

SOUTH-WESTERN BAP

GENERAL NEWS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.

The English journals generally regard the success of the allies against Sebastopol as complete enough for all useful purposes.

The Paris Debates contain the following notes on the present occupation of the allied army, from the pen of Col. St. Ange:

"It has been asked if Sebastopol is tenable, so long as the Russians remain masters of all the forts on the north side, which line the sea in front of the town? Undoubtedly; it may be held in spite of this. It is true that the occupation of the north by the Russians prevents our entering the roadstead and the port. What need have we of them when we already possess excellent harbors? Have not our fleets already passed the winter without incurring any danger in these waters? It has also been asked if the allies will have to undertake, now or later, the siege of the forts on the north side? There appears to be no absolute necessity for so doing.

The forts on the north side can neither prevent our occupation of Sebastopol, nor can they prevent our operations in the interior of the Crimea, on account of their easterly situation. We should not be surprised at their being blown up so soon as the Russian army is compelled to retreat from the neighborhood of Sebastopol. For the present the allied army holds its strong position until the occupation of the town shall have been properly arranged and its chief defenses thoroughly repaired. It does not appear to have anything else to do at present. The Russian army, for its part, occupies the excellent position of Anapa, strongly entrenched and well supplied with provisions. The Russians will probably continue in observation before us until their strong positions, until the allied army gives signs of movement."

The death of General de Salles, who made the attack on the Central position, is not confirmed. The names of those killed are Generals Rivet, Laforest and Niel, General de Marolles is missing, and it is feared that he has met his death from the explosion of a mine. General Combes is severely wounded, and General Cassagne, the favorite aid-de-camp of General Pelissier, mortally so. Of the French casualties otherwise we know as yet nothing positive. The total number is as yet not allowed to transpire. Some believe that it will be found to amount to 10,000, including the English loss, while others form a lower estimate."

A Paris letter says: Now that the rumors which are most frequent, General Jousset has not received any wound. The death of General Cassagne has caused deep regret throughout the army.

Of the combined loss of the allies the latest London paper says:

"Something like an approach to the actual loss sustained by our allies on the 8th instant has at length been obtained. In a telegraphic communication to the French Government, Marshal Pelissier states that about 4,500 wounded including 24 officers, have gone to the hospitals; but as regards the number of killed he had not been able to obtain an exact return. It is, however, the opinion of the marshal that they do not exceed the ordinary proportion, viz: about one third of the number of the wounded."

The Glue, referring to a statement of the Morning Post, that the total English loss in killed and wounded at the attack of the Redan was 2,000, says that of that number between five and six hundred were killed. We learn from the last official dispatch received by Lord Panmure, that the number of officers killed is 26, wounded 114, and missing one, total 141. It has been estimated to the absence of the official returns, that the number of men killed would be about 220 and wounded 1,200; total 1,420. According to this calculation the men and officers killed and wounded would be 1,557.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The Monitor of this morning announces that Marshal Pelissier, in a telegraphic dispatch, dated September 11, informs the Minister of War that about 4,500 wounded, of which number two hundred and forty are officers, have gone to the ambulances. As regards the number killed on the field of battle, it has not been possible to get an exact return; but it is the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that it does not exceed the ordinary proportion, that is to say about one-third of the number of the wounded.

The Times' Paris correspondent writes: "The number of Generals now said to be killed in the assault on Sebastopol is five, besides ten superior officers. It is also affirmed that Generals McMahon and Trocher have died of their wounds, and that General Desquet is killed."

Loss of the Russian at Swaborg.—A letter from an English merchant at Elsinore, who has received letters from Russian merchants at Riga, states that the loss sustained by the Russians in the late bombardment of Swaborg is enormous. The three-week and two-day ships which were moored across the passages were so severely injured that they have since sunk. The third explosion which hit the ship, killed 700 men, and destroyed a great measure the principal fortifications, and, in fact, shattered destruction in every direction, so that it is not possible to estimate the number of the batteries.

All the winter stores of provisions were completely destroyed, and, as we first supposed, everything that could burn was most effectively consumed. The Russians admit a loss of 2,500 men.

Aid-de-camp General Bibikoff has been dismissed from the post of Minister of the Interior, Denmark and the Sound Dues.

