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From the Southern Presbyterian.

The Past and the Present.

MR. EDITOR: History teaches many useful lessons The history of the Amercan Revolution is suggestive of many important lessons at the present time. 1 propose to cull a few facts and incidents from the history of those times, as turnishing analogies to the times in which we live. I need not in every

case apply the analogy : 1. The most abusive and supercilious language was employed about the pa triots of the American Revolution and the whole enterprise in which they were eggaged. Such men as John Hancock. Samuel Adams, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Witherspoon, and others, were flippantly and familiarly spoken of as "rebels" and 'traitors," who deserved to die a traitor's death. The whole revolutionary movement was looked upon as a stupendous iniquity, an insurrection, a conspiracy against lawful and legitimate authority.

2d Ministers of the Gospel in England, and high ecclesiastical dignitaries. denounced the "rebellion in America" as "the work of the devil," and as deserving to be put down at any cost of blood and treasure.

3d. The declaration of American Independence, on the 4th July, 1776, was by no means the beginning of the troubles between the colonies and the "mother country." Causes had been at work for many years before, of which that declaration was only the legitmate result and effect.

Common dangers and pressing public emergencies served for a time to arrest the operation of the causes. But their tendency and their final result were sure and determinate. As suggestive of the analogy here intended, et any one recur to the Missouri Com promise of 1820, the tariff of 1828, and the nullification movement in South Carolina in 1832.

The Stamp Act was passed by the British Parliament as early as 1765 -Colonies assembled at New York in the

1 1768 two regiments of British solders were sent to Boston to overawe he people and keep down rebellion.

la 1774 the "Boston Port bill" was passed, shutting up the harbor of Bos

the ever memorable battle of Bunker Hill, and six days before the Declaration of Independence was fought the scarcely less memorable battle in the port of Charleston, in which Fort Moul trie repeiled a furious attack of a pow-

erful British fleet. 4th In the Revolutionary War our armies were commanded by General Washington and other officers, who had acquired military training and experience when fighting side by side with British officers under the British flag, and thereby incurred the imputation of

5th, In the minds of some, who finally espoused the cause of the colonies. conscientious scruples at first existed, owing to the obligations arising from having taken the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. This matter was of the Mecklenburg resolutions in North Carolina. The conclusion was reached, however, that protection and allegiance should go together, and that-when the

et, that in 1773 some of "the people of and Canada will remain together even Boston, about twenty in number, dis one hundred years longer?

ing of State sovereignty.

(British) vesels, and threw the tea, consisting of 342 chests, into the harbor." I am not aware that any thing has ever been said of this act of injustice and dishonesty. This tea did not belong to the people of Boston. Again, the same historian (Worcester) says, p. 265, "The affair at Lexington was a signal for war. The forts, magazines, and arsenals throughout the coloures were instantly secured for the use of the Americans. Expeditions were sent to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, whice secured those important posts."

not a religious war. And yet religious considerations seem to have entered as an element into the causes that brought it about In "the mother country" church and state were united. The ma jority of the people in most or all the colonies were Dissenters. New Eng. land had been peopled to a large extent by the Puritans. These were Congregational in their church govern ment. In Virginia, and in how many of the other colonies I do not know, the Church of England was established by law. Dissenting ministers and churches were placed under troublesome and humiliating restrictions. The gifted and evangelical Samuel Davies was once or twice indicted for transcending the limits assigned him by the civil or ecclesiastical authorities. The government of Great Britain expressly and authoritatively claimed the right to bind the coloni's "in all cases whatsoever." They had much, then, to apprehend with regard to the future enjoyment of their religious liberties. In the troubles which are now agitating our country, the religious element may not be as palpable as in 1776. But how tar New England philosophy, and New England theology and biblical interpre tation, and New England notions about philanthropy and social progress, and above all New England FANATICISM, propagated, as it has been, through the great States of New York, Penusylvania, Ohio, and the Northwest-how far these have contributed to overthrow the once happy and glorious, but now shattered and demolished Union of these American States, is worthy of the most 8th At the beginning of the revolu-

tionary war, and especially in the years 1775 and 1776 the attempt of the Americans to set up and maintain an inde-A Colonial Congress from nine of the pendent government was looked upon by Br tish officials with disdain and contempt. Thirteen feeble and scattered colonies, without military resources, without a navy, without a government, and bove all without MONEY, were regarded as utterly "incompetent to cope with so formidable an adv rsary"-Troops were enlisted in the English ser On the 20th of May, 1775, the cele vice, under the expectation that the brated Mecklenburg resolutions were work of putting down the Insurrection in America, would be an easy undertak On the 17th of June, 1775, was fought ing, a mere holiday recreation. An ar my of 10 000 men was at first called in to service, and deemed amply sufficient to secure obedience and submission -The number however, was afterwards increased to 50,000, including 16,000 German mercenaries. These Hessian mercenaries neither knew nor cared any thing about the principles of English law, or constitutional rights. They fought for English gold For gold they slaughtered the free born and patriotic sons of America. As a further incident. I may mention that Lord Howe, on the part of the English Government, graproving traitors to their own national clously offered a pardon to General Washington and his rebel associates. How many days were allowed them to return home I am not informed. The The letter offering pardon was directed to "George Washington, Esq." A second letter was directed to "George Washington, &c., &c., &c." Up to the scriously agitated among the signers present time, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward seem not even to know of the existence of such a character as President 9th. In '76 the efforts of the Colonies

