

# South Western Baptist.

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## RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

[From the Register.]

### An Angel Visit.

On the last evening of the departed year I had been engaged in those reflections which are peculiarly suited to its close, and endeavoring to bring my mind to that view of the past best calculated to influence the future. I had attempted to recall the prominent incidents of the twelve months which had elapsed. In this endeavor I was led frequently to regret how little my memory could retain even of that most important to be remembered. I could not avoid looking forward, also, and anticipating that fearful tribunal at which no occurrence will be forgotten, while my imagination penetrated into the destinies which shall be dependent on its decisions. At my usual hour I retired to rest, but the train of meditation I had pursued was continued after sense had slumbered. I imagined myself still adding link after link to the chain of reflections, the progress of which the time for repose had interrupted. I heard the clock as it tolled the knell of another year, and as it rang slowly the appointed number, each note was followed by a sting of conscience, bitterly reproaching me for my neglect of precious time.

The last stroke was ringing in my ears painful as the groan announcing the departure of a valued friend, when I perceived that the dimness of the apartment became brighter, and on lifting my eyes to discover the cause, I was terrified at perceiving that another being was with me in my seclusion. I saw one whose form indeed was human, but the bright burning glance of his eye, and the splendor which beamed forth from his stately form, convinced me at once that it was no mere mortal that I saw. The elevation of his brow gave dignity of the highest order to his countenance, but the most acute observation was indicated by his piercing eye, and inexorable justice was imprinted on his majestic features. A glittering phylactery encircled his head, upon which was written as in letters of fire "The Faithful One." Under one arm he bore two volumes, and in his hand he held a pen. I instantly knew him as the recording angel.

With a trembling which convulsed my frame, I heard his unearthly accents,—"Mortal," he said, "thou wast longing to recall the events of the past year; thou art permitted to gaze upon the records of the books of God—peruse and be wise." As he spoke thus he opened before me one of the volumes. In fearful apprehensions I read in it my own name, and recognized the history of my own life during the past year, with all its most minute particulars. Burning words were those which that volume contained; all the actions and circumstances of my life were registered on its respective heads in that dreadful book. I was first struck by the title, "Mercies Received." Some were there, the remembrance of which I had retained, and more which were recalled after having been forgotten, but the far greater number had never been noticed at all. O what a detail of preservations, and invitations, and warnings, and privileges, and bestowments! I remember that Sabbaths stood out in very prominent characters, as if they had been among the greatest benefits. Observing the recapitulations I could not but be struck with one circumstance; it was that many dispensations which I had considered curses, were enumerated here as blessings. Many a woe which had riven the heart, many a cup whose bitterness seemed to designate it as poison, was there verifying the language of the poet,  
"Few crosses from his sovereign hand,  
Are blessings in disguise."

Another catalogue was there, it was the enumeration of "Transgressions." My hand trembles as I remember them! What an immense variety! Indifference, thoughtlessness, formality, ingratitude! Sins against the Father, the Saviour, against the Sanctified at the head of their crowded

battalions as if for the purpose of driving me to despair. Not one sin was forgotten there. Neglected Sabbaths, abused ordinances, misimproved time, encouraged temptations—there they stood, with no excuse, no extenuation! There was one very long class I remember very well, "Idle Words," and then the passage flashed across my mind, "For every idle word that men shall speak they shall give an account in the day of judgment." My supernatural visitor here addressed me. "Dost thou observe how small a proportion thy sins of commission bear to those of omission?" As he spoke he pointed me to instances in the page like the following, "I was hungry and ye gave me no meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink," &c. I was conscience stricken. In another part of the record I read the title, "Duties Performed." Alas! how small the number. Humble as I had been accustomed to think the estimate of my good works, I was greatly disappointed to perceive that many performances on which I had looked back with complacency were omitted, because my visitor informed me the motive was impure. It was, however, with feelings of the most affecting gratification that I read beneath this record, small as it was, the following words, "Whosoever shall give a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

While I gazed on many other similar records, such were the intense feelings which seemed to be awakened within me, that my brain grew dizzy and my eye became dim. I was now awakened from this state by the touch of my supernatural instructor, who pointed me to the volume in which I had read my own terrible history now closed, and bearing a seal, on which with sickening heart I read the inscription, "Reserving until the day of judgment." "And now," said the angel, "my commission is completed. Thou has been permitted what was never granted to mortal before. What thinkest thou of the record? Dost thou not tremble? How many a line which, dying, you could not wish to blot. I see you already shuddering at the thought of the disclosure of this volume at the day of judgment, when an assembled world shall listen to its contents. But if such be the record of one year, what must be the guilt of your whole life. Seek then anew an interest in the blood of Christ, justified by which you shall indeed hear the acquittal, but not to condemnation.—Pray that when the other books are opened your name may be found in the book of life. See also the other book, as yet its page is unrolled. Time is before thee. Seek to improve it. Privileges are before thee, may they prove the gate of heaven. Judgment is before thee, prepare to meet thy God." He turned to depart, and as I seemed to hear the rustling which announced his flight, I awoke. Was it all a dream?

MARY.

### Pastoral Visiting.

There is no relation which men sustain to each other, which gives origin to more important duties, and puts an individual in a position of greater influence, than that of a pastor. The people will be disposed to believe what the pastor tells them, and will be influenced by his example. His chief duty is to watch over the flock, and keep them from errors in doctrine and practice. The only method by which this can be accomplished, is instruction in the doctrines and obligations of religion. This must be given in discourses from the pulpit, and in conversation in private. The object of preaching is to instruct; hence the discourses should be of an instructive nature, in which the truths of our religion ought to be made so plain, that all attentive hearers will understand them, and urged so earnestly, that all may feel the necessity of believing in them. This process of instruction must be kept up in visiting from house to house, and the fruit which this form of labor produces is usually more certain and more abundant than that produced by any other. The influence of the pulpit is much increased by pastoral visiting. People will fill the church of the preacher who visits them, and converses with them in such a way as becomes his office and profession. We have many in the church who can preach eloquently, and from whose sermons much information can be gotten, but there is a great deficiency in good pastors. This deficiency is not a necessary evil. It has its origin in negligence on the part of some of our preachers in cultivating habits of visiting, and in the love of ease. There is real labor in visiting from house to house, and instructing and praying with the people. Social visiting is pleasant to social men, but pastoral visiting is trying to the flesh, and a heavy cross.

Many preachers have the disposition to be good pastors, but they imagine that their efforts in this department of labor are failures, and thus they become discouraged. Many have difficulty in introducing a suitable subject for conver-

sation, and in keeping the minds of the company on the subject. Frequently embarrassment is produced by the perception that the visitor must be the chief and only speaker, and a modest man shrinks from putting himself in such a position. These are obstacles which have to be removed, or crosses which have to be borne patiently.

A very simple method, and a very successful one, in this labor, is to seek the earliest suitable opportunity, after the pastor enters the house, to say to the family, "I have called to have prayers with you." This prepares the way for the exercise of instruction and worship. A portion of Scripture can be read, and explained in a few words, and all join in prayer. Thus a preacher will get the first insight into many passages of Scripture, which will prove to be foundations of able sermons, and thus he will leave the savor of his divine Master behind him. The best definition of Christianity is in these words, "Pure religion, and undefiled before God the Father, is this, to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

### The Tormenting Conscience.

The following anecdote is copied from the "Christian Family Magazine." It is there related by Rev. S. I. Prime, who says that he had the narrative from a man who saw and heard what is stated. If such are the stings of an unenlightened conscience, what will be the gnawing of the "worm that dieth not," and the torments of the "fire that is not quenched!" "If here, in this imperfect state of being, with limited capacities for misery, with half developed sensibilities, poor human nature may thus suffer, what may not the immortal mind endure, when the clay casement shall fall off, and the naked spirit lies under the wrath of Omnipotence; every faculty of that spirit a living nerve, and every breath a flame of fire!"

A few years ago a duel was fought near the city of Washington, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. A distinguished individual challenged his relative, once his friend. The challenged party having the choice of weapons, named muskets, to be loaded with buckshot and slugs, and the distance ten paces; avowing at the same time his intention and desire that both parties should be destroyed. They fought.—The challenger was killed on the spot.—The murderer escaped unhurt? Years afterwards, an acquaintance of mine was spending the winter in Charleston, S. C., and lodged at the same house with this unhappy man. He was requested by the duelist, one evening, to sleep in the same room with him, but he declined, as he was very well accommodated in his own. On his persisting in declining, the duelist confessed to him that he was afraid to sleep alone, and as a friend who usually occupied the room was absent, he would esteem it a great favor if the gentleman would pass the night with him. His kindness being thus demanded, he consented, and retired to rest in the room with this man of fashion and honor, who some years before had stained his hands with the blood of his kinsman. After long tossing on his unquiet pillow, and repeated deep, half-stifled groans, that revealed the inward pangs of the murderer, he sank into slumber, and as he rolled from side to side the name of his victim was often uttered, with broken words that discovered the keen remorse that preyed like fire on his conscience. Suddenly he would start up in his bed, with the terrible impression that the avenger of blood was pursuing him; or hide himself under the covering as if he would escape the burning eye of an angry God, that gleamed in the darkness over him, like lightning from the thunder cloud! For him there was no rest, day or night. Conscience, armed with terrors, lashed him unceasingly, and who could sleep? And this was not the restlessness of disease, the raving of a disordered intellect, nor the anguish of a maniac struggling in his chains! It was a man of intelligence, education, health and affluence, given up to himself—not delivered over to the avenger of blood to be tormented before his time—but left to the power of his own conscience—suffering only what every one may suffer who is abandoned of God!

A letter from Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, of November 11, says:—"A young black woman from Africa, named Pauline Fatime, who for some years was servant in the house of Baron de Muller, has been charged by the Protestant Missionary Society of Basle, to propagate Christianity among the black women in Egypt. It is said that she is the first negro woman to whom such a mission has been intrusted."

If, says Scaliger, I had said sixty years ago that Christ was not born on the 25th of December, I should have been burnt; and now, if a papist were to say so, he would be put into the Inquisition.—*Patristic Evenings.*

### The Habit of Exaggeration.

The subjoined article, by Eliza Cook, shows up truthfully a prevailing fault in the use of language. It grows naturally enough out of the ultraism of the day, and the intense excitement that every body seems to labor under, which completely beggars the vocabulary of strong terms and extravagant figures of speech. If the present rate of exhaustion continue, we shall soon be reduced to the necessity of thinking more calmly and speaking more moderately, or else obliged to invent a new language, consisting entirely of superlatives. This high pressure system has burst the covers of Webster's Quarto, and gone off into undefined space.