A letter from Berlin, in the Augsburg Gazette, states that the Danish government has decided itself willing to reduce the Sound Dues for all countries. It is said that Austria has strongly recommended Denmark to short-cut its intentions and that this latter Power will shortly make its intentions known to all the States interested in the question. In the course of a leading article on the same subject, the Pays expresses a firm conviction that an European Congress must assemble before long to discuss and regulate not only the question of the Sound, but several others, which have remained for some time in suspense.

Italy.

The satisfactory appearance of the vineyards in the provinces of Asti and Alessandria has led to a reduction of 30 per cent. in the price of wine, and the grapes themselves are sold at a low price.

From California.

Advices from San Francisco, by the steamer Star of the West, are to the 5th of September. The steamer brought 650 passengers, and \$1,150,000 in gold.

A large number of clippers had arrived. The Black Sea the latter was dull, but the goods

arriving were taken readily. The market for provisions had improved, and rates advanced.

The wheat crop of California is said to be short in quantity, and inferior in quality.

The State and county elections were progressing when the steamer left. The excitement was intense. It was asserted that the Know Nothings had bought up the morning vote. The Whigs of San Francisco had organized.

A serious riot occurred at the primary election in the Sixth Ward of San Francisco, on the 21st of August, in which several persons were severely wounded.

Peter B. Manchester, late of Cincinnati, had been arrested on the charge of forgery. The Board of Examiners appointed to pass on the San Francisco corporation warrants, had rejected about \$2,000,000 worth of them.

The shock of an earthquake was felt along the California coast on the 21st of August. Indian difficulties had occurred on the river Rioque, in which three whites and two Indians were killed.

The dates from Oregon are to the 27th of August, but the papers contain nothing important.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 30th of July. The French frigate Adventure, was wrecked near New Caledonia, on the 25th of April.

China.—The dates from China are to the 5th of July. A proclamation had been issued by the Superintendent of Customs, forbidding the export of rice and other grains.

At San Francisco it was known that the Mexican insurgents were in possession of Zapatlan and the whole Pacific coast. Considerable severe fighting had occurred in the coast provinces. Cabellos had marched for the City of Mexico.

Georgia Election.

Johnson is re-elected Governor, and the Democrats have elected six out of eight Congressmen—the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature.

Yellow Fever in Montgomery.

October 8, 6 o'clock, P. M.—The Board report two cases of yellow fever and one death, for the last 48 hours, making 44 cases and 15 deaths, from the first report on the 25th ult. to date.

Texas Items.

A letter from Eagle Pass to the Houston Telegraph states that the Indians were still committing depredations in that region. A man named Henderson and a Mexican were pursued by them recently near Los Nacos.

The former had a bag of silver amounting to about fifty dollars. He scattered it upon the ground and made his escape while the Indians were scrambling for the pieces. They caught the Mexican, robbed him of his blanket and let him go.

Cure for Cholera.

Mr. Editor—I send you a recipe for the cure of premonitory symptoms of Cholera, for the relief of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramp Cholice, and Cholera Morbus. All of these diseases above mentioned it will cure to a certainty. I know that it is saying a great deal, but I know too, that I have seen at least one hundred cases of diarrhoea cured at one dose and have never seen it fail to cure at three doses. I have given this recipe to persons who would not now, they say, be without the knowledge of it for \$500. It will save the doctor's bills, sickness, and very often death.

Now I don't charge any thing for this but for humanity's sake hope that at least every reader of the *Soul* will take a copy and put up at the first opportunity a bottle to be kept always on hand, it will save them more than thirty times the subscription of your excellent paper.

Recipe.—One pint of good brandy, one ounce of laudanum, one ounce of camphor half an ounce cayenne pepper. Mix well together, and or a dose take a teaspoonful.

Tennessee Baptist.

Cotton Market.

COLOMBUS, Oct. 7, A. M.—The unfavorable complexion of the accounts per Pacific rather diminished operations, and the sales made on Friday and Saturday were at a reduction from the currency in the early part of the week. The market closed with a downward tendency, at 8 to 8 1/2 for Middling to Middling Fair—Enquirer.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 7.—371 bales were sold yesterday, to 84 and 74 cts.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—Cotton has declined (e) 1/2. The sales yesterday and to-day have comprised 8,000 bales.

Russia.

Loss of the Russian at Swaborg.—A letter from an English merchant at Elsinore, who has received letters from Russian merchants at Riga, states that the loss sustained by the Russians in the late bombardment of Swaborg is enormous. The three-week and two-day ships which were moored across the passages were so severely injured that they have since sunk. The third explosion which hit the ship, killed 700 men, and destroyed a great measure the principal fortifications, and, in fact, shattered destruction in every direction, so that it is not possible to estimate the number of the batteries.

