

WILLIAMS, CHILTON & ECHOLS

VOL. IV.

SOUTH-WESTERN BAPTIST.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
WILLIAMS, CHILTON & ECHOLS,
PROPRIETORS.

A. WILLIAMS & S. HENDERSON, Editors.
J. H. & T. P. MARTIN, Publishers.

TERMS:
A single copy, \$2.50, if paid strictly in advance.
A single copy, \$3.00, if payment is delayed three months.

Any present subscriber, not paying strictly in advance, may, nevertheless, enjoy the benefits of advance payment, by furnishing a new subscriber in addition, and paying \$5.00 for the two copies.

Any number of new subscribers, clubbing together, shall be furnished the paper at the rate of one copy for each \$2.50, paid in advance.

Advertisements will be done at the following rates, strictly observed:
First insertion, One Dollar per square, of ten lines. Each subsequent insertion, Fifty Cents per square, of ten lines. But an advertisement will be estimated as less than one square.

Reasonable discounts will be made on yearly advertisements.

All letters for publication, or on business connected with the office, must be addressed, post paid, to the Editors South-Western Baptist, at Montgomery, Ala.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

Watching...What is it?

Life is a battle. Man contends with crafty foes, who seek his immortal ruin. He is aided, if he desire to be, by the highest wisdom, by almighty power. His success is in his own keeping. He must fight earnestly, wisely, perseveringly, or he must fall. He must neither pause amid the strife, nor sink into dull forgetfulness after a victory. To do so, is to be surprised and conquered; for his foe is wary and sleepless. Tho' foiled and beaten back, he is still at hand, preparing some new strategy, by which to resume the warfare and win a triumph. Hence it is, that the voices of Scripture sound a constant alarm in the ear of the church. They ring like the blasts of a trumpet, in every ear, bidding every man who would overcome, to Watch!— "What I say unto you, I say unto all, Watch!" "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation." "Let us watch and be sober." "Watch thou in all things," are its warning voices.

To watch, as every one knows, is to be alert, attentive, guarded, and prepared. It implies the perception of some menacing evil, which the watcher is determined to resist. To be successful, he must know somewhat of the character of the expected foe. He must understand the object, and the strategy, through which he may attempt its accomplishment. Otherwise, the most intense watchfulness may be in vain, as can be seen in the following illustration.

During one of the early wars of our English ancestors, with the aborigines of this continent, a small detachment of soldiers, situated near the fortress, had its sentinels posted along the margin of the forest, which skirted the camp. From one of the posts, a sentinel disappeared, and no traces of his departure could be found. The next night, during the same watch, a second one was missing. The night following, a third was in the same manner lost. By this time the sentinels had become an object of terror to the soldiers. Accordingly, the guard was loosened, and received orders to fire at the first symptom of danger.

But they were to guard the mysterious fate of their sentinels. The troops now showed a manifest unwillingness to mount guard, but dared not do so at the fatal hour, as the commander called for a volunteer, willing to take the honor of his men, and to do the obvious necessity of guarding very minutely. Then, a fine looking young man stepped forward and offered to do the duty. At the appointed hour, some of his comrades bore him away, begging him to fire at the first sign of danger, and wishing him farewell, with words and looks which showed the dimmed him doomed to the mysterious fate of their lost companions in arms. He ran, after examining the look of his guard, commenced pacing his present distance with every faculty fully alert to his danger. An hour passed, and nothing disturbed him. He grew confident. Another hour and he would be home. One half of that hour had now expired, and he was still safe.

But now, from the deep gloom, he saw something moving stealthily toward him. He held his musket and kept his eye fixed upon the approaching object. It moved so slowly, he fancied sometimes to see but delusion of the brain. Then, he felt sure it did move, and was on the point of firing; but the idea of giving the alarm restrained him. Presently he felt sure it was really advancing, and in order to him to be a black bear. He was so terrified, he was so much alarmed, he was so much observing that it made a quick movement, and stimulated by a war impulse, he fired.

The seeming spring upward, groined, and by all the sentinels along the line, he fired their pieces. The camp was now a scene of confusion, and yet he was a man who had

to be an I a bear! his heart The m Indians he previous The poor and fearing a bear, he to steal to spring of they fell and bodies were covered

Here, the men who per- intend on the camp, in the know not After it appeared to be So in the under- versary of it aims to be knowledge to be- watch and care know and must dis-

Now the subject of men is de- away from which he finally press laid by the Scriptures on his Christian life, and state- phal results, that he is- the faith." To keep the faith, is the object for which the good man contends. To induce him to cast it away, is the aim of Satan. The whole battle of life is fought at this point, and for these issues. The man contends for his faith; the tempter seeks to destroy it.

Knowing this, how studiously should the Christian disciple watch his faith! How suspiciously should he scrutinize every fact, suggestion, influence, or solicitation which, in any way, tends to weaken his confidence in God, or to dim his vision of spiritual objects!

What care and guard- edness of mind, should be observed in relation of habits of thought, of conversation, of business, or of indulgence, to the growth or diminution of his faith! For thus to observe is to watch, and thus to watch is to be saved from surprise, and consequent defeat—for a faith thus resolutely guarded will, in all probability, be kept; until, standing in full view of the heavenly city, with its golden light pouring a flood of glory upon his soul, the victorious believer exclaims with Paul, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."—Zion's Herald.

The Snares of Ministers--Desultory Habits
Cecil says of a minister, that "he must not be to be had." That is to say, his calling must so entirely pre-occupy him, that nothing else can take possession. He must be able to say, "This one thing I do." He must keep his powers in tension, and his time occupied, so that trifles shall not divert him. The idle must turn away from him, feeling that he has nothing for them. His people must be made to feel that long calls are a bore to him. What they have to say and do with him must be with dispatch, that he may be about his business. He must go through the work like a strong man running a race, to make every body feel that they must get out of his way or be knocked over.

This is the way that all doing executive men succeed. If they were men "to be had," they would at once sink to the vulgar level of the do-nothings.— "Bonaparte has been four hours at hard work this morning," says John Foster, on one of his days of late rising. Well might Foster feel rebuked by this indomitable builder of empires. And well may every minister who is "to be had" feel the same. Take a peep into Wall street, and see the lines of care which business has written on the features of those who make or manage fortunes.

Their fingers are ever on the pulse of the market, their eyes intent upon the waxing or waning stocks, and their powers are nerved up to the highest tension, in their hot haste to be rich or richer.— These fortune-hunters are not the men "to be had." Pleasure, friends, home, family, recreation, conversation, visits, books, excursions, everything must yield to the one absorbing idea of making money. Let the minister scrutinize the men of thrift among the farmers, mechanics and merchants of his own parish, and he will find that application is the secret of their success.

Be instructed by these examples, ye watchmen of souls. Is there a calling to admit of success at a cheaper rate? Canst thou gain pre-eminence in thy calling, and yet be a man "to be had,"

of the unoccupied? Is there not as much in thy calling to arouse, concentrate and absorb the faculties, as in any other? Is there not as much to demand a rigorous disposition of time, and a penuriousness in the expense of the moments? "Ask anything of me but time," must be the language of a minister's life. Who can estimate the value of one soul lost through thy neglect? Is a wider waste than all the minutes that ever carelessness rendered

What interests can compare which cluster around our im-

bankrupt, with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

with those who are ready for idle hours, yawning

isters are like the rustic who never traveled because he did not know that there were places to go to. How can you keep your faculties in tension when they are not awake to what is to be gained?

Get new books on all useful subjects, and read them. Read the dead languages. Be a man of right hard work, high aims, indomitable perseverance, and you will escape the snare of desultory habits.—N. Y. Baptist Register.

(From the Presbyterian of the West.) Do you Pray in your Family?

If you do not, yours cannot with propriety be called a Christian family. Your children may have been baptized, as all the children of Christian households should be; but without regular worship in the family what has been professed in baptism is contradicted in practice. A family is regulated by the laws which govern the individual, and the Christian is bound to pray for his family as he is bound to pray for himself.

Can you expect of a family if, as maintains his worship him his blessings on you as such, you do not honor and seek his blessings? Can you expect your children and servants to recognize the authority of Christ, if you do not teach them by example to recognize that authority?

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

But you say your business crowds upon you, and leaves you no time to worship with your family? So important that you cannot for a few moments morning and evening draw your mind and that of your family away from worldly cares and business, to hold converse with Heaven. So much greater the necessity that all your business be under the Divine supervision.

concerns and labors. Stir up each other's pure minds by way of remembrance. Let a new fervor glow around your family altar. Let every look and tone and gesture be more guardedly Christlike.— Speak to your little ones. Take your beloved Benjamin upon your knee, and try hard to simplify Christ and his work to his tender mind. Lead him to love, to think of God. Cultivate a conscience in all your flock. Read to them about the way and their children, and how they may lead heaven together.— Create a fresh sentiment that shall make selfishness, and sloth, and peevishness, and idleness unpopular.— Keep your little solar system all well orbited by the attraction of love, as the sun keeps his by gravitation. Let your own presence be as sunshine there.