"The habit of exaggeration in language is a characteristic in many people, which appears to us to afford a truer index of their general qualities than is ordinarily observed. A great depth in any faculty, or acute intensity of any feeling is seldom possessed by those who invariably use the most imposing words they can find to express their opinions and sentiments. The stereotyped grandiloquence and florid warmth of tone used by them in discussing simple matters, or relating simple incidents, are, to our matter-of-fact organization, little beyond the flourishing of drum and trumpet, which upon close investigation is found to be the issue of sheepskin, brass and common atmosphere. Some people's tongues are eternally emulating the frog in the old fable, and always straining into an ox—a state of verbal inflation alike ridiculous and false. There are those who never experience a moderate and occasional degree of pain, but they speak of it as a 'splitting' headache, and thus, a common cold is mentioned seriously as a most violent influenza; and a week or two of fever is recorded as a 'severe and frightful illness.' The superlative is the reigning mood with them; skim milk becomes Devonshire cream, and small beer Guinness's stout; 'superb,' 'exquisite,' 'wonderful,' 'glorious,' 'horrible,' 'tremendous,' 'delicious,' 'charming,' 'beautiful,' 'terrible,' 'astonishing,' and such extreme adjectives, being on their lips as plentifully as conjunctions, and we often wonder, while gauging the narrow calibre of brain whence the big words issue, how such large furniture could be found in such a small house. Let those people repeat a story or circumstance, and you can hardly detect the original; they see everything through a magnifying glass and kaleidoscope blended. Talk of painting in veritable colors, the foreground and outlines, often given in mere words, beat the Raphaelites by notches; a Dutch garden all tulips and peacocks, or a summer sunset all purple and gold, are soft and unimposing compared to the limning power of one of these fluent sign-painters.

"We once kept account for a lady during a three miles' walk through rather sandy lanes, who declared herself 'half dead' with fatigue every few minutes; and we found that she had died exactly eleven times and a half at the end of the journey, when she swallowed cider and sandwiches in a most vital fashion, considering her multiplied state of demise. We met a cottager's child, which she rushed up to and pronounced to be an 'angelic little cherub'; but our near sighted eyes could only perceive about as average a bread-and-butter-deavouring little biped as ever plagued a mother; then she informed us that the view to the left was 'grandly sublime,' though there was nothing to elicit rapture beyond a broad common, fringed with a plantation, barely relieved in the foreground with a very yellow pond, and still yellow goslings.

"An elderly gentleman amuses us very often, by his description of his only son. The young man, according to his papa's portrayal, is an 'immense genius'—indeed his mind is too much for his body; his abilities are in fact so great, that they do not know what he is fit for; he 'plays divinely,' 'sings exquisitely,' and 'possesses the poet's inspiration in a wonderful degree'; if he lives long enough he will do something very grand; and withal, he is so delicate in constitution that he can hardly 'bear the wind to blow on him.' These are the dotting sir's own words, but we should, in giving a candid opinion of the youth, use less elevated language, and say that he is nothing more than a 'spruce fir,' entered and labelled in his papa's grand conservatory as a cedar of Lebanon; and as for his 'delicate constitution,' it seems to stand pretty well under an unlimited amount of large dissipations and 'small hours.'

### Ministering Spirits.

The re-union of parents and children in heaven, as well as of other earthly friends, is a cheering and delightful thought. And the idea that our departed friends may sometimes be near us, or wait to welcome us on the borders of the spirit-land, is well suited to impress the mind.

A little girl in a family of my acquaintance, a lovely and precious child, lost her mother at an age too early to fix the loved features in her remembrance. She was frail as beautiful; and as the bud of her heart unfolded, it seemed if won by that mother's prayers to turn instinctively heavenward. The sweet, conscientious and prayer-loving child, was the cherished one of the bereaved family. But she faded away early. She would lie on the lap of her friend, who took a mother's kind care of her, and winding one wasted arm around her neck would say, "Now tell me about my mamma!"—And when the oft told tale had been repeated, she would ask, softly, "take me into the parlor; I want to see my mamma." The request was never refused, and the affectionate child would lie for hours, contentedly gazing on her mother's portrait. But—  
"Pale and wan she grew and weakly—  
Beating all her pain so meekly,  
Till to them she still grew dearer,  
As the trial hour grew nearer."

The hour came at last, and weeping neighbors assembled to see the child die. The dew of death was already on the flower, as the life-sun was going down. The little chest heaved faintly—spasmodically.  
"Do you know me, darling?" sobbed close to her the voice that was dearest, but it awoke no answer.

All at once a brightness, as if from the upper world, burst over the child's colorless countenance. The eye-lids flashed open, the lips parted, the wan, cowering hands flew up in the little one's last impulsive effort, and she looked piercingly into the far above.  
"Mother," she cried, with surprise and transport in her tone—and passed with that breath into her mother's bosom.

Said a distinguished divine, who stood by that bed of joyous death:  
"If I never believed in the ministrations of departed ones before, I could not doubt it now."

"VOLTAIRE'S DEATH."—The awful details of Voltaire's death are too well known to need repetition. The following authentic anecdote may be interesting:—"Some years ago, an individual well known and highly respected in the religious world, narrated in my hearing the following incident. In early life, while with a college companion, he was making a tour on the Continent, at Paris his friend was seized with an alarming illness. A physician of great celebrity was speedily summoned, who stated that the case was a critical one, and that much would depend upon a minute attention to his directions. As there was no one at hand upon whom they could place much reliance, he was requested to recommend some confidential and experienced nurse. He mentioned one, but added, 'You may think yourself happy indeed should you be able to secure her services; but she is in so much request among the higher circles here, that there is little chance of finding her disengaged!' The narrator at once ordered his carriage, went to her residence, and much to his satisfaction, found her at home. He briefly stated his errand, and requested her immediate attendance. 'But before I consent to accompany you, permit me, sir,' said she, 'to ask you a single question: 'Is your friend a Christian?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'indeed he is a Christian in the highest sense of the term; a man who lives in the fear of God. But I should like to know the reason of your inquiry?' 'Sir,' she answered, 'I was the nurse that attended Voltaire in his last illness, and for all the wealth of Europe, I would never see another infidel die.'"

"Lord's Damascus."

CHURCH FOR THE CHINESE.—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions have sent out Rev. Wm. Spear as a missionary to the Chinese in California. Mr. S. was formerly a missionary in China, and is supposed to possess unusual qualifications for the purpose. At the latest accounts he had arrived, and had preached to a large audience of emigrants; and so feasible and promising did the enterprise appear, that it was resolved to erect a church for the Chinese in San Francisco. This is a singularly interesting fact, and may be a first step in an important department of the missionary enterprise.

A HINT TO MINISTERS.—Speak earnestly on personal religion to the children of your brethren in the ministry whom you visit. The writer is the son of a clergyman, and remembers yet the impression of words kindly spoken, by his father's visitors, more than twenty years ago. A brother, now an active missionary in a distant State, received his first religious impressions from the conversation of one of these, with whom he was riding to an appointment in the country. As a father, nothing so endears a brother as this expression of regard for the welfare of his children.—Make the trial. The look of gratitude, perhaps the quivering lip and moistened eye, will prove that your interest in the child of faith and prayer is not unappreciated.

### Scenes of the last Judgment.

We have now before us a subject, which, for the magnificence of the scene, the magnitude of the transaction, and the durable effects which it draweth on, stands unrivalled in the annals of human knowledge, and with which the powers of conception cannot be brought to contend. Imagination covers her wing, unable to fetch the compass of the ideal scene. The great white throne descending out of heaven, guarded and begirt with the principalities and powers thereof—the awful presence at whose sight the heavens and the earth flee away, and no place for them is found—the shaking of the mother elements of nature, and the commotion of the hoary deep, to render up their long dissolved dead—the rushing together of quickened men upon all the winds of heaven down to the centre, where the Judge sitteth on his blazing throne—to give form and figure and utterance to the mere circumstantial pomp of such a scene, no imagination availeth. Nor doth the understanding labor less. The arch-angel, with the trump of God, riding sublime in the midst of heaven, and sending thro' the wildest dominion of death and the grave that sharp summons which divideth the solid earth, and rings through the caverns of the hollow deep, piercing the dull cold ear of death and the grave with the knell of their departed reign; the death of death, the sprouting of the grave with vitality, the reign of life, the second birth of living things, the re-union of the body and soul—the one from unconscious sleep, the other from apprehensive and unquiet abode—the congregation of all generations over whom the stream of time hath swept—this outstretches my understanding no less than the material imagery confuses imagination. And when I bring the picture to my heart, its feelings are overwhelmed; when I fancy this quick and conscious frame one instant re-awaked, the next re-invested, the next summoned before the face of the Almighty Judge—now re-begotten, now sifted through every secret corner—my poor soul, possessed with the memory of its misdeeds, submitted to the scorching eye of my Maker—my fate depending upon his lips, my everlasting, changeless fate—I shrink and shiver with mortal apprehension.—And when I fancy the myriads of men all standing thus explored and known, I seem to hear their shiverings like the aspen leaves in the still evening of autumn. Pale fear possesseth every countenance, and blank conviction every quaking heart. They stand like men upon the perilous edge of battle, withholden from speech and pinched for breath through excess of struggling emotions—shame, remorse, moral apprehension, and trembling hope.

"Then the recording angel openeth the book of God's remembrance, and inquiry proceedeth apace. Anon they move quicker than the movement of thought to the right and left, two most innumerable companies. From his awful seat, his countenance clothed with the smile which makes all heaven gay, the Judge pronounceth blessing forever and ever upon the heads of his disciples, and dispenseth to them a kingdom prepared by God from the first of time. To their minds, seized with the tidings of unexpected deliverance, it seemeth as a dream, and they wonder with ecstacy at the unbounded love of their Redeemer. They wonder, and they speak their unworthiness, but they are reassured by the voice of him that changeth not.—Then joy seizeth their whole soul, and assurance of immortal bliss. Their trials are ended, their course is finished, the prize is won, and the crown of eternal life is laid up for them in store; and they hasten to inherit the fullness of joy and pleasures for evermore, which are at the right hand of God. Again, the Judge lifteth up his voice, his countenance clothed in that frown which dindelith hell, and he pronounceth eternal perdition with the devil and his angels, upon the wretched people who despised and rejected him on earth. They re-monstrate, but remonstrance is vain. It is finished with hope, it is finished with mercy; justice hath begun her terrible reign, to endure forever. Then arise from myriads to myriads, the groans and shrieks and throes of despair; they invoke every mother element of nature to consume their being back to her dark womb; they call upon the rocks to crush them, and the hills to cover them from the terrible presence of the Lord and from his consuming wrath. Such episodes of melting tenderness there will be at this final parting of men! such eternal farewells! but, ah! the word farewell hath forgotten its meaning, and wishes of welfare now are in vain. A new order of things hath commenced; the age of necessity hath begun his reign; all change is forever sealed.

