bonds.

Whereas a Body of Northern Baptists, forming the American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, in the city of New York in April last, did issue an Address, signed by Rev. Elou Galusha, President of the meeting, who is one of the Vice Presidents of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, warning the Southern Baptists of the sin of holding slaves, and of the duty of emancipating them, and threatening their brethren at the South with exclusion from their communion tables and their pulpits, if they should not take the admonition and set their slaves free.

Resolved, That our Delegates to the Baptist General Missionary Convention be instructed to obtain from that Body at its next meeting, an expression of its approbation or disapprobation of the views and sentiments contained in that Address. To the end, that if that Body shall approve of the views and threats contained in that Address, the Southern Baptists may take measures for forming a separate Missionary Body.

W. B. JOHNSON, Moderator

JOHN HEWITT, Clerk.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

A SONG.

Respectfully dedicated to the deluded worshippers of the invincible Hero.

Air—Jim Brown.

O! I am a free nigger, tanks be to Arter Tappin, And to "de ole hero" wot lins in "log cabin", Good-by buckrow-man, as de fly tole de spider, For I am set free, jist to drink hard cider.

Tipy Tip, Tipy Tip.

I'll vote for "de General" wot lins in "log cabin" Au when we gits "de bank" w'll be a grabbin; Den muny will be plenty den our pockets be de wider, An ebery body will be flush, wid muny and hard cider.

"De General" is a brave man, in his papers you will find. But when he ought to fit, wi den he did "re-sigh".

Being all in de service he that he wood retire, To drink "hard cider" in "log cabin" by de fire. Tipy Tip, Tipy Tip.