Speak to your Church, not so much in exhortation as confession. Do not say, Brethren, we ought to do so and so. Every child of God must do so and so; but say, Brethren, I have been trying to do so and so, and I find that as I try, God helps me. I look back with surprise upon my past. I hope, I pray, I strive for a better future. Pray, not as if you were drowning, and God could as if you were one. Pray as if you could help it, and as if you could not help it. Do not talk about the importance of the Church's being, with a higher and holier zeal for the conversion of sinners, but be yourself a living coal, kindling a fire, instead of metaphorically expounding one.

Go to sinners, and infect them with your own solemnity. Let them see in your address eloquence of throbbing heart, and moistened eye, and that you are possessed with their knowledge, and that you are not in accredit- ed sinners, and they

deadliness. Ask them to mention one act of the day, one act this year, one act of life, in which they did not sin; and kindly, patiently, tearfully, lay open to themselves their own character, and then having unlocked from within the fortress gate, file in, in serried ranks, your forces of Scripture proofs. Above all, let them know that you are alarmed about them, that you pray for them, that you are watching the issues of their spiritual movements with solemn and even trembling anxiety.

Remember the time! Be prayerful, be kindly affectioned, be instant in season and out of season. In due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not.—Congregationalist.

"The Infidel Mother."
BY FANNY FERN.

Can it be? can you look back into the depths of those clear, blue eyes, that seek yours in such confiding innocent trust? can you deem those dimpled lips, so fearfully and wonderfully made? can you watch with him the first streak of light, that ushers in another happy day? can you point out to him the gold and purple sunset glory? can you look upward with him to the shining host? or place in his eager hand the field flowers that bear their dewy eyes with grateful thanks, and never name "Our Father?"

When at dead night you watch beside his sick couch; when you hush your every breath to listen to his pained moan; when every gust of wind makes you shiver; when every drop of rain makes you tremble; when you turn with trembling hand the healing drops; when every tick of the clock seems beating against your heart, when the little pallid face looks beseechingly into yours, for the "help" you cannot give; oh! where can you turn the suppliant eye, if you see not the "Great Physician?"

When health slowly returns, when the eye brightens, and the red colors lip and cheek; when the vacant chair is again filled; when the little feet are again busy; when loving arms in playful glee twine around your neck; comes there from that woman's heart of thine no burst of grateful thanks to Him who notes even the sparrow's fall.

Suppose Death come? You fold away the little useless robes; you turn with a filling eye from toys and books and paths those little feet have trod; you feel ever the shadowy clasp of a little hand in yours; you turn heart sick from the happy mothers, who number no missing lamb from their flock; a sunny ringer, a rosy cheek, or a piping voice, gives your heart a death pang. You walk the busy street, and turn your head involuntarily when a little strange voice calls "Mother!" Oh! where can you look for comfort, if you believe not that the "Good Shepherd" folds your lamb to His loving breast?

There is poetry in your household heart! there are broken vows, which

you may not breathe to human ear.— There is treachery repaid for trust!— Childhood looks on with a sad wonder; you must go backward and east the mantle of evasion over the moral deformity. Whence shall strength come, o your slender shoulders to bear this heavy cross? How silence the ready tempter's voice? Where shall all those warm affections now be garnered up? (If not in Heaven?)

Oh! you have no anchor! no rudder or compass! your little bark is adrift, at the mercy of every pitiless gale; the sea is dark and fearful; the billows mountain high; the sky black with darkness. If you are from the Great Pilot.—Olive Br.

General of Europe.
With the exception of the general movement in France, the history of the past year has been singularly destitute of striking events. It has, like that of the previous year, been marked by the steady development of those systems which have taken the place of the revolutionary projects of 1848 and 1849. The system inaugurated in 1815, by which Europe was considered as a confederacy of States with certain defined relations, and international rights and duties, is tacitly abandoned, as may be seen by examining the fate of the three main projects of the allied governments, by which they hoped to adjust the "balance of power."

On the 20th of November, 1815, the powers allied against France solemnly pledged themselves to enforce "the perpetual extinction" from the supreme part and his family, "the exclusion they engaged to maintain, if necessary, their whole force. On the 21st of Nov. 1852, just thirty-seven years and a day after this imposing pledge was given, the French nation, with unexampled unanimity, reestablished the excluded family in the supreme power, in the face of Europe. And as if to mark their contempt for this pledge of exclusion, the title bestowed on the new Emperor was that of recognizing what the Emperor had his day, Austria had her subjects fifteen hundred years of descent, of which she was the only one to be admitted to the grounds of race and after affinities with Russia and her own government. The House of Hapsburg is thus bound over to be an ally of the Czar. When the time comes for Russia to make her long meditated descent upon Turkey, three-fourths of the European subjects of the Sultan will be inclined, by race or religion, or both, toward the great Greco-Slavonic power. The Greek Church and the Slavonic race bides its hour to write its name on the page of history.

Europe is now divided into fifty-five States, which may be considered independent of each other in their external relations; although of these, thirty-five are united for certain purposes into the German Confederation. Of these fifty-five States, forty-eight have, under different names, a monarchical government; of which number there are four empires and fifteen kingdoms. The entire amount of the public debt of the European States may be roughly estimated at eight thousand millions of dollars, to pay the interest upon which, absorbs fully one-third of the public revenues. The standing armies now on foot, cannot number less than two and a quarter millions of men, and their maintenance consumes considerably more than another third of the revenues of the government. As the public debt was mainly contracted for warlike purposes, fully two-thirds of the entire revenues of the Governments of Europe are absorbed by military objects.

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment on its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars hold "their festival around the midnight throne," and see above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then are taken from us—leaving the thousands and streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth.

Thus, in every point of view, the political system under which Europe has professedly been governed since the overthrow of Napoleon, has come to an end. Religious questions have not weighed directly in the politics of Europe since 1848, when the division was drawn which still exists between the Catholic and Protestant Churches. And even

are admitted to the grounds of race and after affinities with Russia and her own government. The House of Hapsburg is thus bound over to be an ally of the Czar. When the time comes for Russia to make her long meditated descent upon Turkey, three-fourths of the European subjects of the Sultan will be inclined, by race or religion, or both, toward the great Greco-Slavonic power. The Greek Church and the Slavonic race bides its hour to write its name on the page of history.

Europe is now divided into fifty-five States, which may be considered independent of each other in their external relations; although of these, thirty-five are united for certain purposes into the German Confederation. Of these fifty-five States, forty-eight have, under different names, a monarchical government; of which number there are four empires and fifteen kingdoms. The entire amount of the public debt of the European States may be roughly estimated at eight thousand millions of dollars, to pay the interest upon which, absorbs fully one-third of the public revenues. The standing armies now on foot, cannot number less than two and a quarter millions of men, and their maintenance consumes considerably more than another third of the revenues of the government. As the public debt was mainly contracted for warlike purposes, fully two-thirds of the entire revenues of the Governments of Europe are absorbed by military objects.

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment on its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars hold "their festival around the midnight throne," and see above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then are taken from us—leaving the thousands and streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth.

Thus, in every point of view, the political system under which Europe has professedly been governed since the overthrow of Napoleon, has come to an end. Religious questions have not weighed directly in the politics of Europe since 1848, when the division was drawn which still exists between the Catholic and Protestant Churches. And even

are admitted to the grounds of race and after affinities with Russia and her own government. The House of Hapsburg is thus bound over to be an ally of the Czar. When the time comes for Russia to make her long meditated descent upon Turkey, three-fourths of the European subjects of the Sultan will be inclined, by race or religion, or both, toward the great Greco-Slavonic power. The Greek Church and the Slavonic race bides its hour to write its name on the page of history.

Europe is now divided into fifty-five States, which may be considered independent of each other in their external relations; although of these, thirty-five are united for certain purposes into the German Confederation. Of these fifty-five States, forty-eight have, under different names, a monarchical government; of which number there are four empires and fifteen kingdoms. The entire amount of the public debt of the European States may be roughly estimated at eight thousand millions of dollars, to pay the interest upon which, absorbs fully one-third of the public revenues. The standing armies now on foot, cannot number less than two and a quarter millions of men, and their maintenance consumes considerably more than another third of the revenues of the government. As the public debt was mainly contracted for warlike purposes, fully two-thirds of the entire revenues of the Governments of Europe are absorbed by military objects.

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment on its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars hold "their festival around the midnight throne," and see above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then are taken from us—leaving the thousands and streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth.

Thus, in every point of view, the political system under which Europe has professedly been governed since the overthrow of Napoleon, has come to an end. Religious questions have not weighed directly in the politics of Europe since 1848, when the division was drawn which still exists between the Catholic and Protestant Churches. And even

are admitted to the grounds of race and after affinities with Russia and her own government. The House of Hapsburg is thus bound over to be an ally of the Czar. When the time comes for Russia to make her long meditated descent upon Turkey, three-fourths of the European subjects of the Sultan will be inclined, by race or religion, or both, toward the great Greco-Slavonic power. The Greek Church and the Slavonic race bides its hour to write its name on the page of history.