This mighty crisis in the history of the human race, this catastrophe of evil and consummation of good, fortunately it is not our province to clothe with living imagery, else our faculties would misgird and fail. rev. EDW. TRING.

### Interesting Discoveries in Persia.

A mixed commission which embraces England, Russia, and Persia, is now engaged in establishing the boundary line between Persia and Turkey, about which there has long been difficulties. Col. Williams, well known to many Americans, and a man of character and talent, is the English commissioner, and on the authority of a scientific American, writing from Persia, the *Boston Chronicle* relates the following:

"In the prosecution of this work, the commissioners have come upon the remains of the ancient palace Shushan, mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daniel, together with the tomb of Daniel the Prophet. The locality answered to the received tradition of its position, and the internal evidence, arising from its correspondence with the description of the palace recorded in sacred history, amounts almost to demonstration. The reader can turn to Esther, chap. I. v. 6, there he will read of a "pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble in that place." That pavement still exists, and, as described by Colonel Williams, corresponds to the description given thus in the sacred history. And in the marble columns, dilapidated ruins, the sculpture and the remaining marks of greatness and glory that are scattered around, the commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman.

Not far from the palace stands a tomb; on it is sculptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him. No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the Lion's den. The commissioners have with them an able corps of engineers and scientific men, and most interesting discoveries may be expected. The Persian arrowheads are found upon the palace and the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as those placed upon the toilet table of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement which bear out the statement of the Bible. Thus twenty-five hundred years after the historians of Esther and Daniel made their records, their histories are verified by the peaceful movements of the nations of our day.

### The Joys of Self-will.

"There is no joy in life but in doing just what one pleases," said Conrad.—"I don't think so," was the wise answer of his friend Albert. "We shall see," said Conrad. "Now, here is a bitter cold morning; so, as I do not like to be cold, I shall not stir out of the house, but have a fine, roaring fire all day, and some clever, witty book to amuse me." Saying this, Conrad slipped on a loose, but warm dressing-gown, poked up the fire, and hung his hat and stick upon the peg behind him. "No cold walking in the mire, no plague of dressing for me! Here I am snug, and sure of being well and free from aches and ailments." Albert laughed to see him so selfish and so foolish, and left him. Young Albert was active and willing to serve and oblige; so, when he quitted his churlish friend, he walked to see his sick uncle, and to carry him some game he had killed very early in the morning. His uncle was much cheered by this visit and his chat; and whilst he was with him, he wrote some letters, and did many other little matters for his uncle. They dined upon the game, and his uncle said the pheasant Albert brought was the first meat he had tasted for a long while. After dinner, Albert, leaving his uncle better for the visit, went to his father's farm to give some orders, and took home good accounts of all that was going on there.—He then went into his own chamber, and had two hours of close reading of a book his father wished him to study. By this time tea was ready; and his mother and the little ones was always glad when Albert joined the tea-table, he was so merry, and so handy, and so sunny. When tea was over, he took a lesson upon the flute, and, with the help of his master, they had some good music. At nine at night, Albert jumped up, and said, "I will just run down the street and peep at my happy friend Conrad." When he reached his room the door was locked; so he peeped in at the key-hole, and there he saw the happy Conrad in a fit of rage and shame. His book had been dashed on the floor, and there it lay, a cup and a bottle of physic stood on the table near him, and he was holding his head, as if it ached very much. The servant said Conrad had been very cold all day for want of exercise, and he had been sick for want of air. "Poor fellow!" cried Albert. "So much for the joys of the selfish and the idle!"

Some of the Canadian papers are taking ground against the influx of negroes into the Province, viewing it as a present injury to their property, and their social progress, and much future trouble. A BAKER.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS!!!

And can you 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 copy, and our ministering brethren would devote a portion of their time, which they would surely 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, to say nothing 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 us the money, shall have twenty-five dollars worth such books at Publishers prices as he may select, or the money at his discretion.
2. Any brother who will procure forty, as above, shall be entitled to a premium in books at his own selection, to the amount of twenty 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, as above, shall have a premium in books or money to the amount of ten dollars.
Now, brethren, are not these liberal offers? Will you not afford us the pleasure of bestowing many of these premiums, during this year? If the books should be preferred, we will send them to the nearest accessible point indicated by the broker.
To each of the foregoing premiums, we will add the subscription of our paper for one year.

The Pulpit.

Must stand acknowledged, while the world shall stand.
The most important and effectual guard.
Support, and ornament, of virtue's cause.
So sang the sweet, plaintive, melancholy COWPER, whose unpretending genius will glow with increasing lustre, every succeeding generation, while true merit shall meet its appropriate award. And well he knew whereof he affirmed. Never did his muse indulge to truer sentiment.
Perhaps it will not be an unacceptable service, if we attempt to show the influence of this divinely appointed agency, in the formation and perpetuity of our national character. Of course we shall not attempt in one short article to exhibit this subject in all its aspects and bearings. This was a task which our brethren could not fulfill short of many well filled volumes.

There are in the United States, according to the most accurate information that can be obtained, about thirty-six thousand pulpits in the various religious denominations. The average attendance upon the ministrations of each cannot be less than from three to four hundred. This brings about eleven millions of our population steadily under the influence of a preached gospel. This estimate does not include the labors of the thousands of Missionaries who are preaching to the destitute in various parts of the country, at private houses, under arbores, &c. These added to the foregoing, would give us a religiously instructed population from the pulpit, not much short of fifteen millions.
Such are the facts in the case. Now, what are the effects of all this? To say that the immense aggregate of learning, and eloquence, and pious fervour and zeal, which the American Pulpit embraces, and the rich treasures of which are brought to bear directly every Sabbath upon more than one-half of the entire population of our country, is producing an inconsiderable impression upon our national character, betrays either a moral obliquity the most criminal, or an ignorance the most wilful and unpardonable.

The human mind is so constituted, that every circumstance in which it is placed, and every idea which it apprehends, leave their distinct and appropriate impression upon it. No man can enter any circle of human society, virtuous or vicious, and come out the same man. He brings out an unaffected dagger-reciprocity of its moral impression does not depend at all upon his volition. He may choose not to submit himself to such and such influences, and stay away. But he cannot choose what impression shall be made upon his mind, by direct contact. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," by an essential law of our nature; the converse of this is equally true, by the same law.

Now, with this promised law of our nature before us, can any man doubt the effect of the thirty-six thousand pulpits in the United States, upon ten or twelve millions of persons each Sabbath as an audience? Can any man doubt, that such a weekly national banquet for the intellectual and moral nutriment of the great Commonwealth, sends through all its veins and arteries a most healthful vitality? The mass of thought thus thrown broadcast among such vast multitudes, re-producing itself with more or less of accuracy and power upon every single hearer, covering the whole ground of human responsibility, to God and man, and reaching the extremities of the land "from Dan even to Berseba," invests the pulpit with a moral pre-eminence infinitely superior to all other agencies now employed to develop the mind, improve the heart, and to give stability and success to all the professional and practical pursuits of the American people. The intelligence were the palladium of our great Washington Republic. And a greater than

Washington has said, that "righteousness exulteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." But if the very pillars of our great national superstructure, the pride of every true patriot, and the wonder of the world, rest upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, where is the guarantee that its stately bulwarks and towers and massive walls will not fall, and bury in their ruins the last hope of down-trodden humanity? What shall give strength and persistency to the basis of this sacred temple? We answer, without the least hesitation, and with a firm conviction that it is incontrovertible, it is the PULPIT. No class of men have such intimate connection with what the renowned Jackson called "the bone and sinew of the country," as ministers of the Gospel. To the highest and holiest interests of man, they have consecrated their lives, their talents, their all. Their ministrations are adapted to the various forms of vice and crime which abound in each locality. It is their business to restore the wanderer to the paths of rectitude—to establish and confirm the wavering in every good word and work—to impress the rising generation with correct views of moral obligation—to inculcate the most lofty conceptions of public and private morality—to bring the mind in contact with the highest motives to righteousness which the universe can furnish—to guard with sleepless vigilance every post of danger—to administer consolation to the wounded and crushed spirit—to visit the sick, the widow, and the orphan—to beseech the wayward and incorrigible to cease to do evil and learn to do well—to detect and expose every form of vice and error that would draw men in perdition—to explain and enforce the Divine law in all its adaptations to the varied relations of life—to point the awakened sinner to the "Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world"—to warn every man, and beseech every man, that he may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus"—and finally, to enforce all this by living himself a blameless life before all men. We repeat the enquiry, can any man doubt the influence of all this in supplying stability and permanency to our happy form of Government? No, no. The thirty-six thousand pulpits in the United States, are the very pedestals which sustain the temple of American liberty. Destroy these, and all the legislation of the Union, State and National, could not preserve that noble structure from utter demolition. The mighty rush of unbridled passion, vice and crime, held only in check by this commanding agency, would scatter it in fragments to the four winds, and not leave one stone upon another to commemorate the virtue, wisdom and patriotism of its founders.

It would be quite appropriate for us here to notice the Divine power, which accompanies this agency, to give it success. But we have only time and space to suggest it to the reader. The emphatic declaration of the Divine Being is, "My word shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and shall prosper in the thing wherunto I send it." In addition to the mere abstract force of truth, there is superadded a Divine power, which renders its success inevitable. So that we are borne out in the declaration, that the minister of the Gospel in the sacred desk, proclaiming the "unspeakable riches of Christ," is God's ambassador to man, acting under His authority, and speaking in His name and power. It is His business to plant and water—it is God's prerogative to give the increase. He preaches that Gospel which is declared by the Apostle Paul to be "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believes." Have we claimed too much for the PULPIT?

Ought Christians to traffic in Ardent Spirits?