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—VOL. 7, No. 23.

Letters received and business attended to: W. U. Allen, John Watts, A. Williams, Rev. C. A. Stanton, L. G. Dye, Wm. J. Breckinridge, D. M. W. Melver, L. G. Davis.

Letters received containing remittances: Mrs. C. E. Moreland, John Thomas, J. C. Brown, Mrs. S. A. Mordock, O. Love, Mrs. Jane Harrison, H. P. Ulmer, Thomas J. Watts, Charles Gregory, Rev. D. D. Forman, W. Y. Hendrick.

Letters containing remittances for others: Rev. A. W. Jackson for A. V. Roberts R. A. Clifton, Rev. D. Fortson, W. B. Benson, G. C. Burns and Mrs. S. T. Goodwin, Bro. J. has our thanks for his continued efforts.

Persons making payment for Subscription or mailing us the amount, and not receiving their papers or seeing the amounts acknowledged in due time, are requested to inform us.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Association Meetings.

We give below the time and place at which the associations named will hold their annual sessions this season. The list of all the associations in Alabama will be given if the minutes had been forwarded to us. Will not some of our brethren send us copies of those not named that they may be inserted in due time?

We have two requests to make, and we hope they will be granted:

1. That the Clerks of the Associations in Alabama compile a complete list of the ministers (ordained and licensed) connected with the churches composing those bodies; and publish them in the minutes, giving the post-office address of each minister.

2. That copies of the minutes be forwarded to this office immediately after they issue from the press.

It is designed to compile a complete list of all the ministers in the State, and publish it in the next minutes of the Convention, if the names can be obtained.

2d Sabbath in October.

ALABAMA with the Church at Clayton, Dallas Co., Ala., commencing on Friday.

SHREVEY, with the Church at Clayton, Shelby Co., Ala., commencing on Saturday.

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JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

FACULTY.

S. S. SHERMAN, A. M., Principal and Professor of Ancient Languages and of Mental and Moral Sciences.

S. L. C. SWEETZ, Professor of Mathematics and of the Natural Sciences.

JULIUS ERICKSON, A. M., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Miss MARY E. SHERMAN, Presiding Teacher and Instructor in the English Branches and Waa Work.

Miss LOUISA DEWEY, Instructor in English, English Literature and Ornamental Needle Work.

Miss ELLEN A. BAKER, Instructor in French and in Drawing and Painting.

Miss SARAH ROOT, Instructor in Music.

Miss FRANCES ROOT, Instructor in Music.

Miss MARGARET J. SHERMAN, Instructor in English Branches.

Miss KUSTATIA F. PIERSON, Governor.

Miss ELIZA C. INGERBOLL, Teacher of the Preparatory Department.

Miss ELIZABETH HOLTON, Matron.

WILLIAM HOLTONBUCKLE, Esq., Steward.

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STEWART, GRAY & CO.

WAREHOUSE.

Commission and Grocery Merchants.

Columbus, Georgia.

WILLIAM GRAY, Proprietor. We respectfully inform their patrons and Planters generally, that they still continue their business at the old stand—upper end of Broad street.

Their First Floor Warehouse is in thorough repair, and now ready for the reception of Cotton.

They have on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, consisting in part of Bannocks, RICE, SOY, COFFEE, BACON, SALT, MOLASSES, &c., which they will sell at market rates and on accommodating terms.

From their long experience in the Cotton business they flatter themselves they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may entrust their produce to their care.

August 25, 1855-1856.

Valuable Class Books for School.

SCHOOL Directors, Teachers, and Parents, are requested to examine the following Works, comprised in the "Normal Series," published by SHILLDON, LAMPORT & CO., 115 Nassau-street, New-York.

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SHILLDON, LAM

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

THE BLOOM OF AGE.—A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view.

When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighborhood, she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirit, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virtue, and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life a garden of sweets—ever fresh and ever new.