Europe is now divided into fifty-five States, which may be considered independent of each other in their external relations; although of these, thirty-five are united for certain purposes into the German Confederation. Of these fifty-five States, forty-eight have, under different names, a monarchical government; of which number there are four empires and fifteen kingdoms. The entire amount of the public debt of the European States may be roughly estimated at eight thousand millions of dollars, to pay the interest upon which, absorbs fully one-third of the public revenues. The standing armies now on foot, cannot number less than two and a quarter millions of men, and their maintenance consumes considerably more than another third of the revenues of the government. As the public debt was mainly contracted for warlike purposes, fully two-thirds of the entire revenues of the Governments of Europe are absorbed by military objects.

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment on its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars hold "their festival around the midnight throne," and see above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then are taken from us—leaving the thousands and streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth.

Thus, in every point of view, the political system under which Europe has professedly been governed since the overthrow of Napoleon, has come to an end. Religious questions have not weighed directly in the politics of Europe since 1848, when the division was drawn which still exists between the Catholic and Protestant Churches. And even

are admitted to the grounds of race and after affinities with Russia and her own government. The House of Hapsburg is thus bound over to be an ally of the Czar. When the time comes for Russia to make her long meditated descent upon Turkey, three-fourths of the European subjects of the Sultan will be inclined, by race or religion, or both, toward the great Greco-Slavonic power. The Greek Church and the Slavonic race bides its hour to write its name on the page of history.

Europe is now divided into fifty-five States, which may be considered independent of each other in their external relations; although of these, thirty-five are united for certain purposes into the German Confederation. Of these fifty-five States, forty-eight have, under different names, a monarchical government; of which number there are four empires and fifteen kingdoms. The entire amount of the public debt of the European States may be roughly estimated at eight thousand millions of dollars, to pay the interest upon which, absorbs fully one-third of the public revenues. The standing armies now on foot, cannot number less than two and a quarter millions of men, and their maintenance consumes considerably more than another third of the revenues of the government. As the public debt was mainly contracted for warlike purposes, fully two-thirds of the entire revenues of the Governments of Europe are absorbed by military objects.

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment on its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars hold "their festival around the midnight throne," and see above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then are taken from us—leaving the thousands and streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth.

Thus, in every point of view, the political system under which Europe has professedly been governed since the overthrow of Napoleon, has come to an end. Religious questions have not weighed directly in the politics of Europe since 1848, when the division was drawn which still exists between the Catholic and Protestant Churches. And even

are admitted to the grounds of race and after affinities with Russia and her own government. The House of Hapsburg is thus bound over to be an ally of the Czar. When the time comes for Russia to make her long meditated descent upon Turkey, three-four

TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS!!
And can they not be procured within the present year? Who can doubt it, if the proper means are used? If each one of our subscribers would procure one each, and our ministering brethren would devote a portion of their time, which they would scarcely miss, from their regular business, it could be done in one month. What say you brethren? Is not the establishment of our paper upon a firm basis worth this effort? Are religious newspapers the only publications of the age, permitted to struggle for a mere existence, impoverishing their publishers and bankrupting their editors? Out of the 50,000 Baptists in Alabama alone, this number of subscribers ought to be procured, by any untiring of our sister States in the South and South-West, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Florida. And as this is the only accredited weekly organ of the denomination in all these States, it seems to us, that it is no unreasonable expectation for us to indulge. As an inducement to our brethren to aid us in this matter we offer the following:

PREMIUMS.
1. Any brother who will procure fifty new subscribers at our regular prices, and forward the money, shall have twenty-five dollars worth of such books at Publishers prices as may select, or the money at his discretion.
2. Any brother who will procure forty, as above, shall be entitled to a premium in his own selection, to the amount of ten dollars, or the cash.
3. Any brother securing thirty, as above, shall have fifteen dollars worth of books of his own selection, or the cash.
4. Any brother securing twenty new names, shall have a premium in books or to the amount of ten dollars.
5. Brethren, are not these liberal offers? Do not afford us the pleasure of bestowing, or these premiums, during this season, the books should be preferred, we will send them to the nearest accessible point of the brother.

Bro. J. D. Williams, Agent of the Alabama Bible Society, is now in our City, upon the duties of his agency. We are requested to state that there will be a meeting in the Baptist Church at 7 o'clock Sabbath evening for the purpose of forming a Branch Bible Society. There will be interesting addresses on the occasion, and we hope all our Brethren, and the friends of the cause generally, will promptly attend. Our Bro. Williams is visiting the various cities of the State, for the purpose of organizing Branch Societies, and we trust that he will not fall behind any, in interest and liberality.

University of Alabama.
The Officers, Trustees and Faculty of the University of Alabama, for the first term of the year, has been re-elected. The attendance at the University, during the past year, has been the largest since its organization. The University is as prosperous a condition at this time, perhaps, as at any period of its history.

"John the Baptist."
We have been kindly furnished by the Author, with a copy of the above work, and have examined it with a great deal of interest. Many questions of the most interesting character are introduced and discussed with much minuteness and learning; and in the progress of the whole work, Professor Duncan has shown great ability and a thorough acquaintance with his subject.

THE CHRISTIAN REPOSITORY.—The December No. of this valuable publication has been received. Among the articles, we notice two of great merit. The one by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, L. L. D., President of Georgetown College, Ky., on "the Agency of the Holy Spirit in the Regeneration of Man;" the other is a Review of "Dr. Summers on Baptism," by the Rev. James W. Pendleton, of Bowling Green, Ky. The former of these articles is written with distinguished ability. It is able we may recur to it again at a future day. The Christian Repository, published at Louisville, Ky., at \$2 per annum, invariably in advance, under the editorial supervision of Rev. John L. McKim and C. D. Kirk.

New Baptist Chronicle.—We have received one number of the Chronicle, and are pleased with its appearance and content. It is issued semi-monthly at the low rate of one dollar per annum. Being located at a most important point, we hope it may be a great blessing to our cause in New Orleans, and will be sustained by a liberal patronage.

The Ministry Demanded for the Present Age.
While it is admitted that the great objects of the Gospel Ministry have in all ages been the same, and will be until the end of time, it must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that there are subordinate ends to be accomplished by its divine appointment which the age, the nation, the manners and customs of the people, and the current literature, will from time to time suggest. If any one doubts this, let him take up an old Puritanical sermon, preached a hundred and fifty, or two hundred years since, by such a man as the Rev. John Howe, with its endless divisions and sub-divisions, from two to four hours long, and attempt to inflict it upon a modern audience, and our word for it, by the time he comes to finish it, he will glance his eye over the house he will be painfully reminded by vacant pews, that the congregation who first listened to that sermon in wrapt delight belonged to another age, as well as to another climate. There are peculiar characteristics in every age, to which the ministry of that age must be adapted, or it fails of its end. New and specious forms of error are evolved; the mental and moral habits of the people are changed; the current of popular vice sets in a new direction; providence unfolds another leaf, calling out the energies of the church in a new field of operation; infidelity changes its mode of attack, and comes to us, it may be, "as an angel of light;" the ground of religious controversies is shifted, involving altogether new issues;—all these and much more might be alleged, to show that our religious teachers must be adapted to the circumstances in which Providence has placed them, or they become recreant to the trust which has been confided to them. They must, in this sense, "become all things to all men, if by all means they may save some."

But what kind of a ministry is now demanded? In order to answer this question, it is only necessary to enquire what are the leading tendencies and characteristics of the age. Settle these, and the answer is obvious. We observe, then, in the first place, that this is pre-eminently a reading age. At no period since the creation of man, has there existed such a mass of educated intellect as at present. A universal impulse seems to have seized the public mind throughout the length and breadth of our country, to rear up and endow institutions of learning for both sexes. These academies and colleges annually throw out into society thousands upon thousands of minds, soundly developed and trained, and fully equipped with the best scholars of the tuition of the educated age. These minds thus an influence, in their turn, the centre of a circle pervading all ranks of society, and bringing up to its standard of intellectual taste and attainment, all who are within the scope of its attraction. And then, added to this, our country is literally deluged with newspapers, magazines, periodicals and handlets of the laud. The United States Mail is converted into a grand circulating library. These publications, dependent upon the intellectual excellence of the reading of the public, have become a powerful competitor of the pulpit for public attention. Our sermons will become the subjects of the closest criticism. Our congregations cannot resist the temptation of comparing them with the literary repast which they can enjoy at home. And if the pulpit shall fall below the press, can any sane man doubt the result?

Now, we do not wish to be understood as saying, that it is the duty of ministers to cater to a vitiated public taste; that any of the doctrines, duties, and ordinances of religion are to be slurred over, or kept back out of complaisance to public opinion. No imaginary state of things ever can exist which will justify such delinquency. These are to be plainly and earnestly set forth, "whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear." But we do mean to assert that pulpit productions must be such as to compare favorably with the current literature of the age, or it will, in no inconsiderable degree, lose its influence over the popular mind. The people have learned to distinguish between sound and sense—between noise and fustian, and an earnest presentation of evangelical truth—between whitening, hypocritical cant, and the out-gushing of a heart filled with the spirit and power of the gospel of Jesus Christ.—The man who ascends the sacred desk to preach to an audience the unsearchable riches of Christ, must have something to say, or he need not feel mortified if he never gets another chance at the same people.