We take from the columns of the Christian Index Bro. J. E. Dawson's interesting communication on the above subject: we do so, because we wish the attention of all churches throughout the land awakened particularly to this important question. It is a melancholy truth that many of the members, especially of our city churches, deal in some way in the buying and selling of ardent spirits and justify their conduct upon the ground of policy and self-interest. We do not now allude to the small traffic in the article; dealing out the poison by the pint or the quart, filling his neighbor's bottle, and sending him reeling home to his destitute and heart-broken family. Oh no, we presume that none of our churches in this day of moral light would retain in their fellowship one of their members thus sinning against God and man. The retail traffic, the small grog-shops, where only a few bottles, or perhaps casks of rum and whiskey are kept in store, and the fiery liquid doled out in daily portions to the unfortunate inebriate, are considered too low and disreputable for a Christian to be engaged in, and are therefore frowned upon and condemned by all our churches in fair standing. This is right, brethren; no man who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth is worthy a place in Christ's visible church. But this step, right and proper as it is, falls very far short of the great question now before us.—We have known many brethren, and useful brethren too, engaged in a large grocery trade, who would scorn to keep a liquor shop, and who would be the first to cut off from their fellowship any member who would deal out the puts and quarts, and receive the hard-earned dimes of the poor, stultified inebriate. Yet these same brethren have contended with us, that in order to accommodate the large planters, and secure the custom of the wealth of the country they were obliged to have their large cellars, and keep a few hundred barrels of the choicest wines, and good old French Brandy. When their customers laid in a large bill of sugar and coffee and other provisions, they were sure (many of them) to want a few gallons of the best article of wine and brandy, and it they could not get everything at their establishment they would leave and buy elsewhere. And thus it is that many an influential member of the church lends his influence to the enemy of mankind, and from what he conceives a necessity, aids the wicked one in deluging the land with deadly poison. But there is another class that forms a large and respectable portion of many of our city churches. We mean the commission merchant. He is considered above reproach,

high minded, respectable, and in the broad dealer to wealth and honor. He regards the little dealer in liquor as totally unworthy his companionship in the church or out of it. He thinks the question does not admit of argument, and boldly affirms that the retailer of ardent spirits should at once be excommunicated. But perhaps this brother is doing business in Mobile or New-Orleans, and he receives an order from a house in Savannah or Charleston to purchase for them 20 hogsheads of sugar, a hundred sacks of coffee, and two hundred barrels of rectified whiskey. Now the brother's reasoning wits are set to work, in the same manner that the smaller grocery merchant seeks for substitutes, or the poor, little grog-shop keeper way down yonder, pleads his dependant wife and children as his excuse. The house in Savannah giving the order is a very wealthy firm; it is all important that I secure their patronage, and if I refuse to buy the whiskey for them, I thereby offend them; they withdraw their support from me and I am ruined. And besides, I do not use the liquor in any way myself, I only buy it on the large scale for others. I give it to no drunkard; and only do what other large commission houses do, charge my percent for buying and receiving, and slip it out in cargoes from one port to another. Ah, my brother, what miserable, flimsy reasoning are you guilty of; how the tempter has warped your better judgment, seared your conscience and hardened your heart. "You say you don't give the poison to any drunkard; you only buy by the wholesale for others; you only receive and ship it from one port to another, and thus pursue a necessary and legitimate business. Is it not through your agency that all the little merchants, and groceries throughout the land are constantly supplied! As well might the fountain head of the Mississippi say that it has nothing to do in forming that mighty stream of waters. As well might Napoleon have said that he had nothing to do with the destruction at Waterloo. Why, my dear brother, you are the fountain head, the perennial spring, gathering and accumulating the mighty reservoir that is pouring its burning streams over our country. You are one of the great commanders in chief, setting in motion the deadly engines, and fatal batteries that sweep down whole ranks of our citizens. Do not, then, any longer deceive yourself; let the voice of conscience speak, and if scarce you must for business, rather starve than lend yourself in any way to this desolating evil. Come brethren of the churches, we call upon you to awake in all the strength of your moral power; read Bro. Dawson's communication, and send in to our columns your feelings and opinions upon the question. "Can Christian churches remain in their fellowship those who engage in the traffic of ardent spirits?"

East Alabama Female College.

It is a pleasing task to mark the progress of the great educational movements of our country. Parents and Guardians are beginning to conclude that other questions are necessary to be answered beside, "What shall we eat? What shall we drink? Wherewithal shall we be clothed?" Mind is beginning to assert its supremacy, and the conviction is rapidly fastening itself upon the public attention, that all that is really noble and dignified in the species, is to be found in our rational immortal nature; and that the proper culture and development of this, is our highest duty, as well as our highest interest. The extent to which the claims of religion are incorporating themselves into these movements, is the most important feature which they have assumed. It is thus that the vast concerns of eternity become associated with the earliest dawn of reason in the youthful mind. Impressions of the supreme concerns thus early made, cannot but impart a most healthful influence to the whole subsequent career.

But we did not intend to generalize. We simply intended to say, that the institution the name of which stands at the head of this article, is answering fully the wishes of its founders and friends. It has just closed its first year, and the results are most gratifying. The Catalogue just published, and which is now before us, shows an attendance of one hundred and twenty during the first year of its existence. And when it is considered that it was preceded by no preparatory school—that a regular College course of high order was adopted the first day on which it was opened—that a full faculty entered upon the discharge of their duties at once—it strikes us that its success is unparalleled.

The Spring Term opened on last Monday, with about 120 pupils. Others are coming in almost every day; so that it is not improbable that in a few weeks the number will be increased to 150. The faculty now consists of nine—and when we say they are as able a corps of teachers as any similar institution possesses, we only record the deliberate conviction of all competent judges who have tested their qualifications. Indeed the Board of Trustees determined in the outset, to consecrate the best teaching talent of the country to the interests of the College, wherever found, that could be procured.

It was no part of the intention of the founders of this College, to rival any institution of the kind, north, south, east or west. They set out to build a College, properly so called, to meet the wants of a large, intelligent population in East Alabama. They believed women to be rational creatures, out of which schools could be made, if proper facilities were furnished; that a course of solid instruction was as necessary to qualify them for the duties of life, as it was for the other sex; and that other things being equal, females could make as rapid proficiency in all the branches of a Collegiate education, as males. And thus far, the experiment has vindicated the theory.

If parents wish their daughters, by some process of *legentiam*, run through a course of training, that sets the tongue wagging like a parrot's, imparts a profusion of accomplishments, that will grace the parlor and the ball-room, give grace and activity to the heels instead of the head,—why, we only say, don't bring them here. Study they must, if they come. There is not a ravine bridged, nor a mountain tunneled, in the whole rugged course they will have to travel.

Rev. H. H. Tucker, A. M.—This gentleman has resigned the Presidency of the Mary Washington Female College, at Poutote, Miss., and has been succeeded by the Rev. I. C. KERRY. Mr. Tucker is a preacher of rare talents, and designs, we understand, devoting himself to that sacred calling. We have had the pleasure, within the last few weeks, of listening to several of his sermons, with which we have been peculiarly delighted. We trust that some Church will speedily secure his services as Pastor. Such men ought not to be idle a single day.

We understand, also, that the College is in quite a flourishing condition under the able management of its new President. Brother Keeney is extensively known in Alabama, as well as Mississippi, as an able minister, ripe scholar, and one of the best of men.

The Rev. MORGAN J. RICE, D. D., Pastor of the first Baptist Church in Williamsburg, N. Y., expired at his residence in that city, on the 15th of January ult., in the 59th year of his age, after an illness of several weeks. Dr. Rice had been Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society; and was, at the time of his death, Recording Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and also of the Board of American Baptist Missionary Union.

It is estimated that the trade of Japan will be worth to this country, if she opens her ports, not less than \$200,000,000 annually.—This is more than the entire value of the exports of the United States to Great Britain.

NORTON'S LEGAL REGISTER FOR 1852.—The publisher has kindly sent us a copy of the above work. The contents are—An Almanac for 1853—Howard College Library—Yale College Library—Brown University Library—Worcester Antiquarian Library—New York State Library—Redwood Library—List of Libraries in the United States—Smithsonian Institution—List of Publishers—List of American Publications, for 1852—List of English Publications, for 1852. It is a most valuable reading man's directory. For 25 cts. the work will be sent to any address, prepaid. Address Charles B. Norton, 71 Chambers st., N. Y.

Kossuth's mother died in Belgium on the 28th Dec. The Belgian Government refused him permission to visit her.

A Bill has been introduced in Congress so to change the present law in regard to Presidential elections, as to allow each Congressional District to choose its own elector.

The late Amos Lawrence has left in his will, a legacy of \$35,000 to Mrs. Pierce, wife of the President elect. She is a relative of the family.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the South-Western Baptist.]
New Orleans—No. III.

In estimating the success of past efforts to establish the Baptist cause in New Orleans, we must remember the difficulties of beginning all enterprises of this kind, peculiarly great in the present case—from the widely different origin, experience, and prejudices of the brethren;—that grievously insufficient means and facilities were placed at the command of the church;—that, nevertheless, the present movement—of the ultimate success of which the writer is sanguine—has had its origin in what was then done;—and that the labors dispensed by such men as Holman and Hinton, though their results are not fully apparent to us, are never in vain.

In regard to the probabilities of success, we are to consider that our Presbyterian and Methodist brethren have succeeded; and that Baptist views, when adequately, earnestly and perseveringly represented, have never yet failed to gain a foothold. I say Baptist views, not that I regard the extension of a denomination, as such, any thing—I have long felt that religion is far too solemn a matter to be trifled with in this way—but because I most sincerely regard them as nearer the truth than others. It is humbling to think how greatly God has blessed us as a denomination, even amid the neglect of system, of concert and of effort! But why appeal to these palpable facts? "We walk by faith, not by sight." God has promised to be with his faithful servants always; and his word shall accomplish his purpose.

In regard to facilities, we must have eligible and commodious places of worship—otherwise the people who attend divine services will go where such are to be found. It is vain to think of hearers in such a place, if the preacher must occupy a shanty, in some obscure and unknown ally. We may complain of this, but it will do no good. Murmur as we will, we at last have to take this world as it is—not as it ought to be. This will involve expense, but when the facts are sufficiently considered, and our hearts begin to grow warm for the salvation of souls, I trust we shall disregard it. A ministry—deeply pious; having counted the cost of exposure to disease and the probability of an early grave; of incurring the impatience and criticisms of their brethren, and laboring on through evil as well as good report; impelled by the love of souls and looking for their reward in Heaven; of ability to command the respect of church and community; and who shall go there to spend and be spent for the cause—will undoubtedly, sooner or later, meet the divine blessing. Finally, let the friends of Christ on the spot, feel themselves called upon for a great, earnest, and unflinching effort of labor and prayer, as in the providence of God, placed chief in the enterprise.