METHODS OF STUDY.—There are two methods of study: the one is the studying an author, the other may be called studying a subject. In the former case the student proposes to make himself master of the whole contents of a book; he diligently peruses it, and becomes familiar with the style, and language, and the sentiments of the writer. By the other method, he follows up any particular branch of knowledge through all the books in which it may be found; searches in them for every passage that is to his purpose, and collects everywhere the scattered particulars of information. Of these two methods of seeking knowledge, the first is much to be preferred. By diligently fixing the mind upon one book at a time, the intellectual faculties in the three branches of apprehension, attention, and memory are exercised, disciplined, and improved; whereas by the other practice, when a subject is pursued by the help of indexes through a multitude of authors, and writers are consulted only as books of reference, a superficial, discursive habit of study grows upon the mind, and the student will be so far from improving the three faculties above mentioned, that he is in danger of impairing them. And no man of letters can safely trust himself with this plan of study, till he shall have first diligently wrought into his mind from habits of accurate attention, by long practice of the other.

WHO ARE YOUR ARISTOCRATS?—Twenty years ago this one made candles, that one sold cheese and butter, another butchered, and a fourth carried on a distillery, another was a contractor on canals, others were mechanics and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them, though it will not do so out loud. For often you shall find that these tilling worms hatch butterflies, and they live about a year. Death brings a division of the property, and hatches new financiers; the old gent is discharged, the young gent takes his revenues and begins to travel—towards poverty, which he reaches before death, or his children do, if he does not. So that, in fact, though there is a moneyed race, it is not hereditary, it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up, a score of winters will bring them down, and send their children to labor. The father grubs and grows rich—his children strut and use the money. Their children inherit their pride and go to shiftless poverty; next their children re-invigorated by fresh plebeian blood, and by the smell of the cold, come up again. Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth; changes in its leaves and blossoms; spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil; and at length re-appear in new dress and fresh garniture.

LEARN ALL YOU CAN.—Never omit any opportunity to learn all you can. Sir Walter Scott said, that, even in a stage coach, he always found somebody who could tell him something he did not know before. Conversation is frequently more useful than books for purposes of knowledge. It is, therefore, a mistake to be morose and silent among persons whom you think ignorant, for a little sociability on your part will draw them out, and they will be able to teach you something no matter how ordinary their employment.

Indeed, some of the most sagacious remarks are made by persons of this description, respecting their particular pursuit. Hugh Miller the Scotch geologist, was not a little of his fame to observations made when he was a journeyman stone mason and working in a quarry. Socrates well said that there was but one good, which is knowledge, and one evil which is ignorance. A gold digger takes the smallest nuggets, and is not fool enough to throw them away because he hopes to find a huge lump some times. So in acquiring knowledge, we should never despise an opportunity, however unpromising.

Washington's Style of Living.

Washington, by his marriage, had added above \$100,000 to his already considerable fortune, and was enabled to live in ample and delightful style. His intimacy with the Fairfaxes, and his intercourse with brother officers of rank, had perhaps their influence on his mode of living.

He had his chariot and four, with black postillions, in liveries, for the use of Mrs. Washington and her lady visitors. As for himself, he always appeared on horseback. His stable was well filled and admirably regulated. His stud was thorough-bred and in excellent order. His household books contained registers of the names, ages and marks of his favorite horses—such as Ajax, Blueskin, Valiant, Magnolia, (an Arab), &c. Also his dogs, chiefly fox-hounds, Vulcan, Singer, Ringwood, Sweetlips, Forrester, Music, Rockwood, True-love, &c.

He was an early riser, often before daybreak, in the winter, when the nights were long. On such occasions he lit his own fire, and wrote or read by candle light.

He breakfasted at seven in summer, and eight in winter. Two small cups of tea and three or four cakes of Indian meal, called hockeys, formed his frugal repast. Immediately after breakfast he mounted his horse and visited those parts of the estate where any work was going on, seeing to every thing with his eyes, and often aiding with his own hands.

Dinner was served at 2 o'clock. He ate heartily, but was no epicure, nor critical about his food. His beverage was small-beer or cider and two glasses of old Madeira. He took tea, of which he was very fond, early in the evening, and retired for the night about nine o'clock.

If confined to the house by bad weather, he took that occasion to arrange his papers, post up his accounts, or write letters—passing part of the time in reading, and occasionally reading aloud to the family.

He treated his negroes with kindness, attended to their comforts, was particular careful of them in sickness, but never tolerated idleness, and exacted a faithful performance of all allotted tasks.

Washington, delighted in the chase. In the country, when he rode out early in the morning, to visit distant parts of his estate, where work was going on, he often took some of his dogs with him, for the chance of starting a fox, which he often did, though he was not always successful in killing them. He was a bold rider, and an admirable horseman, though he never claimed the merit of being an accomplished fox hunter.