Perhaps it is necessary for us to add another thing here before we dismiss this topic. When we say that an educated minister is needed to meet this distinctive feature of our age, we do not mean an *educated* minister. The technical meaning of the word, important as it may be to the ministers take a regular collegiate course of instruction, literary and theological, is not essential to quality in the position indicated in the foregoing remarks. But they must be reading men—men of discriminating minds—whose reasoning powers have been so far developed as to detect and expose sophistry and error in their most specious forms—who can maintain the respect of a congregation while they are attacking vice in all its hydra-headed deformity—who can meet opposers, and give a reason of the hope that is in them with meekness and fear—in a word, who can rightly divide the word of truth, and give to each his portion in due season. Such men need not bewail their misfortune in not bearing an epistle of commendation from the faculty of some renowned college—they become their own epistles of commendation, known and read of all men. They have graduated at the great "unclerked free school" of common sense, learning from observation and experience, what men and things are, instead of from books which they ought to be.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.—This is the title of a new periodical published in New York by Alexander Montgomery. The first number is on our table, and is replete with instructive matter, illustrated by numerous engravings. We place it upon our exchange list with a great deal of pleasure, and welcome its monthly appearance.

The Baptist Preacher, Again.—A slight mistake in our last week's notice of this periodical, makes it necessary for us to repeat it again. The Sermon of Dr. Hoorea was published in the November No. instead of the December No., as we stated. The December No. contains a very eloquent sermon by Rev. J. B. Jones, D. D., of Richmond, entitled, "The Crown of Life, and its price"—Rev. 2: 10. It was delivered at Olive Baptist Church, Bedford county, Virginia, on occasion of the death of the Rev. James Lettich, formerly Pastor of that Church. Don't forget to subscribe for the "Preacher" time enough to secure all the numbers of the forthcoming volume.

DUTIES OF CHURCHES TO THEIR PASTORS.—This is a most excellent paper essay written by Franklin Wilson, of Baltimore, and published by the Southern Publication Society. It would be impossible, in a short editorial notice, to properly impress our readers with the value of this little work. To be rightly appreciated it should be in the hands of every Baptist, and read and re-read and studied over and over again. The price is only 25 cents, and 20 copies will be sent to one address by mail, free of postage, for \$3. Brethren do not fail to get it, and study it.

CORRESPONDENCE

WETUMPKA, Jan. 4, 1853.
Editors.—Delegates from several churches met at Union Church, according to a call made, and went into the organization of an Associational Bible Society. As you are aware this meeting took place within the limits of the Central Association. The society is therefore called the Central Bible Society; and will, according to its constitution, be composed of branch societies within the limits of the different churches, each one having a distinct branch.—Bro. James Russell was elected President, and brethren J. Bankston, J. M. Butler and B. Skipper, Vice Presidents; W. C. Barnes, Secretary; J. M. Iyer, C. Ingram, J. O. R. W. McW. Spear, with C. Harrelson and are a board of the above named officers, and a Board of Directors. The notice having been of sufficient time to allow action on the subject, by the churches in the upper part of the Association, an adjourned meeting is to be held with the church in Rockford, Saturday before the fifth Sabbath of the present month. From the deep interest manifested by those in attendance, and from the benevolent character of the cause, throughout the entire meeting, it is believed that the society will be efficient.

of them will have a juvenile society also, in each congregation, was urged and will be at least responded to by some. It was to my mind clearly proven, that children and youth thus trained to benevolence, would, in mature years, be more economical and moral. Brethren of the Central, let us all who can attend the meeting in Rockford.—And I would, in the name of the Bible, and more, the God of the Bible, invoke the pastors of churches throughout all the Associations, at once to call attention to this subject, and begin the work of branch organization. As was advocated at our meeting, by the Agent, the object should be to get all to give something. Get every name on the list.
A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

For the South-Western Baptist.
More about Killing News-Papers.
Messrs. Editors.—You remind your correspondents that "when they are addressing eight or ten thousand readers they should have something to say and quit when they are done." Your advice reminds me of the advice of a quaint old preacher when I first entered the ministry. It was customary then for every preacher, present to preach or exhort, and the congregation had to bear it. Before preaching, the old Pastor took up all aside and made the following brief address: "Well brethren, here are several of us to preach and there is but little time to do it; let us, therefore, attack the bone and get at the marrow at once." So you would have your contributors crack the bone and develop the marrow immediately. You would have them, too, crack a bone which has got marrow in it, and not an old bleached bone. Well, that is the way to keep a periodical alive.

I will now give you my opinion as to how editors kill newspapers. I know it is bold to teach the untaught, and I must speak out. They kill them by one of two ways, and sometimes in both ways. Either by laziness or for the want of brains, or for the want of brains and laziness. If he is a lazy man he will fail; and if he lacks brains a failure is certain; so in either case he is not fit for an editor.
There is an enquiry constantly rising up in the mind of a reading, reflecting mind, "why are there so few good periodicals in our land?" The land is full of good books; there is a good literature in the world; thought is carried by lightning, and from the many daily, weekly and monthly periodicals, surely a good selection could be made from all these sources and exchanges which would interest the readers of a weekly journal. I seriously believe that it is more from laziness than from want of mind in an editor that these failures occur. The man who turns editor to live a life of ease, is quite verdant. If he expect to lounge about the streets, and intrude himself on counting-rooms, and edify his readers, he should be taken to the

nearest asylum. But I must stop this time.
In addition, Messrs. Editors, to your short, but articles, let us have a good "Miscellany." It is no hard matter; the world is full of good miscellaneous matter. Only be industrious and tasteful in selecting it, hand it over to the printer, and let us have the intellectual treat. Your readers will bless and thank you for it. When selections are made with such judgment and taste that the first and fourth pages are read first, the man who does it is an editor. In looking at the "miscellany" of some papers, I have imagined that the printer boy gets out of to do his task, he snatches up some exchanges and makes the best selections his time and judgment will allow. The selections look so haphazardly the reason I thus judge. But I find I am again lecturing editors.

Now of the things I have spoken this is the sum: We have a religious newspaper called the South-Western Baptist, recently located in the City of Montgomery, in brains sufficient to head off, with judgment and taste, to make good selections; if they will only be industrious they can give us a good periodical. If it does it will be the fault of the Editors and correspondents; for if they write well and will write much, the people will subscribe and pay for it. I do not anticipate a failure, though I thus speak.
ARCHIPPUS.

To the Churches of the Central Association.

HANOVER, Dec. 28, 1852.
Dear Brethren.—Yours of the 15th, called to the attention of the Society, a letter from George Parks & Co., agents of the S. P. Society, Charleston, S. C., in reply to a communication addressed to the Society requesting Books for the use of the Colporteur of this Association.
"We hardly know what to reply to your request about sending books. It is contrary to our rules to send out Books on sale. All books must be sold that go from our Depository. We have tried the other plan, and invariably found ourselves the losers, and hence were obliged to adopt the plan of sales of all books going from our place."
The above is adopted by most Associations, and I have visited thirteen churches during the year, ten besides those I have tried to serve, and what is strange to say, not a single church that I have visited this year, but what have experienced a refreshing; the meetings I have had have resulted in the hopeful conversion of about three hundred and have been added to some branch churches. My time has been devoted to the ministry form the churches shall afford the

of the same support that even now is) by the grace of the Lord it ever shall be. And in reviewing the past efforts, I see many frailties over which I mourn, and it creates in me a sincere prayer that the future may be more productive of good. And I heartily desire an interest in the prayers of God's dear children for our churches and infant association.
J. M. R.
BELLEVILLE, CONECH CO.,
December 25th, 1852.
Editors of the South-Western Baptist:—Dear Brethren—Pursuant to a call, a Convention of the Beulah, Belleville, Bethany and Evergreen churches, was to-day held with the Belleville church for the purpose of noticing the death of their late pastor ELDER ALEXANDER TRAVIS. The Convention was organized by calling Bro. Fielding Straughn to preside as Chairman and Andrew Jay to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, stated the object of the Convention; and with much feeling alluded to our common bereavement.
On motion a committee of eight, two from each of the churches, were appointed to report to this body, suitable preamble and resolutions. Andrew Jay, T. J. Hawthorn, R. B. Higden, George L. Lee, James E. Leit, Daniel Robbins, James Straughn and J. K. Hawthorn, were appointed said committee.

After retiring for a short time from the house, the committee returned and reported through their chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Whereas—In the order of God's providence we are bereft of our dearly beloved brother and pastor, Elder Alexander Travis. He died at his residence, in this county, on Thursday the second day of December, 1852, at precisely 8h. 20m. p. m. And, whereas, by his high moral character, superiority, prudence and firmness, his dignified and christian course, as a minister of the gospel, his great zeal in, and self-denying devotion to, the cause of the blessed Redeemer, he has won a place in our affections, which death only can remove. And, whereas, we are not insensible of the fact, that do what we will, or what we can, our labors must be in vain, were the object to be new lustre to that fair fame, gained by so many and great sacrifices, and by the most arduous labor—yet for conscience sake, with prayerful hearts, we hope to be found bowing at the shrine of duty, ready to commemorate his exalted worth.