So I close. These humble papers have been prepared, not because the writer regarded himself specially fitted to enlighten the churches in regard to their duty to New Orleans and the Great West, but because of a long and deeply-felt concern on the subject, and with the

hope of adding something to the widespread interest now happily beginning to prevail in relation to the "New Orleans Mission."

[For the South-Western Baptist.]
Social Scenery—Playing Cards.

As I was, a short time since, pleasantly passing a few hours at a social gathering, my attention was arrested by hearing a lucky remark—"Why we are all members of the church—every one of us." What had occasioned the remark—was it some solemn warning which elicited this reply in a tone of congratulation—had some "shadow cast before," of approaching calamity, caused the remark which seemed to imply that all were within the ark of safety—all secure?—Far otherwise—a small company had gathered around a card table—the cards were being prepared, and some argument was wanting to induce one more to join in the game. Supposing that conscientious scruples were keeping back the individual, whose company was desired, the remark alluded to was made, referring to those already seated for the game. And what an argument was that? "We are all members of the church." Cannot you trust your feet where they dare lead the way—cannot you trifle with your soul's immortal welfare, when you see Christ's chosen ones sporting with their destinies? And if it is no sin, surely you can play the game as amusing, life is short. Why not pass down its stream "swiftly flowing," with as thoughtless a disposition, and cheerful companionship, as is permitted us in this too often gloomy world. The argument, sweetened by woman's smiles, which has flavored, irresistibly, many a forbidden morsel to human taste, was effectual. The game was played, and conscience during its progress, as often and again in life does the sweet voice of the guardian angel, which would warn us of evil, became silenced by the merry hum of pleasure. The cards were thrown aside as the clock tolled the holy hour of midnight. Gabriel arose toward the mansions of God, mournfully to tell how that company had closed the day, to record on the already fearful debtor side of their account those mispent hours.—And believe me, angels wept as they saw thus closed up, another page in the daily register of the lives of these members of the church.

ADVISED.
For the South-Western Baptist.
Early Marriages.

In our country where the avenues to wealth are so numerous it is common for young persons to marry with little or no means to support them. Our laws require a subdivision of property among all the children, and this so reduces even a large estate, that the patrimony of each is small. Seldom, very seldom does it happen, that the new married pair depend on the income of their property which they inherit for their maintenance. In their industry, energy and talents they place their main reliance. The husband has some occupation to which he trusts for ample means to supply his wants. He is a lawyer or physician, and his practice will soon be abundant to meet all the demands on his purse. He is a mechanic or a merchant and his profits will more than support his family.—He is a teacher or an office-holder, and his salary will not only equal his expenditures but enable him to lay by something to accumulate. The bright hopes of the young couple form a picture of the future on which there is no dark shade to awaken despondency or gloom.
To many, very many this future will be realized. Industry can do wonders, Enterprise, boldness, sagacity will ensure success. If misfortune shall come, its losses can be repaired and a new career entered upon. If the gains shall be less than were anticipated, the day of their future triumph is only postponed. The elastic energy and persevering industry of the husband, encouraged by the prospect of making his home comfortable, will be crowned with ultimate success.

There is one chance however, which is not often thought of, that may blast their fair visions. The young do not remember they may die and leave their families unprotected for. So unwelcome a thought comes not in their minds. It is too sad and unpleasant to be cherished. The destruction of all their hopes is cheerless indeed. Sooner, by far, would they anticipate that their happiness should be eternal. But this calamity may come. If we look around among our acquaintances we see many a young widow, many a family of orphan children, who have a hard uphill struggle through the world, because the husband or the parent has been called to an early grave. No art or skill can avert this calamity if an all-wise Providence shall see proper to send it. But modern philanthropy has found a remedy against the poverty and want of the bereaved family, and it becomes every young man to secure its advantages to the wife who has left her father's house and united her fortunes with his. This remedy consists in laying by a small portion of his income, and investing it in a policy of Insurance on his life, by which the Insurance Company engage to provide a handsome sum for the surviving family. To the young in vigorous health, the chance of death seems so small, that they feel disposed to run the risk. But when the merchant sends his goods by a strong and noble ship, he wisely insures against the dangers of the deep. So ought the young wife and family be secured against the risk of death even tho' it be small. Of the husbands, annual savings a large portion may be used, in extending his business, in improving his homestead,

in purchasing lands and servants, or in making some productive investment which will enlarge his estate and secure something for old age. But let a small portion be laid aside for the noble and sacred object of providing for his surviving family, lest he should be called away before his plans of accumulation shall be completed. If death should come soon, they will obtain the amount insured in a time of need; if it should be far off, they would still obtain it. Twenty or twenty-five dollars per annum will secure a thousand to the surviving family. A hundred or a hundred and fifty will secure five thousand. The sum to be received by the widow will be thirty or fifty or a hundred times larger than the annual payment, according to the age of the husband and the period for which the insurance is wanted.

Every cent paid in to the Insurance Company will be returned and a larger or a smaller sum for interest on the annual payments. Even if the insured should live to three score years and ten the amount of his payments would be less than the sum his family would receive.
Such an investment will render home more happy, for the future is safe. If the husband's life is spared he has no fears, for his success is certain. If in the unknown dispensations of Providence any accident should befall him, his home would not be visited with want, his property sacrificed, or his family left destitute.
M.
JANUARY 27th 1853.
To the Editors of the S. W. Baptist:
Dear Brethren:—In my late visit to Mobile, I had paid to me the following sums for the Bible cause:
T. P. Miller, \$50, to be applied in connexion with Foreign Missions; C. Barnes, \$10, to be equally divided for Home and Foreign circulation; J. L. Bliss, \$10, for Home distribution; U. B. W. Smith, \$10; G. Goode, \$10; John Cantel, \$5; Mrs. D. Palmer fifty cents; L. W. Lawler, \$5; R. A. Walker, \$5; and Mrs. Dale, \$1.
I wish you to do me the favor to keep the following notice of my appointments to form Associational Bible Societies in your paper.
Cousa River, Saturday before the second Lord's day in February next, with the Talladega Church, Talladega county.
Liberty, East, Saturday before the third Lord's day, with the County Line Church, Chambers county.
Tuskegee, with the Church in Tuskegee, the fourth.
Alabama Association, the Saturday before the first Sunday in March.
Pine Barren, with the Alleton Church Saturday before the second Sunday.
Bethlehem, with the Bethlehem Church Saturday before the fourth Lord's day.
Calawaha, with the Silonta Church, Marion, the Saturday before the first Sunday in April.
Little Bigby, with Jones' Creek Church, the Saturday before the first Sunday in May.
Choctaw Association, with Walnut Creek Church, Saturday before the second Sunday.
Bethel Association, with Spring Hill Church, the Saturday before the third Sunday.
I hope all the Pastors of Churches in the above Associations, will form in each of their Churches, Branch Societies, to be represented at the formation of the Associational Society. And further, that in Associations not yet named, the work will be commenced, as I shall if the Lord will extend my visits, go into all in due time.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
[For the South-Western Baptist.]
"Montgomery."
What has become of that Correspondent? He promised us that his articles on "Our Literary Character" were to "be continued." His first article was good; but it was only preface. A preface without a book is odd; and so a preface number without a series is equally singular. Moreover the whole piece was apologetic; showing why our literary character was not a good one, or why we have none at all. Nevertheless it was a good and truthful apology. I hope he will take up "Campbell's Poems" again, be inspired with his theme, and if we have any literary character point it out. I am half inclined to the opinion that we have none; but if we have I would like to see it.
ARCHIEPES.
LORD ABERDEEN.—One thing is very noteworthy in connection with the election of Aberdeen to the premiership of the British Ministry. He is the first Prime Minister who has not been a member of the church of England, since the expulsion of James II. from the throne, and restoration of Protestant ascendancy by the revolution of 1688. His lordship professes the faith of his forefathers and is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Scotland.
ANECDOTE OF OLIVER CROMWELL.—Cromwell was a staunch Puritan, and could not brook the least approach of Popery. "What are these?" he once inquired, as he saw a dozen silver statues in the niches of a chapel. "The twelve apostles," replied the trembling dean.—"Take them down," he replied, "and coin them into money, so that, like their master they may go about doing good."
EVILS OF SMOKING.—A leading medical practitioner at Brighton, England, has lately given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis, produced by smoking, which came under his own knowledge, within the last six months.

[From the Christian Index.]
Ought Christians to traffic in Ardent Spirits?

Can Christian churches consistently give their influence to the traffic by retaining in fellowship those who do engage in it?
It is quite time that Christians and churches should turn their attention, prayerfully to these, and kindred questions. Making full allowance for the opinions which have prevailed, it deserves to be considered, whether the sun has not too far risen to permit Christians to remain even in twilight. Social and political communities are taking the lead of the churches on a great moral question. Indeed, an evil of incalculable magnitude is now tolerated by all the Christian denominations in the country.
Is not the dignity, to say nothing of the purity of Christianity, immensely lowered by this compromise?
I do not now intend to discuss these questions; public opinion is too well informed as to the evils of intemperance, and the instrumentalities on which it mainly depends, to require enlightenment. The astonishment is, that churches have given countenance to the instrumentalities so long. The world demands, and has a right to expect a purer morality of the church.

In relation to no other popular vice, would the churches indulge or be countenanced by the community in indulging so loose a discipline. Did the same questions affect gambling houses, or houses of ill fame, there would not be a moment's hesitation; and yet no sane man can doubt as to the comparative influence of these, upon the virtue, intelligence and prosperity of the country. Certain it is, that the Bible puts them all in the same category.
The truth is, the trade receives a large part of its scanty respectability from the countenance given to it by those who admit its pernicious influence if not sinfulness.
Those who justify the trade, are mainly those whose interest is their morality, or whose appetites are their laws.
Let the churches elevate the standard, not by meddling with political questions, but by the adoption and enforcement of a wholesome discipline—let this be done patiently and affectionately, but firmly. Let there be a concentration of the moral sentiment of the country—let all good men so direct their influence, as to sustain the cause of sobriety and virtue—let the line be distinctly drawn, and let all who love the Lord Jesus, and truth, and righteousness, take their proper position, and my word for it, you strike intemperance a blow which it has never felt; you put in motion an influence which will do more to correct public opinion and purify the churches than fifty Maine laws. I appeal to every Christian Editor to take a stand upon this subject. I appeal to every church of every denomination, practically to discontinue this evil. It may require time and prudent forbearance in the execution of such a principle; but that the time has come when the churches ought to vindicate themselves, and wipe from their escutcheons the odium which has too long and too justly attached to them, cannot be doubted. My object in this communication is to call attention to this subject, and, if possible, to develop public sentiment, especially the opinions of our pastors and churches in relation to it. I should be glad to see one column of your paper appropriated to the record of short communications from churches or individuals upon this subject, and I venture to say that no column would be more eagerly read.