A CODE OF LAWS OR ORDINANCES FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE TOWN OF TUSKEGEE, ADOPTED AUGUST, 1855.

ORDINANCE XIV.—NUISANCES.

SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to establish or erect any tan-yard where leather is tanned or curried, any slaughter-house or butcher-pen, keep any deposit for untanned hides, keep a filthy stable or carry on any business which may affect the health or comfort of any of the inhabitants of the town, or injure the adjoining property thereto, or establish or cause to be established any where in the town, or suffer to remain on their premises, any nuisance.

SEC. 2. All chimneys, stoves or other places for keeping fire, in, on or about the premises of any one, that would be likely to take fire and burn and thereby endanger the property adjoining, are hereby declared a nuisance, and the owner of any such place shall either repair or demolish it when warned to do so by the Intendant or any one of the Council, or by the Marshal, when so ordered by the Intendant and Council.

SEC. 3. If any animal shall die within the limits of the town, it shall be the duty of the person owning such animal to remove the carcass beyond the limits of the town immediately after being notified; and if any person shall violate any provision of this ordinance, he or she shall, on conviction thereof be fined by the Intendant and Council, not less than five nor more than forty dollars.

SEC. 4. Whenever a reasonable time has elapsed after the failure of any person to remove or abate any nuisance, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to proceed to do so at the cost of the person or persons causing or allowing the same, or against the property on which such nuisance was situated, and it shall be collected in the same manner as the yearly taxes due from such person or persons or on such real estate are collected, and such person or persons shall again be subject to all the penalties as for first creating or allowing such nuisance.

SEC. 5. If the owner of any vicious or biting dog shall knowingly suffer such dog to go at large anywhere within the limits of the town, he shall, on conviction, be fined by the Intendant and Council, not less than one nor more than five dollars; and if he shall fail to take up and confine such dog after being warned to do so by any officer of the town, or if he shall fail to keep up such dog after having once been fined for allowing such dog to roam at large, the Marshal shall kill such dog, and receive a fee of fifty cents for the same, to be paid by the Treasurer of the Council.

ORDINANCE XV.—PEDDLERS.

SECTION 1. No person shall be allowed to hawk or peddle within the limits of the town, any goods, wares, merchandise, drugs or medicine, without first obtaining a license from the Clerk of the Council, for which there shall be paid the sum of twenty-five dollars; and if any person shall violate this ordinance, he or she shall, on conviction thereof before the Intendant and Council, be fined ten dollars per day for each day he or she may so sell.

ORDINANCE XVI.—PATROL GUARDS.

SECTION 1. The Marshal shall make out a patrol guard consisting of five persons, at the beginning of each month, and appoint a captain and lieutenant, and each captain shall take an oath before the Intendant or any one of the Council, faithfully to perform patrol duty two nights in each week or oftener if necessary, for the ensuing month, and return all defaulters to the Marshal; and if any captain shall refuse to take the oath required, he shall, on conviction thereof before the Intendant and Council, be fined not more than twenty dollars; and on conviction for failure to perform the duties required, he shall be fined five dollars for each and every such failure. Provided, he have no legal excuse.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the lieutenant in case of the absence of the captain to perform all the duties herein required of the captain; and if he or any member of such patrol guard, except the captain, shall fail or refuse to perform the duties required, without a legal excuse, he shall, on conviction before the Intendant and Council, be fined not less than fifty cents nor more than three dollars for each and every such failure. Provided, a good and faithful substitute, over twenty-one years of age may be furnished by any member of such patrol guard.

SEC. 3. The Intendant and Council shall be exempt from patrol duty for double their time of service as Intendant and Councilmen of Tuskegee.

ORDINANCE XVII.—RIOUS AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

SECTION 1. If any person shall be guilty of riotous or disorderly conduct within the limits of Tuskegee, or shall quarrel in a loud and angry tone, or use any profane or indecent language in any public place, or in any private place loud enough to be heard by the neighbors, or make any indecent exposure of his or her person, or act in any indecent, riotous or disorderly manner, or run any horse, mare, gelding, mule or other animal anywhere within the limits of the town, or shall be found living drunk or staggering so as to interrupt the citizens about the streets of the town, he shall be brought before the Intendant and Council, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one nor more than twenty dollars for each and every such offence.

ORDINANCE XIX.—SHOOTING.