Be it therefore Resolved, 1. That it is the deliberate sense of the Convention, that in the death of Elder Alex. Travis, the Beulah, Belleville, Bethany and Evergreen churches, have sustained an irreparable loss, and we herein denominate the

had scarcely, save once, been termed a winter freeze. Good Lord! still prosper the society, a godly discipline, and a true revival.

My doors for six of the have been bestowed with the Harmony, Coosa county. It was my stations in 1846 and 1847, in a part of which year it was transferred to a church, which was caused the wilderness to blossom. He Satan had his seat, by one may truly say, what hath God wrought. This church has enjoyed a revival since its organization, and nothing serious has occurred to mar the beauty of Zion in the county. You know some will grow and high-minded, love of the self than love of God, and in the true there has been discipline have been prominent in the circumstances, and in my meeting, my connexion was dissolved with them by mutual consent.

The number baptised into the fellowship of this church has been the rise of two hundred; it has been a Bethel spot to me; they have been regular contributors to benevolence about ten cents to the member since its organization, the church is poor in this world's goods, she has sent out two very acceptable gifts, one other is still left behind at home, the raise up to us; may the Lord yet prosper us.

As called to the care of Good Hope, in January last; here I had much to encounter in the way of bad discipline, found some opposition where I ought to have had sympathy, and jealousy has sprung up, not in that church, nor congregation, but seeing the distressed situation of the church I was determined none of those things should move me, for I determined not to know anything but Jesus, and to glory in nothing but his cross, and as a result we have the fast of the outsiders now under arrest and without that penitence that will justify, the die is cast; these old cankers have been suffered to corrupt and retard the progress of the church, I know not how long. But when the church had determined to rid themselves of every aching, the Lord came in our midst and has blessed us signally, by adding to our numbers by baptism, and notwithstanding the opposition above hinted at, I have visited thirteen churches during the year, ten besides those I have tried to serve, and what is strange to say, not a single church that I have visited this year, but what have experienced a refreshing; the meetings I have had have resulted in the hopeful conversion of about three hundred and have been added to some branch churches. My time has been devoted to the ministry form the churches shall afford the

of the same support that even now is) by the grace of the Lord it ever shall be. And in reviewing the past efforts, I see many frailties over which I mourn, and it creates in me a sincere prayer that the future may be more productive of good. And I heartily desire an interest in the prayers of God's dear children for our churches and infant association.
J. M. R.
BELLEVILLE, CONECH CO.,
December 25th, 1852.
Editors of the South-Western Baptist:—Dear Brethren—Pursuant to a call, a Convention of the Beulah, Belleville, Bethany and Evergreen churches, was to-day held with the Belleville church for the purpose of noticing the death of their late pastor ELDER ALEXANDER TRAVIS. The Convention was organized by calling Bro. Fielding Straughn to preside as Chairman and Andrew Jay to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, stated the object of the Convention; and with much feeling alluded to our common bereavement.
On motion a committee of eight, two from each of the churches, were appointed to report to this body, suitable preamble and resolutions. Andrew Jay, T. J. Hawthorn, R. B. Higden, George L. Lee, James E. Leit, Daniel Robbins, James Straughn and J. K. Hawthorn, were appointed said committee.

After retiring for a short time from the house, the committee returned and reported through their chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Whereas—In the order of God's providence we are bereft of our dearly beloved brother and pastor, Elder Alexander Travis. He died at his residence, in this county, on Thursday the second day of December, 1852, at precisely 8h. 20m. p. m. And, whereas, by his high moral character, superiority, prudence and firmness, his dignified and christian course, as a minister of the gospel, his great zeal in, and self-denying devotion to, the cause of the blessed Redeemer, he has won a place in our affections, which death only can remove. And, whereas, we are not insensible of the fact, that do what we will, or what we can, our labors must be in vain, were the object to be new lustre to that fair fame, gained by so many and great sacrifices, and by the most arduous labor—yet for conscience sake, with prayerful hearts, we hope to be found bowing at the shrine of duty, ready to commemorate his exalted worth.

Be it therefore Resolved, 1. That it is the deliberate sense of the Convention, that in the death of Elder Alex. Travis, the Beulah, Belleville, Bethany and Evergreen churches, have sustained an irreparable loss, and we herein denominate the

of the same support that even now is) by the grace of the Lord it ever shall be. And in reviewing the past efforts, I see many frailties over which I mourn, and it creates in me a sincere prayer that the future may be more productive of good. And I heartily desire an interest in the prayers of God's dear children for our churches and infant association.
J. M. R.
BELLEVILLE, CONECH CO.,
December 25th, 1852.
Editors of the South-Western Baptist:—Dear Brethren—Pursuant to a call, a Convention of the Beulah, Belleville, Bethany and Evergreen churches, was to-day held with the Belleville church for the purpose of noticing the death of their late pastor ELDER ALEXANDER TRAVIS. The Convention was organized by calling Bro. Fielding Straughn to preside as Chairman and Andrew Jay to act as Secretary.

Association in whose limits the church is located, and at the first convenient opportunity, commences the work of organization. By this course, delegates can come up to the meeting for the formation of the Associational Society with the names and amount of subscribers in each branch, and the Board at Marion will see how the plan is likely to succeed, as well as know pretty near what they will be able to contribute to foreign associations, while each executive Board in the different Associations will see how far they can arrange in home supply from the one-half to be returned in copies of the holy scriptures.

Article 1. This Society shall be known as the Union Branch of the Central Bible Society (or the Liberty, or Tuskegee.)
2. Its objects shall be to aid in raising funds for the circulation of the Bible at home and in heathen lands abroad.
3. Its officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall fulfil the duties usually assigned them in benevolent bodies.
4. Any person contributing annually to its funds, shall be entitled to membership.
5. The annual meeting of the Society shall be at the church meeting which appoints delegates to the Association.
6. The officers, above named, shall constitute a Board of Directors for the transaction of business, and shall have power to call the Society together, when they believe the interest of the body requires it.

The above will suggest the plan of a constitution for each church. Now how easy it will be, for the pastors of Baptist churches throughout the State, to present one to each of their churches, and carry into effect the plan proposed to organize in each Association a Bible Society. Brethren, may not the Board of the Alabama Baptist Bible Society hope to see published in our South-Western Baptist the formation of many Societies weekly, so soon as time will allow? There will be money given for the circulation of the scriptures, and that by Baptists. And if our ministers will not give in this direction, those of other denominations will turn it into another channel. This plan will concentrate the funds of our people and place them under the control of our own Board. In this way we shall be known and rewarded, in this noble enterprise.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

P. S.—I deem it due to the Society, to state that I have received from the Board of the Alabama Baptist Bible Society, a large donation; for he has two extensive lines running through the greater portion of the State.
FIELDING STRAUGHN, Chm'n.
A. JAY, Sec'y.

For the South-Western Baptist.
Religious Notice.
WETUMPKA, ALA., Nov. 29, 1852.
The Churches composing the Liberty Baptist Association, are earnestly requested to send delegates to a Convention with the County Line Church, Chambers county, to convene on Saturday before the third Sabbath in February, 1853. The object is to form an Associational Bible Society. The design of the Board

of the Alabama Bible Society is to form in each Association a Society Auxiliary to the State Society, to meet annually at the time and place of holding the Associations, as the Parent Society does in connexion with the State Convention. It is proposed that one half the amount raised in each Association be returned in Bibles, to be disposed of by the Associational Societies. The churches, each, can form a Branch to the Associational Society, and in this way, it is to be hoped, we can concentrate Baptist funds and bring them under their own control, both in home and foreign operations. These Societies will have nothing to do, either with the faith or practice of the churches in their relation to each other, or to their respective Associations. We have scattered our Bible funds long enough to foreign and Pseudo-baptist control. This effort of the Board is in concert with the movements of Southern Baptists to support their own institutions, and may they not look with confidence to the ministry and churches for their undivided influence. Every true Baptist will respond, yes!
J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

P. S.—I expect to attend the above meeting. I am, also, to meet the delegates from the churches in the Central the Saturday before the first Lord's day in January, 1853, at Union Church, Coosa county, and those of the Coosa river Association, at Lebanon church, Talladega county, the Saturday before the second Lord's day in February, 1853.

I propose to meet, for the same purpose, with delegates from the following Associations, without making direct appeals to each, as they will see from the notice above the object.
The Tuskegee, Saturday before the 4th Lord's day in February, 1853, in the town of Tuskegee.
The Alabama, at Carlowell, on Saturday before the first Sabbath in March, 1853.

Pine Barren, a week after, at Allenton, Wilcox county.
Bethlehem, Saturday before the third Sabbath in March, at Belleville, Conech county.
Chawaha, in the town of Marion, Saturday before the first Sabbath in April. It is expected that the meetings in each instance will continue at least two days.
I will give notice in due time of other meetings.
J. D. W.
WETUMPKA, ALA., Jan. 6, 1853.
To the Editors of S. W. Baptist:—Dear brethren,—I send you for publication a form of Constitution for a Branch Bible Society. It is, with very slight alteration, the Constitution adopted by the Union Church, and will answer for any church in either of the Associations in the State. I hope that all will adopt similar ones, making them conform to the name of the Church using it, and to the

Association in whose limits the church is located, and at the first convenient opportunity, commences the work of organization. By this course, delegates can come up to the meeting for the formation of the Associational Society with the names and amount of subscribers in each branch, and the Board at Marion will see how the plan is likely to succeed, as well as know pretty near what they will be able to contribute to foreign associations, while each executive Board in the different Associations will see how far they can arrange in home supply from the one-half to be returned in copies of the holy scriptures.