It is said that the evil is to be corrected by moral influence, if corrected at all, not by legislation. Here then is a motion to concentrate a strictly moral influence, and I shall wait with profound interest to see if there is one church or one man to second the motion. I ask again, ought Christian churches to give their countenance to a traffic, the tendencies of which, to say no more, are notoriously immoral?
J. E. DAWSON.

"NEVER SAY DIE; NEVER DESPAIR."
---No, never! Every cloud has a silver lining, and to every night, however long or dark, there shall yet come a golden morning. Your noblest powers are never developed in prosperity. Any bark may glide in smooth water with a favorable gale; but that is a brave and skilful oarsman who rows up stream against the current, with adverse winds, and no cheering voice to wish him "God speed." Keep your head above the waves, let neither sullen despair, or weak vacillation, drag you under. Heed not the poisoned arrow of sneering treachery, that whizzes past you from the shore. Judas sold himself when he sold his master; and for him there dawned no resurrection morning! "His glorious to battle on with a brave heart, while covering passanimity turns trembling back. Dream not of the word "surrender." When one frail human reed after another breaks, or bends beneath you—lean on the "Rock of Ages." The Great Architect passes you through the Furnace to purify. The fire may scorch, but it shall never consume you. He will yet label you "Fine Gold." The narrow path may be thorny to your tender feet; but the "promised land" lies beyond! the clusters of Hope may be seen with the eye of faith; your hand shall yet grasp them; your eyes reveal, from the mountain top, over the green pastures and still waters of peace. You shall yet unbuckle your dusty armor, while soft breezes shall fan your victor temples.—Nil desperandum.—Fanny Fern.
The officers of the Australian army have recently been forbidden to write articles for any public journal, under the pain of imprisonment of not more than three months.
LORD NELSON was the eighteenth in descent from King Edward I., and the Duke of Wellington was descended from the same monarch.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP BLACK WARRIOR.

LATE FROM HAVANA. The steamer Black Warrior has arrived at this port in five days from Havana. She had a fine passage. The small box has entirely disappeared from Havana.

MOBILE, February 2. The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this port in five days from Havana. She had a fine passage. The small box has entirely disappeared from Havana.

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verse their troops, and instead of singing of Old January wrapped well in many ways to keep the cold away, they sing in the language of an Australian bard—

When Her Decembar's salty breeze Scourge stia a leaf on yonder trees.

Soils, streams, vegetables and animals are equally puzzling in Australia. The richest soils are often found on the tops of the hills. The valleys are cold, the hill tops warm. Rivers flow from the neighborhood of the coast into the interior, where they become lost. Trees do not shed their leaves, but only their bark; and most of them in Australia afford no shade. The cherries grow with their stonons outside. The birds do not sing, the dogs do not bark, the bees do not sting, the flowers do not smell. The mole (amphoryneus) is a fish, and the kangaroo carries its young in a nest attached to its body. Australian swans are black, and Australian eagles are white. Cuckoos coo in the night, the owl hoots in the day time, and the Australian jackass is a bird! But above all things the working people in Australia are not poor! that is perhaps the most crowning and satisfactory contrary of all.—English paper.

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.—The New York Evening Post has succeeded in bringing to light some letters from our diplomatic corps which we can but think will be of great utility, in view of the many vacancies which it is expected will occur within the next six months.

These letters are in answer to a circular letter addressed by Mr. Webster to all the members of our diplomatic corps abroad, requesting them to transmit to the department a specific account of the expenses incident to their residence in which they are respectively commissioned.—The purpose of the inquiry was to ascertain whether the salaries required to be changed in any way, or graduated according to a different scale from the present.

The diplomats, with great unanimity, testify that it is impossible for them to maintain a reciprocal social intercourse with the government where they are located, upon their present salaries, all or nearly all, being compelled to draw upon their own fortunes for the means wherewith to uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence is "decidedly of the opinion that the present salary is inadequate for the English legation," and adds that the expenses growing out of the position require in his judgment, an annual salary of \$20,000. His own expenses have far exceeded that amount.

Mr. Rives, at Paris, writes that the four items of horse rent, carriage hire, fuel, and ordinary subsistence form an aggregate amount exceeding the annual salary allowed to a minister of the United States. With a "decent regard for the position," a minister cannot reside in Paris for \$12,000.

Mr. Niel Brown, living in Germany at St. Petersburg, has spent \$6,000 the first year, and if his family were with him the salary he received would not be sufficient. He thinks the salary should be increased to \$12,000. He also says the Secretary of Legation has not a sufficient salary.

Mr. Folsom, residing at the Hague, estimates his yearly expenses at \$13,470 86.

Mr. Barringer says that his living is expensive at Madrid. He reckons his disbursements, not including personal expenses, at \$3,548, after an original outlay of \$12,200.

Mr. McCurdy, at Vienna, has lived in a boarding house, and estimates that living in Vienna is as dear as in London or Paris. Mr. Schwartz, United States Consul, estimates the necessary expenses of a charge at Vienna at \$6,682.

Mr. Barnard, at Berlin, found himself on the 9th of December, 1851, \$2,500 beyond his salary.

BOSTON, Jan. 11. The funeral services of the son of Gen. Pierce took place at the house of Mr. Aiken, of Amherst.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. The Ericsson ship went over her second trial trip this morning, and returned about two o'clock. She made about nine miles an hour against the tide. The success of the enterprise is considered complete.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8. Private letters from the coast of Africa, state that the British government are about to withdraw their naval forces from the coast, and of course by that act abandon its efforts in that quarter for the suppression of the slave trade.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—"Louis Napoleon," says Victor Hugo, "is a man of middle height, cold, pale, slow in his movements, having the air of a person not quite awake. He has published, as we mentioned before, a tolerable treatise on artillery, and is thought to be acquainted with the maneuvering of cannon. He is a good horseman. He speaks drawlingly, with a slight German accent. His histrionic abilities were displayed at the Eglinton tournament. He has a thick mustache, covering his smile, like that of the Duke of Artois, and a dull eye, like that of Charles IX."

The Bavarian Government has ordered that in every parish a public magazine of corn shall be established to the cost of the parish, for the purpose of making provisions against dearth.

The Minister of Commerce, at Berlin, had issued an order that in future all rails to be laid down on new railways shall be wrought iron, and that cast iron rails, already laid down, shall be gradually replaced by wrought iron ones.

The Austrian Government has ordered that, when serious accidents shall occur on any of the railways belonging to this State, a daguerotype shall be taken of the train in order to facilitate the investigation into the causes of the accident.

The Correspondents of bro. J. R. Hand, will please address him in future at Cotton Valley, Macon Co., Ala.

RECEIPT LIST. Paid to no. vol. Pool to no. vol. M. D. Starke, 21 5 J. M. Chevey, 25 6 F. Young, 38 5 Messrs. Owen, 50 5 A. B. Callaway, 41 J. C. Brown, 49 4 C. M. Cochran, 50 D. A. Griffin, 31 4 A. C. Oliver, 34 B. White, 21 4 C. D. Mallery, 25 6 F. G. Jordan, 34 4

AGENT TO PROCURE SUBSCRIBERS AND RECEIVE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE S. W. BAPTIST HEAVENLY TRAVEL. Bro. Callaway expects this year to visit the churches extensively, and do the work of an Evangelist. We hope his labors will be abundantly blessed.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Special Court of Probate, 6th December, 1852. THIS DAY came Alexander B. McWhorter, Executor of Wm. K. Bofford, deceased, and J. W. White, Administrator of the estate of Sarah J. Whitley, late the widow of the deceased, 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 settled, so far as the said Sarah J. Whitley, late the widow of the deceased, is concerned. H. W. WATSON, Judge of Probate.

CIVIL LIST OF THE EMPEROR.—The Senatus Consultum regarding the civil list of the Emperor, and the dotation of the crown, has been published by the Moniteur. This, which was originally part of the Consultation revising the constitution, has been detached from it, and published apart. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

The civil list of the Emperor is fixed for the whole duration of his reign, at 25,000,000 francs a year. This was the salary of Louis XVI. Napoleon I. Louis XVII, and Charles X.—Louis Philippe had but 12,000,000. To those who consider that the sum named is too large, the Government papers recall the fact that owing to the fall in the price of money, 25,000,000 do not represent now a greater value than did eighteen millions from forty to sixty years ago.

The dowry of the Empress will be fixed by a Senatus Consultum, at the time of the marriage of the Emperor. The annual dotation of a million and a half, to be divided as the Emperor shall decree, is settled upon the princes and princesses of the imperial family—Jerome and Napoleon Bonaparte, and the princes Matilde, children, &c.

The immovable dotation of the crown comprises the palaces and chateaux, the national manufactories and forests. As the Emperor has to furnish and keep them in repair, and as they cost in a year about four millions more than they produce, this sum must be deducted from his national salary.

The property owned by the Emperor at the moment of his coming to the throne, becomes, according to tradition, the property of the crown. Louis Napoleon brings nothing with him but one or two insignificant forests—those of Lamotte Beuvron and Villeneuve L'Etang. The chateau of Strasbourg, just presented to him by the municipality of that city, returns by right to the crown.

The movable dotation of the crown comprises the furniture and diamonds of the crown, as under the Empire and Monarchy; the museum, the libraries, and the other public amusements devoted to the arts.

The clauses which bind the Emperor to a royal and proper use of the property thus confided to his charge are very stringent. The state, although it allows a vast portion of its real estate to be diverted from its primitive use, and to go by the name of the "property of the crown," never forgets that it must one day return to itself, and fortifies it with all possible legal guarantees. Thus, Louis Napoleon cuts the yield of wood in the imperial forests, sells it and appropriates the money—but he cannot order a cut out of season, or upon lands not yet wooded sufficiently for the axe. He is in fact bound by the code forestier, as a simple "intendant" of any public lands would be. The diamonds of the crown can never be responsible for any debts that the Emperor may incur, or for any pensions he may grant. Generally, the civil law regulates all the possessions of the crown.