SECTION 1. If any person shall discharge a gun or other fire-arms within the corporate limits of the town, except in actual defence of one's person or property, or premises, he shall, on conviction thereof before the Intendant and Council, be fined not less than one nor more than five dollars for each and every such offence; and it shall be the duty of the Marshal to report every violation of this ordinance that may come under his knowledge, and also to seize upon such fire-arms so discharged, and bring the same with the offender before the Council, and if such fine as that body may assess is not paid forthwith, such fire-arms shall be sold within ten days to pay such fine.

ORDINANCE XX.—STREETS, SIDE-WALKS AND CEMETERY.

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to block up the public square, streets or side-walks with lumber, bricks, boxes, hogsheds, casks, barrels, shavings or other obstructions of any kind; break down, destroy, carry away or injure any fence or part thereof, or any gate, door, step or house, or take down, deface or carry away any sign-board, plate or card which indicates the name or business of any person; damage or destroy the fence or gates enclosing the cemetery or burying ground, break any shrubbery, throw down or deface the tombs, monuments or any other thing erected to mark the resting place of the dead; tie any horse, mule, oxen or any other animal to the market-house, side-walk, fences or palings, or allow any diseased or blind horse, mule or other animal to go at large within the limits of the town, or camp at night on any street or public ground of the town.

SEC. 2. If any free white person shall violate any provision set forth in the preceding section of this ordinance, he or she shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one nor more than forty dollars, by the Intendant and Council.

ORDINANCE XXI.—SPIRITS.

SECTION 1. Any licensed druggist or physician who may hereafter violate the provisions of the 13th section of the charter of the town of Tuskegee, approved February 7th, 1854, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty dollars for each and every such offence, by the Intendant and Council, besides being subject to all penalties therein imposed.

ORDINANCE XXII.—SLAVES AND FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any slave or slaves or free person of color to sell or offer for sale any articles forbidden by the statute of the State, without permission from his her or her owner or manager, nor be found off the premises of his or her owner or manager after nine o'clock at night, unless he or she shall be at the place pointed out in his or her pass, nor sell or give away any spirituous liquors within the limits of the town to any other person, nor keep any eating-

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

Tuskegee Classical and Scientific

INSTITUTE.

The eighth annual session of this institution will be commenced on the first Tuesday in September next. It will be divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. The Autumn Term, commencing at the opening of the session, will close on the 10th day of February. The Spring Term will commence on the 13th day of February, and close on the 27th day of June. There will be a vacation from the 15th of December to the 7th of January, inclusive.

Rates of Tuition Per Term.

For Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, Modern Geography, and The Natural History of Birds and Quadrupeds, \$15. The foregoing, with English Grammar, Civil History, and Practical Arithmetic, \$20. The Latin and Greek Languages, with any of the English branches in the preparatory, in the course of study, \$25. Tuition fees payable in advance. No deduction or refunding will be made for absence; nor in cases of expulsion, suspension, or dismissal.

Course of Study.

While this institution does not claim, or even aspire to the rank of a College, its course of study is extensive, adapted to the condition, and adequate to the wants of those young men, who wish to acquire a somewhat liberal education, but who do not contemplate taking the regular course of study in a college, and are desirous to afford the highest advantages to those who are preparing to enter any of the College classes. It is progressive and systematic, but not stereotyped, to be passed over by every pupil in the same manner, and in the same order, in respect of capacity, scholarship, and mental habits; but that prescribed for each individual will be regulated according to his age, mental capabilities, and contemplated future course.

The mind is first exercised in the study of the elements of the Latin and Greek languages; but as a thing of life, growth, and action: the prime object is to develop its energies; to nurture and train its expanding powers; to mould and guide its various and complex emotions; to be able to comprehend what is said, but to present in full and just proportions an educated practical man, and not a "graduated dunce" or "learned automaton." The pupil is taught to think, to reason, to investigate. He is not only taught to comprehend what is said, but to examine the substratum and understand the reason of the proposition.

In the study of the Latin and Greek languages, pupils are exercised in translating, both orally and in writing, into Latin and Greek, the vernacular, and vice versa, until by repeated and frequent application, every principle becomes easy, and every word is rendered familiar. By this a correct, familiar, and full command of the languages, they become more translators, ingenuous and inaccurate, but linguists.