Article 1. This Society shall be known as the Union Branch of the Central Bible Society (or the Liberty, or Tuskegee.)
2. Its objects shall be to aid in raising funds for the circulation of the Bible at home and in heathen lands abroad.
3. Its officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall fulfil the duties usually assigned them in benevolent bodies.
4. Any person contributing annually to its funds, shall be entitled to membership.
5. The annual meeting of the Society shall be at the church meeting which appoints delegates to the Association.
6. The officers, above named, shall constitute a Board of Directors for the transaction of business, and shall have power to call the Society together, when they believe the interest of the body requires it.

The above will suggest the plan of a constitution for each church. Now how easy it will be, for the pastors of Baptist churches throughout the State, to present one to each of their churches, and carry into effect the plan proposed to organize in each Association a Bible Society. Brethren, may not the Board of the Alabama Baptist Bible Society hope to see published in our South-Western Baptist the formation of many Societies weekly, so soon as time will allow? There will be money given for the circulation of the scriptures, and that by Baptists. And if our ministers will not give in this direction, those of other denominations will turn it into another channel. This plan will concentrate the funds of our people and place them under the control of our own Board. In this way we shall be known and rewarded, in this noble enterprise.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

P. S.—I deem it due to the Society, to state that I have received from the Board of the Alabama Baptist Bible Society, a large donation; for he has two extensive lines running through the greater portion of the State.
FIELDING STRAUGHN, Chm'n.
A. JAY, Sec'y.

For the South-Western Baptist.
Religious Notice.
WETUMPKA, ALA., Nov. 29, 1852.
The Churches composing the Liberty Baptist Association, are earnestly requested to send delegates to a Convention with the County Line Church, Chambers county, to convene on Saturday before the third Sabbath in February, 1853. The object is to form an Associational Bible Society. The design of the Board

of the Alabama Bible Society is to form in each Association a Society Auxiliary to the State Society, to meet annually at the time and place of holding the Associations, as the Parent Society does in connexion with the State Convention. It is proposed that one half the amount raised in each Association be returned in Bibles, to be disposed of by the Associational Societies. The churches, each, can form a Branch to the Associational Society, and in this way, it is to be hoped, we can concentrate Baptist funds and bring them under their own control, both in home and foreign operations. These Societies will have nothing to do, either with the faith or practice of the churches in their relation to each other, or to their respective Associations. We have scattered our Bible funds long enough to foreign and Pseudo-baptist control. This effort of the Board is in concert with the movements of Southern Baptists to support their own institutions, and may they not look with confidence to the ministry and churches for their undivided influence. Every true Baptist will respond, yes!
J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

P. S.—I expect to attend the above meeting. I am, also, to meet the delegates from the churches in the Central the Saturday before the first Lord's day in January, 1853, at Union Church, Coosa county, and those of the Coosa river Association, at Lebanon church, Talladega county, the Saturday before the second Lord's day in February, 1853.

I propose to meet, for the same purpose, with delegates from the following Associations, without making direct appeals to each, as they will see from the notice above the object.
The Tuskegee, Saturday before the 4th Lord's day in February, 1853, in the town of Tuskegee.
The Alabama, at Carlowell, on Saturday before the first Sabbath in March, 1853.

Pine Barren, a week after, at Allenton, Wilcox county.
Bethlehem, Saturday before the third Sabbath in March, at Belleville, Conech county.
Chawaha, in the town of Marion, Saturday before the first Sabbath in April. It is expected that the meetings in each instance will continue at least two days.
I will give notice in due time of other meetings.
J. D. W.
WETUMPKA, ALA., Jan. 6, 1853.
To the Editors of S. W. Baptist:—Dear brethren,—I send you for publication a form of Constitution for a Branch Bible Society. It is, with very slight alteration, the Constitution adopted by the Union Church, and will answer for any church in either of the Associations in the State. I hope that all will adopt similar ones, making them conform to the name of the Church using it, and to the

Letters Received.
Solomon Williams—was thank him for the closure sent.
Shepherd Spencer—has received his letter with enclosed remittance.

Letters Containing Remittances.
G. McCraw, \$20; J. H. Shepherd Spencer, \$5; U. A. Nash, \$4; D. N. McIver, \$2; E. P. Seague, \$3; Mrs. S. W. \$2.50; Mr. Williams Chambliss, for A. Eckert, \$2.50; Rev. Solomon Williams, \$10; C. Keeney, \$2; James M. Spurin, \$2; J. Siler, \$2.50; Rev. J. M. Watt, \$2; S. G. Jenkins, \$2; M. P. Jewett, \$10.

RECEIPT LIST.

Table with columns: Paid to no. vol., Paid to no. vol.
Smith, 35 5; Jas Moucherel, 37 5; W. N. Eley, 34 5; S. G. Jenkins, 34 5; G. Simpson, 36 5; W. L. Kelly, 34 5; P. W. Brown, 36 5; Jas Cleveland, 34 5; T. Embanks, 36 5; Rev H Creighton, 34 5; R. Slaughter, 36 5; Rev Jno Talbot, 34 5; Boykin, 36 5; J. M. Newman, 37 5; Rev J M Spurin, 34 5; Robt Kellam, 37 5; W. Floker, 36 5; E. Armstrong, 34 5; W. Coats, 36 5; Milo S. Jewett, 34 5; Cassant White, 36 5; Wm Staunton, 37 5; S. Williams, 36 5; Dan Sanford, 37 5; Jas Wyatt, 36 5; Jno H Smith, 37 5.

GENERAL NEWS.

Congressional.
In the Senate on the 3d inst. Gen. Cass presented a petition from the Baptist Union of Maryland, praying that measures be taken to secure for Americans abroad liberty of conscience. He made a speech in his favor, was referred to the appropriate committee. In the House Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, expressed his opinion on our relations with Cuba. He approves of the conduct and opinions of the government in relation to Cuba, and expressed a conviction that the administration of Gen. Pierce would pursue the same course. Mr. Stephens, of Ga., was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. So also was Mr. Brown, of Mississippi. On the 4th inst. in the Senate, Mr. Cass submitted the following joint resolutions, which were ordered to be printed. Resolved, That the United States do hereby declare that the American continent, by the area and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. And while existing rights should be respected, and will be by the U. States, they owe it to their own safety and interests to announce, as they now do, that no European colony or dominion shall be planted or consented to be established in any part of the North American continent. And should the attempt be made, they thus deliberately declare, that it will be regarded as an act originating in motives regardless of their interests and their safety, and which will leave them free to adopt such measures as an independent nation may justly adopt in defence of its rights and its safety. And be it further Resolved, That while the United States disclaim any designs upon the island of Cuba, inconsistent with the laws of nations and with their duties to Spain, they consider it due to the vast importance of the subject to make known, in this solemn manner, that they should view all efforts on the part of any other power to procure possession, whether peacefully or forcibly, of that island, which, as a naval or military possession, must, under circumstances easy to be foreseen, become dangerous to their southern coast, to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the mouth of the Mississippi, as unfriendly to the interests of the United States, and directed against, to be resisted by all means in their power. Mr. Shields reported a bill appropriating \$500,000 to satisfy judgments obtained in England against Col. Fremont. These judgments, he believes, were obtained for supplies furnished to Col. Fremont for the use of his detachment of the army in California, or for the purpose of the bill. The bill was passed. In the House, Mr. Polk spoke in opposition to the course of the government relative to Cuba. He said the character of the treaty had been broken down by the recent violation of the correspondence on the part of the American minister in Spain. A debate followed in relation to the proposition to confer the brevet rank of Lieut. Gen. on Gen. Scott. Some spoke for, some against. Mr. Carter, of Ohio, said it was a patriotic distinction, and as the proper one should be conferred on the word "brevet" added to it, so that it should read "Lieut. Gen. Scott."

It is now one-fifth of the Caloric Engine before London, and it had subject of special interest for many of the day, will be published by Dr. AN EARADAY. No ment invented practical success retarded in view of its plugging parts, by upon the high necessary to medium. For this son has devoted siasm of genius tion of science, difficulties and t important invent him the amusement of a lifetime; and single-hearted and tion to this great ob achieved complete su

We had the pleasure of sojourning in New York, pany with the invent ship in which Capt. Ericsson's invest py to say, has been it style and on a scale of importance. The Enrass a specimen of naval architecture the ocean. No expense to render her the strongest world, and every one do admit that she can hold in symmetry and beauty. Princeton was built under the a distinguished officer in service a distinguished Senator of the States, a committee of the American institute made a report upon the machinery and equipments of that remarkable of war—the most complete and perfect as such, beyond a doubt, that has been constructed. In that report a committee say that "nothing in the history of mechanics surpasses the inventive genius of Captain Ericsson, unless it be the moral daring of the inventor, my novelties at the Fair of the ardly

its massive... we are at the... liberality of the individual... tured to embody in a structure so costly and magnificent, even the matured designs of a projector so experienced and therefore so dauntless and daring as Capt. Ericsson. That individual is Mr. JOHN B. KITCHING, a young and enterprising merchant of New York; and to him the public is indebted for this practical embodiment of an invention which promises to be by far the most important of the age.