Rev. Dr. James, of Philadelphia, has preached his farewell sermon to his church. He has been compelled to this course by the failure of his eye-sight.

Apples are being sent from Maine to California. Each apple is wrapped in paper with layers of powdered charcoal between.

MARRIED, By Rev. C. D. Oliver, on 21 inst. E. P. Bess, of Virginia, to Miss Laura I. Gage, of Montgomery.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. Letters Received. Bro. D. P. Bester's letter has been received and his request complied with.

Mrs. Mary D. Starke's letter with remittance received and placed to her credit. J. N. & F. C. Owen, answered privately. Wm. H. Stanton. His directions attended to.

Bro. C. M. Cochran's enclosure is hereby acknowledged. He has our thanks for his kindness. J. W. Brown's communication is before us, and the names he mentions are credited on our books according to his statement.

Bro. Noah Callaway's credit is extended as he desires and the change of address noted.

Bro. Lindsey's letter received and forwarded to the parties concerned, who will correspond with him, and give him all the information he desires.

R. M. Tahaferro's letter has been received and forwarded to the proper parties, who will correspond with him on the subject.

Letters Concerning Remittances. Messrs. J. N. & F. C. Owen, \$3.00; Mrs. Mary D. Starke, \$2.60; C. M. Cochran, \$5.00; C. F. Mallory, \$3.00; A. W. Chambliss, for Moss-Brook, 25cts.; W. M. Lindsey, \$5.00 to be placed to the credit of D. A. Griffin and Russell White.

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COMMERCIAL.

Montgomery Cotton Market.

State Register Office. Monday, Jan. 31, 1853. Corrobor was rather dull last Friday and Saturday, prices ruling in favor of buyers.— This morning we received later advices by telegraph from Liverpool showing an advance of 1d, which imparted much life and activity to our market. Prices being firm at the following quotations: Middlings 81; good Middlings 9c.

COTTON STATEMENT: Stock on hand, 1st Sept. 1852, 2,292 683 Received last week, 56,114—58,375 " previously, 59,114—58,375 Shipped last week, 3,908 58,550 " previously, 41,652—45,550 Stock on hand, Jan. 31, 1853, 15,309

NOTICE. An adjourned meeting of the Baptist Bible Society of Montgomery, will be held at the Baptist Meeting House on Sunday night next, the 6th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is requested. S. WYATT, Secy. Feb. 2, 1853.

NOTICE. There will be preaching at the Baptist Church next Lord's day, at the usual hour, in the absence of the Pastor, by Rev. H. W. HILLIARD. Feb. 2.

MRS. HAZARD, respectfully informs the friends of her late husband, the late Mr. Springstock of Military town from New York and New Orleans, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers and Ribbons all of which she intends to sell at reduced prices. She has also a Fashionable establishment in the city of Mobile, No. 9 Dauphin St., where the latest styles of the European country may be compared with the choicest Goods in her line. All orders promptly attended to. Jan. 31st, 1853.

LEWIS COLBY & CO., THE N. Y. BAPTIST BOOK-STORE, AT THE OLD STAND, 122 NASSAU ST., CONTINUE to keep on hand a large assortment of Theological, Religious, Miscellaneous and School Books, which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

Colby & Co. were prepared to furnish any of their own large and valuable List of Publications, are at this time agents for the books of AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH-SCHOOL SOCIETY, THE NEW-ENGLAND SABBATH-SCHOOL UNION, and other large publishing establishments; and have special facilities for supplying Ministers of the Gospel, Sunday-Schools, Colleges, and Book-sellers generally, with every thing in their line at publisher's prices.

LEWIS COLBY & CO., 122 Nassau street, New York. 41—ly

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and general assortment of Cabinet Furniture of almost every description, which he will endeavor to sell at uniform prices. He has also a first rate Upholster, who is capable of doing all kinds of Upholstery or Paper-hanging which may be required. All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch. He also keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic Burial Cases. JOHN POWELL, Montgomery, Jan. 19th, 1853. 39

HODNETT & HOWARD, Physicians and Surgeons, TUSKEGEE, ALA., January 21, 1853. 39

JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE, MARION, ALABAMA. THE number of Professors, Teachers, &c., constantly engaged in the Institute is fourteen.

The number of students at this date, is one hundred and thirty-five, from Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

For more than fourteen years, the Judson has enjoyed a patronage unequalled in the South.

From the fifteenth of February to the first of March, will be a favorable period for the entering of new students, although pupils are received at any time.

The Semi-Annual Concert will occur on Friday, the 18th of February. M. P. JEWETT, Principal. January 12, 1853. 39

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE, C. POMROY & CO. INVITE the attention of their friends and the public generally to their large and well selected stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of every variety of Gentlemen's and Boy's wearing apparel, so far as the most fashionable and stylish. In addition, they have just received

Bober's, Best's and Brinkley's finest Black Silk HATS of the latest fashion; Working Coats, (the Green Glass, &c.) Suits and Cotton Umbrellas; and also Canton Placemat Under Shirts; Brackets; Shakers' Knit Shirts and Drawers, &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. No. 4, 1852.

BARNEY BROTHERS, No. 45, 47, Commerce and Front-streets MOBILE, ALA., IMPORTERS and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Guns, &c.; Iron Tools, Axes, Hoes, Chains, Straw Cutters, Fan-mills, Ploughs, Mill-Rocks, Mill-Irons, Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Farmers' Tools of every description.

Merchants and Planters visiting our city would do well to call before purchasing. Our stock is very complete, and we are determined to sell low. Orders are attended to promptly, and great care taken in their execution. August, 1852. 1f

JOHN J. JEWELL, JAMES C. BORME, JEWELL & BORME, Factors and Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALABAMA, RESPECTFULLY solicit patronage from their friends. Dec. 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. Bofford, deceased, and J. W. White, Administrator of the estate of Sarah J. Whitley, late the widow of the deceased, which were examined and ordered to be filed for the inspection of all concerned.

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TUSKEGEE CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.

This Institution, which closed the 23rd ultimo, terminated the fifth annual session, on 23rd inst. The term of the Session, from Monday the 10th inst., and will close on Thursday the 30th day of June. In point of location, it could not be more favorably situated. For health and pleasantness, Tuskegee is proverbial and needs no comment. Being four miles from the Montgomery and N. Y. R.R. Road, with which it has regular communication by stage and omnibus, it is easy of access, and yet exempt from the contagions and alarms, common to places immediately on the great thoroughfares. The institute is one mile south east of the public square, sufficiently remote to be free from the noise and temptations incident to places of public business, and at the same time, near enough to enjoy all the advantages of a street locality.

The buildings are comfortable and commodious. The boarding department, in the care and under the direction of Col. J. L. Simmons, amply assists a home for students that board in the institution.

The mode of instruction is most laborious one. We know of neither more nor more laborious by which boys may be made scholars, with little labor in a short time. It is designed to equalize the mental and systematic; such as will develop the energies, mature, train out, bring into active and vigorous exercise, all the powers of the mind. The pupil is required to give a reason for what he does, and as far as possible, to justify himself in every thing. He is taught to think, analyze, and classify. He receives all necessary assistance, he is thrown much upon his own resources and taught to rely mainly upon himself. By this he acquires independence of thought, an earnest and glowing intellect, which make him a man, and a scholar, and a citizen of the world.

We think that boys ought to learn these things which they are to practice when they become men. Hence, the pupils in this institution are required to pay special attention to those branches of study, which will fit them for business, and the various duties of active life. The pupils, yes, even our students, we had almost said, our pupils, of this institution, are required to study beyond their powers of comprehension, is carefully guarded against a policy which blunts the perceptions, paralyzes the energies, and produces an aversion to intellectual effort, almost uncurable.

Without reciting the penal statutes of the State, which prohibit immorality and crime, we deem it sufficient to state that, we expect every pupil to deport himself at all times, as a "Christian gentleman." It is regarded as under the immediate control of the teachers, and no pupil is to be admitted to the institution, who is not of unimpaired obedience to all the rules and regulations of the institution. And any breach of propriety, as well as immorality, will subject the offender to such an amount of punishment, as to be a disgrace to the institution.

The discipline will be mild and rigorous, gentle or severe, as circumstances require. If moral suasion and appeals to a student's pride of honor and sense of propriety will not restrain from vice and some punishment and attention to duty, the proper measures will be resorted to, or vice in any form, will not be tolerated. We wish a good school rather than a large one. A school of "God's children" who are willing to labor, who have the moral courage to do right, and who are determined to do so, are the ones that we would like to have in our school. We will not be returned to his parents or guardian, if he is expelled or vice in any form, will not be tolerated. We wish a good school rather than a large one. A school of "God's children" who are willing to labor, who have the moral courage to do right, and who are determined to do so, are the ones that we would like to have in our school.

When deemed expedient, students will be required to attend school on the forenoon of Saturday, as well as the five preceding days of the week, to study a reasonable length of time each day, as may be deemed proper, and to be ready for the entrance of the chosen of his parents or guardian. No student shall be found in the street after night, without the consent of the teachers, his parents or guardian.

Students from a distance will be required to board in the institution, unless they have relatives in the neighborhood, who will take their guardianship, and become responsible for their strict conformity to all the rules and regulations of the institution.

A daily record will be kept of the attendance, proficiency, and deportment of each pupil, and reported quarterly to his parent or guardian.

At the close of the session, and at such other times as may be deemed proper, there will be a public examination of all the classes, and any pupil presenting himself from such examination, shall forfeit his standing in the institution, and be subject to a public dismission.

The institution is furnished with maps, globe, and ample philosophical and chemical apparatus, and is supplied with every thing necessary to the study of the sciences. To these will be added, from time to time, such additional apparatus as the improvements in science and the wants of the institution demand.

Rates of Tuition per Term: PRIMARY CLASS—Embracing Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Mental Arithmetic. Autumn Term \$10—Spring Term \$15. SECONDARY CLASS—Including the above, Modern Geography, the fundamental rules of Written Arithmetic, the Natural History of Birds and Quadrupeds, and exercises in Denotation. Autumn Term \$12—Spring Term \$18.

THIRD CLASS—Including the foregoing with English Grammar, Arithmetic continued, and Civil History. Autumn Term \$16—Spring Term \$24. FOURTH CLASS—The entire English and Classical course. Autumn Term \$20—Spring Term \$30.

EXTRA—French or German. Autumn Term \$8—Spring Term \$12. Students will be charged by the Term. No deduction will be made for absence, nor in cases of expulsion.