From the great variety of text-books with which the country has been flooded since they have been introduced, we have selected those which are philosophical, and judiciously chosen of instruction. The recitations and exercises in every department are interspersed with such familiar lectures and illustrations as tend to awaken thought and interest in the subject.

Though we cannot boast of a rich Mineral Cabinet, and an extensive Laboratory, yet the institution is supplied with sufficient apparatus, for illustration and demonstration in the important principles of the sciences; and such additions will be made from time to time, as may be deemed useful and important.

Respecting our GENERAL REGULATIONS, rules of conduct, and discipline, we deem it sufficient to say that every pupil is required to do right, or suffer such penalty as the teachers may think expedient. The decided co-operation of parents and guardians will be expected; a want of it will be sufficient reason for dismissing a pupil at any time.

Mr. GEORGE A. BELL, of Auburn, has been elected to the position of their first street conformer, in place of Mr. GEORGE W. THOMAS, who has accepted a Professorship in the East Alabama Female College.

The BOARDING DEPARTMENT is under the control of HON. LEWIS ALEXANDER and Lady, with whom boarding, lodging, washing, and fuel may be obtained at \$12 per month. Students from abroad will be expected to board at the Institute, unless they have relatives or friends in the community, who will take their guardianship, and become responsible for their street conformity to all the rules and regulations of the Institution. Those who board in the Institution may be assured that they will have a pleasant home with congenial and well educated persons, and the students of their comfort.

It is hoped that those who enter the school will do so on the first day of the session. It is highly important to every pupil that he be present at the organization of the school, and punctual in his attendance afterwards. Absence from school, or recitation held to be carefully noted, and the delinquent held to an account. It is expected that pupils from a distance will not visit their friends during the term. But if parents think it expedient for them to do so, they will be expected to make known their wishes to the Principal.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

Principal and Proprietor.

Tuskegee Ala., July 19, 1855-3m

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

THIS valuable Quarterly of the Baptist denomination, in the United States, is published by JAMES J. WOODBURY, 115, Nassau St., New York. The work is admitted to be able and judiciously conducted. It holds a high rank among the best Reviews of the age, and is now generally appreciated by the more intelligent portions of the denomination to whose interests and rising prosperity it is devoted.

The Review is the leading exponent of the PROGRESS, POLITY and ORDINANCES of the Baptist denomination in the United States, and in literary and critical ability is well second to the high position it occupies. Baptists in all parts of our Union, should take pleasure, not to say pride, in giving to this Quarterly their unwavering support.

Its contents are original, consisting of fine articles, and no pains are spared by the Publisher, to secure the highest degree of talent and learning in the denomination. Each number contains original and sixty pages, making 640 pages in each volume.

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, in advance. Those who pre-pay, are entitled to their numbers free of postage.

New subscribers will please address JAMES J. WOODBURY, 115, Nassau St., New York.

Aug. 30, 1855-n17-4f

Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, lying in Macon county, Alabama, five miles north of Tuskegee, and near the Railroad. It contains 240 acres, mostly pine land, 120 acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, including some choice bottom land. It is well watered, healthy, and has upon it suitable log buildings. If the purchaser wishes it, he can also have the stock, corn, fodder, &c., upon the premises.

Persons wishing to procure such a farm, will do well to call and see it before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be sold on reasonable terms.

June 28, 1855-n8-3m D. F. MAY.

NOTICE.

AN assignment of all their effects, debts, dues and notes, bills, bonds and demands, having been made to me by Messrs. John Stratford and Richard Stratford for certain purposes therein specified; all those indebted to the late firm of J. & R. Stratford are requested to call at my office and settle as early as possible.

THOS. S. HOWARD, Assignee.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 7th, 1855. n4f

NOTICE.

HAVING sold my interest in the books and accounts of the late firm of Hodnett & Howard, to H. A. Howard, those indebted to said firm are requested to settle with him, and he will pay the debts of the firm.

July 5th, 1855. W. F. HODNETT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Hodnett & Howard, will please call on T. S. Howard, who has succeeded to the business, and he will pay the debts of the firm, or note, by the first day of August next, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an officer.

July 5th, 1855-4f H. A. HOWARD.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FOWLER & GARY,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,

Oils, Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy

Articles, &c., &c.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

July 5, 1855.

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, Jr.,

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and Pike and Barbour of the Eighth.

227 Office over Porter's Store.

ELMORE, YANCEY & NICKOLLS.

Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery

Office at Clifton & Ligon's old stand, under Temperance Hall.