Can calorific, employed through an atmospheric medium, contend successfully as a motive power with calorific employed through the medium of steam? This is the problem now in the course of solution. From what we have ourself seen in the stationary engines, erected a year or two since at the works of Messrs. Hogg and DELATER, and in the operation of Ericsson's engine, we can hardly doubt the ultimate triumph of the more safe and economical agent. We think that the Ericsson will demonstrate this achievement; not perhaps by the immediate attainment of great speed, but by showing the removal of the practical difficulties which have hitherto attended the use of heated air as a motive agent, and by making manifest the large commercial advantages which are to be derived from its superior cheapness and security.

In a few days we shall know more of the capabilities of the Caloric Engine. Meanwhile it is useless to speculate on anticipated results. Whatever they may be, all honor will be due to the men who, at so great an expenditure of time and capital, have sought to confer the incalculable benefits upon mankind that must flow from the satisfactory issue of this novel and grand experiment.

The Ericsson left her dock at Williamsburg on Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock on her trial trip. She ran down the East river in beautiful style, and proceeding up the North river a short distance, returned, and went down the bay at the rate of about twelve miles an hour, with wind and tide in her favor. Her speed, however, was somewhat impeded by the number of vessels in the stream. The anxiety and universal interest with which the success or failure of this experiment is watched, was seen in the crowds which gathered around the docks. Fulton's experiment did not excite deeper interest. Last (Tuesday) night the Ericsson, with several other vessels, lay at anchor off the Southwest Spit, in consequence of a violent gale. Thus far her success has been decided.

The Population of the Globe.—The population of the globe is supposed to be less than one thousand millions—927,000,000. A French writer alluding to the subject says: "If all mankind were collected in one place, every four individuals occupying a square metre, the whole might be contained in a field ten miles square. Thus, generally speaking, the population of a country might be packed, without much squeezing, in its capital. But the mean idea this gives us of the number of the human race, is counterbalanced by its capability of extension. The new world is said to contain of productive land 4,000,000 square miles of middling quality, each capable of supporting two hundred inhabitants; and 6,000,000 of a better quality, capable of supporting

Without all asserting that we will now, or have always, "undersold the Grocery market," and without any "noise or confusion," except what our legitimate trade brings about, we very gently invite all Cash customers to call and examine our stock of Groceries. GILMER, TAYLOR & CO. January 12, 1853. 38-2-3t

HOOTEN & MARQUIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Macon County, Alabama. WILL practice in co-partnership in the purchase of Drugs. My stock is ample, and I shall continue to add to it from time to time, as business may require. I have bought my goods on purpose to sell, and cash purchasers, as well as prompt buyers on time, will be sure to be satisfied. L. P. Palms, Oils—Glass, Varnishes—Brushes—Perfumery—Teas—Pickles—Porter Ale, Segars, Spices—Tras—Pickles, Sauces—Garden Seeds, &c. &c., as usual. Call and see. A. McBRIDE, At the Sign of Figure 5, on Blue Post, near Court House. Montgomery, Jan. 7, 1853.

1853. A. McBRIDE, 1853. DRUGGIST, Montgomery Ala. HAVING sold my interest in the late firm of McBRIDE & THIES, I would respectfully inform the public that I have opened a NEW DRUG STORE near my individual name, in the house recently occupied by Richard Cox & Co. as a Hardware Store. Every article in my Store is new and fresh, and this of itself is something to be satisfied. L. P. Palms, Oils—Glass, Varnishes—Brushes—Perfumery—Teas—Pickles—Porter Ale, Segars, Spices—Tras—Pickles, Sauces—Garden Seeds, &c. &c., as usual. Call and see. A. McBRIDE, At the Sign of Figure 5, on Blue Post, near Court House. Montgomery, Jan. 7, 1853.

AUBURN WATER CURE. THIS establishment is now open for the reception of patients. The location is pleasant and healthy, being on the great Southern mail route in Eastern Alabama, is about a hundred yards from the depot, immediately adjoining the Railroad. The efficacy of the Water Treatment in all acute diseases, as Fevers, Scarcinias, Measles, Small Pox, &c., is so complete and rapid as to seem almost miraculous; while in chronic diseases, i. e., diseases of long standing, as Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Consumption, &c., it is the only effectual mode of arresting the progress of the disease and eradicating it from the system. In the peculiar Diseases of Women, the Water Cure is a sovereign remedy where all other means have failed, and in Child-birth procures immunity from untold suffering. Patients must bring one quilt, two pair blankets, two sheets and linen diaper for bandages. Terms according to treatment and attention required, payable weekly, invariably. Consultation free. Dr. W. G. REED, J. Physician. Mrs. M. A. TORREY, Proprietor. F. R. Fowler, Proprietor. N. D. Fowler, and Wells' Works on Water Cure, &c., for sale.

WILLIAM W. SANGER, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. VERY respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Marion and its vicinity. Resides at the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Taylor, near the depot, August, 1853.

Publ. B. S. & Co., have recently published, and have now for sale, "Farmer's Guide," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, containing 1600 pages, 16 steel and 600 wood engravings.—Price in advance, \$6; in paper covers, for the mail, \$5.

Montgomery, 1st Jan. 1853. GILMER, TAYLOR & CO. IN returning their thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to them, beg leave to introduce with the new year, a new element in the GROCERY TRADE of this city—namely, a strict adherence to a Cash System of Business.

Having sold, in the two years and a half since the establishment of their concern—a Half Million of Dollars worth of Groceries and Western Produce—they have had a wide field for a practical test of the present mode of doing business in this trade, as it now prevails in Montgomery, and have satisfied themselves by actual proofs, that a trade conducted on a cash basis, with a reduction in profits of one half, will be profitable to the seller, and much cheaper to the buyer; and therefore they this day announce a cash Grocery establishment—wholesale and retail—for the benefit of all cash customers. The extensive nature of our business heretofore, is the best proof that can be offered of the general satisfaction we give to those who favor us with their patronage. And we have now the additional inducement to offer, in the location at New Orleans of Mr. Samuel Snodgrass, as our Special Agent for the purchase of Goods—whose well known to be fully acquainted with the market, and having ample facilities at command, will always avail himself of the lowest prices in the New Orleans market. Soliciting your patronage, we are Your oilt servts, GILMER, TAYLOR & CO. Montgomery, Jan. 7, 1853.

McCRAW & CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Troy, Pike Co., Ala. WILL practice in the various Courts of Pike, Ocala, Dale, Henry, Brewster, Mason and Montgomery Counties; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court at Montgomery. Business confided to their care will receive immediate attention. 37

IVEY & LARY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, April 14, 1852. CLAYTON, ALA. MORE NEW GOODS Received this day, by C. POMROY & CO.

THE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE, C. POMROY & CO. INVITE the attention of their friends and the public generally to their large and well selected stock of FINE and WINTER GOODS, consisting of every variety of Gentlemen's and Boy's wearing apparel, suitable for common and the most fastidious party uses. In addition, they have just received Beebe's, Read's and Rankin's Annet Black SHEETS of the latest fashion; Walking Canes, (the Opera Glass, &c.) Silk and Cotton Embroidery; Merino and Canton Flannel Under Shirts; Dr. Shaker's Knit Shirts and Drawings, &c. &c. Their stock is replenished almost every week, and they are thereby enabled to furnish their customers with new articles, of the latest fashion. August, 1853.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Special Court of Probate, 6th December, 1852. THIS DAY came Alexander B. McWhorter, Executor of Wm. K. Buford, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a settlement of said estate, to be final, so far as the interest of Sarah J. Whitley, wife of H. J. Whitley, (late the widow of the deceased), is concerned—which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that notice be given for forty days by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 20th day of January next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed and said estate finally settled, so far as the said Sarah J. Whitley, late the widow of the deceased, is concerned. H. W. WATSON, Judge of Probate. Dec. 5, 1852.

TERMS, &c. One half of the Tuition will be paid in advance, the balance at the session. Primary Department, \$20 00 Arithmetic, Geography, &c. 30 00 All Higher Branches, 45 00 Incidental Expenses, 1 50 Circulars containing the Rules, &c., of the Institution, may be had on application to the Principal.

ORION INSTITUTE. THIS Institution is situated in Pike County, thirty seven miles South of Montgomery, on the Carter's Hill Road, leading from that place to Troy, in the beautiful and thriving village of Orion. Much might be said in favor of its location, in point of health, morals, and religious influence, if thought necessary. It is entirely free for the "Mouster alcohol," and emphatically so from loafers. With these advantages, so rare, the Trustees take great pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of the people of South Alabama, as well as all others, the ORION INSTITUTE, as being, in every way, calculated to give entire satisfaction both to patrons and pupils.