Tuition fees for the Autumn Term, payable on the first day of November; for the Spring Term, on the first day of March.

Boarding in the institution may be had at \$12 per month, including washing.

In settling up the accounts of the public, we deem it sufficient to state our object and plan. We present in a brief and vivid manner the claims and advantages of the institution. We assume no paper manifesto, replete with promises and violent appeals. But we reiterate what we have before said: "This is our home; we are bound to the soil; and so long as we have the opportunity of giving patronage, we place our institution on its merits, and rely on this alone for the success of our enterprise." We solicit inspection, we invite the most rigid scrutiny; and with confidence point to those as our jewels who have been sedulously long in the institution to test its merits. We struggle for reputation, and we do so with confidence, and we are not ashamed of the spontaneous action of men who are prompted by an intelligent regard for duty and interest.

Wm. JOHNS, Principal and Proprietor, P. F. CHURCHILL, Instructor in Ancient and Modern Languages, Tuskegee, Jan. 17th, 1853. 39

P. S. As Mr. Churchill is a stranger in this State, we select from a number of letters from distinguished individuals, bearing testimony to his ability and high character, the following, from a gentleman well known in his country: BROWNWOOD, Ga., Oct. 15th, 1852.

My very Dear Bro. Johns—This will be handed you by my friend and former condition in teaching Mr. F. F. Churchill. I cannot allow this present opportunity to pass, without congratulating you upon the accession of Mr. Churchill to your corps of teachers. Mr. C. has been connected with the Brownwood Institute since the early part of June last, and I am happy to assure you, that he has not only done honor to the school, but the gentleman, and the christian. He is a young gentleman of fine attainments, and a highly competent to teach in any department of instruction which may be assigned him. As a linguist and belle-lettre scholar, he is distinguished in general science, he is well-versed in the study of the Bible, and is well-qualified to give instruction in any duty required by his hands.

Wm. JOHNS, Principal and Proprietor, P. F. CHURCHILL, Instructor in Ancient and Modern Languages, Tuskegee, Jan. 17th, 1853. 39

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Special Court of Probate, 6th December, 1852. THIS DAY came Alexander B. McWhorter, Executor of Wm. K. Bofford, deceased, and J. W. White, Administrator of the estate of Sarah J. Whitley, late the widow of the deceased, 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 settled, so far as the said Sarah J. Whitley, late the widow of the deceased, is concerned. H. W. WATSON, Judge of Probate.

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AUBURN WATER CURE.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of patients. The location is pleasant and healthful, being on the great Southern mail route in Eastern Alabama, is about a hundred yards from the depot, immediately adjoining the Railroad.

The Faculty of the Water Treatment in all acute diseases, as Pertussis, Scrophulous, 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, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Scrophulous Consumption, &c., the only effectual mode of arresting the progress of the disease and eradic

Kind Words. If ever thou meet'st a brother sad, A wretched of life's way, Speak then to him a kindly word, 'Twill not be much to say.

MISCELLANY. Revolutionary Sermon. "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

The following interesting document was recently found among the papers of Major John Shaftey, a deceased patriot of the Revolution. It is a discourse delivered on the eve of the battle of Brandywine, by Rev. Job Trout, to a large portion of the American soldiers, in presence of General Washington, General Wayne, and other officers of the army.

SOLDIERS AND COUNTRYMEN:—We have met this evening, perhaps for the last time. We have shared the toil of the march, the peril of the fight, and the dismay of the retreat, alike; we have endured the cold and hunger, and the contumely of the eternal foe, and the courage of the foreign oppressor. We have sat night after night by the camp-fire, we have together heard the roll of the reveille which called us to duty, or the beat of the tattoo which gave the signal for the hardy sleep of the soldier, with the earth for his bed and the knapsack for his pillow.

And now, soldiers and brethren, we have met in this peaceful valley on the eve of battle, while the sunlight is dying away beyond yonder heights, the sunlight that to-morrow morn will glimmer on scenes of blood. We have met amid the whitening tents of our encampment; in the time of terror and gloom have gathered together—God grant that it may not be for the last time!

It is a solemn moment, Brethren, does not the solemn voice of nature seem to echo the sympathies of the hour? The flag of our country droops heavily from yonder staff; the breeze has died away along the green plain of Chadd's Ford; the plain that spreads before us, glitters in the sunlight; the heights of Brandywine arise, gloomy and grand, beyond the waters of yonder stream; all nature holds a pause of solemn silence on the eve of the uproar and bloodshed and strife of to-morrow.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." And have they not taken the sword? Let the desolate plain, the blood-soaked valley, the burned farm-house blackening in the sun, the sacked village and the ravaged town answer let the whitened bones of the butchered farmer, strewn along the fields of his homestead, answer; let the starving mother, with the babe clinging to the withered breast that can afford no sustenance, let her answer—with the death-rattle mingling with the murmuring tones that marked the last struggle of her life; let the mother and her babe answer.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO'S LIST OF BRITISH PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS. DELIVERED in all the principal Cities in the United States, Free of Postage, and forwarded by mail, under the provisions of the late Post-Office Law, at merely nominal rates.

1. The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative). 2. Edinburgh Review, (Whig). 3. The North British Review, (Free Church). 4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal). 5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, ( Tory.)

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the fatherly care of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States.

My friends, I might urge you to fight by the gallant memories of British worth. Warton, I might tell you of your father butchered in the silence of the night on the plains of Trenton; I might picture his gray hairs doubled in blood; I might ring his death-cries in your ears. Shew me, I might tell you of a butchered mother and a sister outraged, the lonely farm-house, the night assault, the roof in flames, the shouts of the troopers as they despatched their victims, the cries for mercy, and the pleadings of innocence for pity. I might paint this all again, in the vivid colors of the terrible reality, if I thought courage needed such wild excitement.

But I know you are strong in the might of the Lord. You will march forth to battle on the morrow with light hearts and determined spirit, though the solemn duty—the duty of avenging the dead—may rest heavy on your souls.

And in the hour of battle, when all around is darkness, lit by the lurid cannon glare and the piercing musket flash, and the dead litter your path, then remember, soldiers, that God is with you. The eternal God fights for you; he rides on the battle cloud; he sweeps onward with the march of the hurricane charge. God, the awful and infinite, fights for you, and you will triumph.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." You have taken the sword, but not in the spirit of wrong or revenge. You have taken the sword for your homes, for your wives, for your little ones. You have taken the sword for truth, justice, and right, and to you the promise is, Be of good cheer, for your foes have taken the sword in defiance of all that men hold dear, in blasphemy of God—they shall perish by the sword!

And now, brethren and soldiers, I bid you all farewell. Many of us will fall in the battle of to-morrow. God rest the souls of the fallen! Many of us may live to tell the story of the fight to-morrow, and in the memory of all will ever rest and linger the quiet scene of this autumnal eve.

Barnum & Beach's New Paper. EAST ALABAMA FEMALE COLLEGE. FACULTY. HENRY H. BACON, A. M., President and Prof. of Mathematics, Moral and Mental Science.

THE Trustees consider themselves very fortunate in the steward of the college, Mr. J. M. Newman. Being a member of the Board of Trustees, and a warm friend to the cause of education, Mr. N. feels a deep solicitude for the prosperity of the Institution.

Uniform. For Summer, On Ordinary Occasions.—Dress, Pink calico or muslin. For the larger girls, white linen collar and cuffs. For the smaller girls, white apron. Cape, if worn, of the same material as the dress. Green sun bonnet.

Expenses. FOR TUITION. Autumn Term Spring Term. Primary Class, \$10 00 \$15 00. Preparatory Classes, 20 00 18 00.

HOWARD COLLEGE, MARION, ALA. FACULTY. Rev. H. TALBIRD, A. M., President and Professor of Theology and Moral Science.

THE Regular Classical course is as complete and thorough as in any college in the southern country. The English or Scientific course embraces three years, and includes all the English branches of the classical course, together with the Latin, Greek, or French Languages.

E. HALFMANN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. E. J. DONNELL, AT THE OLD STAND, BACK OF THE COURT HOUSE, MONTGOMERY.

IVEY & LARY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, April 14, 1852. CLAYTON, ALA. MORE NEW GOODS Received this day, by C. POMEROY & CO. No. 27.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Six Cents per Copy. P. T. BARNUM, Special Partner; H. D. & A. E. BEACH, General Partners.

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DALLAS MALE ACADEMY, SELMA, ALA. JOHN WILMER, A. M., PRINCIPAL, Instructor in Mathematics and Natural Science.

THE Regular Classical course is as complete and thorough as in any college in the southern country. The English or Scientific course embraces three years, and includes all the English branches of the classical course, together with the Latin, Greek, or French Languages.

Watches, Jewelry & Silver-ware. MY SON, Wm. Henry Huntington, having determined to remove from Marion, I desire to inform my friends and the public generally, that he has removed to Selma, Ala., and is now engaged in selling Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware, and other articles in my line of business.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED. AT BAYLOR FEMALE COLLEGE, Independence, Texas. A lady, thoroughly qualified will receive a liberal salary. Apply immediately to Prof. H. CLARK, Independence, Texas.

WARE-HOUSE NOTICE, 1852. GILMER & CO., Warehouse & Commission Merchants. Brick Cotton Sheds and Close Storage.

AMAND P. PFISTER, CORNER EXCHANGE HOTEL, MONTGOMERY, ALA. OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of Books, Stationery and Music; comprising Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and English School Books; Children's Story Books and Toy Books; Miscellaneous Books, and Books for Libraries.

1853. A. McBRIDE, 1853. MONTGOMERY, ALA. HAVING sold my interest in the late firm of McBRIDE & THREAS, I would respectfully inform the public that I have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, in my individual name, in the house recently occupied by Richard Cox & Co. as a Hardware Store.

GUNN & HENDERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Chambers, Russell, Pike, Tallapoosa, and Talladega, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court at Montgomery.

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.

HOODEN & MARQUIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Macon County, Alabama. WILL practice in co-partnership in the various courts of Macon, Montgomery, Pike, Russell, and Tallapoosa counties, in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the U. S. District Court at Montgomery.

McGRAW & CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Troy, Pike Co., Ala.

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.

THE South-Western Psalmist. A COLLECTION of Hymns and Sacred Songs, for the use of Baptist Churches, by Rev. ESTER DYER.

THE undersigned beg leave to tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally, for their past liberal support, and hope, by prompt attention to the interest of their patrons, to give full satisfaction, and to insure the extension of their business.

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