Thos. J. Nickolls, John A. Elmore, Sept-18-15. J. M. YANCEY, Montgomery.

BRIDGES & MAYS.

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Will practice in the various Courts of Macon County.

Office over the Jewelry Shop.

JAMES B. BRIDGE, ROBT. L. MAY, Montgomery, Ala., Tuskegee, Ala.

ROBT. L. MAYS being general Administrator for the County of Macon, will attend to the settling up of Estates.

March 1, 1855. n4-1y

JOEL ELAM, P. A. STAMPS, & W. ROBERTS.

ELAM, STAMPS & ROBERTS.

TALLADEGA HOTEL.

JOEL ELAM PROPRIETOR.

Brick Fire-proof Livery Stables,

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES AND BLACKS,

At the Shortest Notice.

In connection with the Talladega Hotel.

P. A. STAMPS & CO.

Wm. F. Roberts, one mile East from the Court House, is prepared with lots for drovers of every description. Cattle, Horses, and Hays always on hand. He has also engaged at the Livery Stables of P. A. Stamps & Co., a lot for sampling and exhibition free of charge.

Feb. 1, 1855. n38f

MORGAN, MARTIN & CHILTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

SELMA, ALABAMA.

JOHN T. MORGAN, JAMES S. MARTIN, THOMAS G. CHILTON, Talladega, Ala., Selma, Ala., March 1, 1852.

THOMAS S. HOWARD,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

Will give prompt attention to business committed to his care.

Office next door to Drs. HODNETT & HOWARD.

JOHN J. RIDGWAY, JOHN W. KING, B. A. SORBY.

ALABAMA WAREHOUSE.

RIDGWAY, KING & SORBY.

Ware-house & Commission Merchants,

Columbus, Georgia.

Particular attention to storage and selling of cotton.

Aug. 23-n16-1m

GEORGE W. GUNN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon County, Chambers, Russell, and Tallapoosa, and in the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District Court at Montgomery. Particular attention will be given to securing land and doubtful demands.

Office over Adams & Gunn's Shoe Store.

Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 20, 1854.

HENDERSON & MCGEE.

HAVING this day associated themselves in the practice of the Law, will attend to all business connected with their care, in the counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, also, in St. Clair, Shelby and Coosa. They will also practice in the Supreme Court at Montgomery. Office in Talladega Alabama.

January 29, 1855.

W. F. HODNETT, M. D., R. N. NICKOLLS, M. D.

DRS. HODNETT & NICKOLLS.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and its collateral branches, would respectfully offer their services to the citizens of Tuskegee and vicinity. Pledging the most prompt and faithful attendance upon all cases submitted to their care, they solicit a share of the public patronage.

Office in the building on the corner of Main street opposite to Brewer's Hotel.

Tuskegee, March 29, 1855. -n45-1y.

MARBLE! MARBLE! MARBLE!

I WILL attend at Tuskegee during the fall term of the Circuit Court, and be happy to supply all persons wishing to purchase Monuments, Box-tombs, Slabs, Head-stones of the finest and whitest marble at low prices.

sent 18-19-1m JESSE ASHCRAFT.

W. C. PERRY, [C. L. SIMMONS]

DRS. PURYEAR & SIMMONS,

Surgeon Dentists.

Office above stairs over the Post-office.

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of Dental Surgery, and from their long experience in the profession, they can execute work with dispatch and in a neat and durable manner. They are prepared to mount teeth on plate from a single one to a full set, and feel no doubt of giving entire satisfaction. Work warranted to stand. Give us a trial.

Tuskegee Ala. July 26, 1854.

R. L. MAPLASS,

TAILOR.

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Tuskegee and vicinity, for all kinds of work usually done in the Tailoring line. He is prepared to execute his work in the very best manner, and according to the latest and most approved styles.

Ladies' circle cloaks, talmes and riding habits, cut, or made to order.

His shop is opposite Mr. J. D. Porter's Store, a few doors above the Allen House, and in the house formerly occupied by Drs. Johnson.

Tuskegee, Dec. 4, 1854. 4f.

FORSTER, ISBELL & CO.

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their

stock of

-SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

which in all respects AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF PURCHASERS, will be found decidedly more than ordinarily attractive.

April 12-4f.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,

GUILDING, GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.

THE undersigned having formed a connection with the above business, solicits a part of the public patronage. Having plenty of help, can promptly execute all orders entrusted to their care, in the best style, and on the most