Having procured the services of Mr. A. C. THOMSON, a gentleman of high attainments, and experience in teaching, as Principal, who will be assisted by Mr. FRANK PARK, a young man of qualifications in the trade department; and by Mrs. S. C. THOMSON in the female. The Music and Ornamental Departments will be under the control of Miss Helen F. BASKETT, a young lady of superior accomplishments. All we ask is a trial. The Institution will be furnished with a library of valuable Books, Globes, Maps, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, together with a full supply of pianos. The second Session of the present year will commence on Monday, the 12th inst., and continue through five consecutive months. Rates of Tuition per Session of 5 Months: 1st Class, Spelling, Reading & Writing, \$ 9.00 2d " Geography, Grammar & Arithmetic, 12.00 3d " Philosophy, Chemistry, Astrology, 15.00 4th " Latin, Greek, and other higher branches, 18.00 Extra for the Ornamental Branches. Music, and use of instrument, 25.00 Embroidery, 5.00 Drawing and Painting, Each, 10.00 Incidentals, (Fuel, Ink, Pens, Pencils, and Clank), 50 SOLOMON SILVER, President. WILLIAM H. ROBERT, Secretary.

NEW CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. THE undersigned takes pleasure in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally for their liberal patronage the past year, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same. Having built a large addition to his Brick CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE, adjoining Dickerson's Furniture Warehouse, on Bibb st., (making it one of the largest in the southern country,) where will be found at all times the best and latest styles of Carriages be that can be bought in the market, consisting in part of Coaches, Concoches, Rockaways, Chariots, Phaetons and Buggies of every description—which will be sold low for cash. Call and see. Also, Plantation Wagons, with iron axles which will be sold cheap. BENJ. M. BAKER

E. HALFMANN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. E. J. DONNELL, AT THE OLD STAND BACK OF THE COURT HOUSE, MONTGOMERY. GROCERIES of all sorts at the lowest quoted rates, at Wholesale. All orders filled promptly and guaranteed as represented. December 17, 1852.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Special Court of Probate, 6th December, 1852. THIS DAY came Alexander B. McWhorter, Executor of Wm. K. Buford, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a settlement of said estate, to be final, so far as the interest of Sarah J. Whitley, wife of H. J. Whitley, (late the widow of the deceased), is concerned—which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that notice be given for forty days by publication for three successive weeks in the South-Western Baptist, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 20th day of January next, to show cause why said account should not be stated and allowed and said estate finally settled, so far as the said Sarah J. Whitley, late the widow of the deceased, is concerned. H. W. WATSON, Judge of Probate. Dec. 5, 1852.

H. H. HANSELL & BRO. 24 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La. WM. S. HANSELL & SONS, 28 Market Street, Philadelphia. MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLERY AND IMPORTERS OF SADDLERY HARDWARE. Purchasers are invited to an examination of our large and well assorted stock. We are prepared to furnish them with the latest styles of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., and with every article pertaining to Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware, at a very small advance on our Philadelphia prices. New Orleans, Jan. 14, 1853.

From Rev. I. T. TICHERSON, Pastor of Church, Montgomery, Ala.—The arrangements made for the publication of the best English, Swiss and French making. Ladies and Gentlemen Chains, Keys, and Trinkets, of various patterns. A large assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders; Gold and Silver Spectacles for all ages. Pins, Earings, Bracelets, in great varieties, besides all other articles belonging to a complete Stock of Jewellery. Their STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., is large and well selected. Their STOCK OF MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, is unequalled in the State, comprising all the Instruments, strung and wind, from the GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTÉ, to the Common PEB. Pianos from the best makers known, such as Chickering, Manna and Clark, and others. Seventy-five thousand Pages of Sheet Music, which are constantly replenished by fresh arrivals of Gold publications; All of the above articles will be sold as low as can be found in any establishment of the kind—Goods all warranted to be what represented when bought. W. Watches and Jewelry repaired at short notice by the best of Workmen. Dec. 1, 1851.

L. H. DICKERSON'S CABINET WARE-OUSE, SELMA, ALA. TAKES this method of informing the public that he has opened a large Cabinet Warehouse in Selma. He will keep on hand a complete assortment of every variety of Furniture—consisting of Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room Furniture. He has also an extensive assortment of Carpeting Oil Cloths—all of which he will sell at reasonable prices. He proposes to sell on such terms as will make it to the interest of those who have been in the habit of procuring articles in his line, in Mobile or New-Orleans, to purchase of him. He will have on hand a supply of PIANOS, of the most improved construction. Also, METALLIC BURIAL CASES, air tight, of every size and description. Mr. Dickerson would invite the public to visit his Cabinet Ware Rooms and examine for themselves. Corner of Washington and Selma streets. (ly) March 22, 1852.

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA. DEALERS IN Watches, Jewellery, Music, and Musical Instruments. KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, of the best English, Swiss and French making. Ladies and Gentlemen Chains, Keys, and Trinkets, of various patterns. A large assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders; Gold and Silver Spectacles for all ages. Pins, Earings, Bracelets, in great varieties, besides all other articles belonging to a complete Stock of Jewellery. Their STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., is large and well selected. Their STOCK OF MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, is unequalled in the State, comprising all the Instruments, strung and wind, from the GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTÉ, to the Common PEB. Pianos from the best makers known, such as Chickering, Manna and Clark, and others. Seventy-five thousand Pages of Sheet Music, which are constantly replenished by fresh arrivals of Gold publications; All of the above articles will be sold as low as can be found in any establishment of the kind—Goods all warranted to be what represented when bought. W. Watches and Jewelry repaired at short notice by the best of Workmen. Dec. 1, 1851.

From Rev. I. T. TICHERSON, Pastor of Church, Montgomery, Ala.—The arrangements made for the publication of the best English, Swiss and French making. Ladies and Gentlemen Chains, Keys, and Trinkets, of various patterns. A large assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders; Gold and Silver Spectacles for all ages. Pins, Earings, Bracelets, in great varieties, besides all other articles belonging to a complete Stock of Jewellery. Their STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., is large and well selected. Their STOCK OF MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, is unequalled in the State, comprising all the Instruments, strung and wind, from the GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTÉ, to the Common PEB. Pianos from the best makers known, such as Chickering, Manna and Clark, and others. Seventy-five thousand Pages of Sheet Music, which are constantly replenished by fresh arrivals of Gold publications; All of the above articles will be sold as low as can be found in any establishment of the kind—Goods all warranted to be what represented when bought. W. Watches and Jewelry repaired at short notice by the best of Workmen. Dec. 1, 1851.

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA. DEALERS IN Watches, Jewellery, Music, and Musical Instruments. KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, of the best English, Swiss and French making. Ladies and Gentlemen Chains, Keys, and Trinkets, of various patterns. A large assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders; Gold and Silver Spectacles for all ages. Pins, Earings, Bracelets, in great varieties, besides all other articles belonging to a complete Stock of Jewellery. Their STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., is large and well selected. Their STOCK OF MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, is unequalled in the State, comprising all the Instruments, strung and wind, from the GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTÉ, to the Common PEB. Pianos from the best makers known, such as Chickering, Manna and Clark, and others. Seventy-five thousand Pages of Sheet Music, which are constantly replenished by fresh arrivals of Gold publications; All of the above articles will be sold as low as can be found in any establishment of the kind—Goods all warranted to be what represented when bought. W. Watches and Jewelry repaired at short notice by the best of Workmen. Dec. 1, 1851.

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA. DEALERS IN Watches, Jewellery, Music, and Musical Instruments. KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, of the best English, Swiss and French making. Ladies and Gentlemen Chains, Keys, and Trinkets, of various patterns. A large assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders; Gold and Silver Spectacles for all ages. Pins, Earings, Bracelets, in great varieties, besides all other articles belonging to a complete Stock of Jewellery. Their STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., is large and well selected. Their STOCK OF MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, is unequalled in the State, comprising all the Instruments, strung and wind, from the GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTÉ, to the Common PEB. Pianos from the best makers known, such as Chickering, Manna and Clark, and others. Seventy-five thousand Pages of Sheet Music, which are constantly replenished by fresh arrivals of Gold publications; All of the above articles will be sold as low as can be found in any establishment of the kind—Goods all warranted to be what represented when bought. W. Watches and Jewelry repaired at short notice by the best of Workmen. Dec. 1, 1851.

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA. DEALERS IN Watches, Jewellery, Music, and Musical Instruments. KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, of the best English, Swiss and French making. Ladies and Gentlemen Chains, Keys, and Trinkets, of various patterns. A large assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders; Gold and Silver Spectacles for all ages. Pins, Earings, Bracelets, in great varieties, besides all other articles belonging to a complete Stock of Jewellery. Their STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., is large and well selected. Their STOCK OF MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, is unequalled in the State, comprising all the Instruments, strung and wind, from the GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTÉ, to the Common PEB. Pianos from the best makers known, such as Chickering, Manna and Clark, and others. Seventy-five thousand Pages of Sheet Music, which are constantly replenished by fresh arrivals of Gold publications; All of the above articles will be sold as low as can be found in any establishment of the kind—Goods all warranted to be what represented when bought. W. Watches and Jewelry repaired at short notice by the best of Workmen. Dec. 1, 1851.