former ceased to be afforded, the latter to establish and maintain a government ceased to be obligatory, Mr. Simms, in of their own, did not carry with it any his History of South Carolina, p. 129, attempt, or imply any wish to deprive in speaking of the abundant evidence the English people of their Government. presented of a determination on the The Colonies were perfectly willing that part of England to coerce America by the English Parliament should enact military force," and of the affair of Lex- laws for the English people, and that ington, which happened on the same George the Third should sit upon the day," goes on further to observe, that English throne and wear the English "all statutes of allegiance were considerown. In like manner, the people of ered as repealed on the bloody plains of the Confederate States are perfectly Lexington." It may be worth while to willing that the people of the United temark, that the allegiance of our fore- States should have their own laws, their fathers was due to a consolidated govern own Congress, and their own President, ment ; ours was due, not only to a fed whether it be Abraham Lincoln or any tral government, also to the several one else. All we ask is to be let alone. State governments under which we liv- If we choose to tolerate the sin of slaved. The Euglish government knew noth- ery, we do not ask the people of the North to share the guilt of that sin 6th. A great deal has been said with- with us As to territory, population in a few months past of acts of whole- and internal resources, we are far betsale plunder of United States property ter prepared to live as an independent in the Southern States. One would people, than the Colonies were in '76. think, from the tone of Northern press- Our territory is greater than that of es, that the people of the South, and es- any empire in Europe, unless it be that pecially that the Governors of seceded of Russia. Does the North expect to States, had forgotten that the eighth hold New England and Texas, Florida commandment ever had a place in the and Oregon together for the next 500 decalogue. History informs us, howev-years? Is it probable that England

guised like Indians, went on board the 10th. In the war of the American

Revolution, England expended £100,-000,000 sterling, and sacrificed 50,000 lives. Incalculable evils were also inflicted upo the Colonies. The bitter animosities engendered may also have prepared the way for the war of 1811. After the Declaration of Independence

in '76, and the clear indication thereby given that the Colonies wished to live to themselves, and have a government of their own, England might and should have acknowledged their independence. She might even have protected them with her fleets. In return the indepen-7th. The war of the Revolution was dent Colonies might and should have consulted the interests of the mother country Commercial treaties, mutually advantageous to both parties, might have been entered into. If such a course had been pursued it may even be doubted whether England would, in the long run, have lost anything by the separation. Still England committed the unutterable folly of waging a war of invasion, coercion and subjugation - 'a war," to use the language of the younger Pitt, "which was conceived in justice, nurtured in folly, and whose footsteps were marked with slaughter and devastation." The United States Government is now copying, with astonishing exactness, the example set by Great Britain in 1775 and '76. The result is in the hands of an allwise and an overruling Providence. Let us not indulge in vain boasting and self-confidence. Let us rather in faith and repentance and prayer, seek the protection of that God who watched over our forefathers and brought them successfully through that mighty struggle in For the South Western Baptist, The Tabernacle.

BY J M W., OF COLUMBUS, GA

No. 2

pillars were filleted with silver and never-failing river." and also had hooks of silver for the er, of whom John spoke, came to the support of the hangings. The pillars Jordan to be baptized of him. Recogearth with brass pins to prevent the observes Stanley, "began that sacred winds of the desert.

twined linen, wrought with needle-work. the Descending River." This was so arranged with cords that How sacred, how solemn is such it could be raised or lowered with them place! How thrilling, how divine its as occasion required. Counting a cubit associations! Jesus was here-here at a foot and a half of our measure, he was baptized-here the heavens the Court was 150 feet from East to opened at the scene. Here was heard West-75 feet from North to South, the approving voice of the Father, and and 7 1.2 feet high, without any cover- here the Spirit-Dove came down upon ing at the top except the broad canopy the Lamb of God. The devout tourist of heaven. (Ex. 27: 9-19. 38: 9-20, would scarcely leave such a spot before

terior of he Court, the first object dan and heard the murmur of the wareached was the Altar of burnt-offering, ters above me. standing in a line from the gate. A little further on was the Laver of Brass, shaped much like an urn, and used | The annual meeting of the Baptists by the priests to wash in before enter- in England this year, are represented ing into the holy place of the Taber | as being very interesting. We notice nacle. It stood near the door of the Tab- below a few of the most prominent. ernacle. The Tabernacle stood in the The Baptist Union was presided over midst of the Court not far from the by Dr. Acworth. The Rev. A. Wiberg. center, probably approaching the West of Sweden, gave the introductory ad-

to this Court, and they entered it upon tist Churches in Sweden, and upwards every occasion of their making person- of 5 000 had been added to their comal offerings to the Lord. But uncir- munion within the past six years. The cumcised persons of whatever nation first Sunday School was opened in Swewere no. allowed to tread the hallowed den in 1851, by himself and a few Court of the Lord, with impunity. They friends, but there were now hundreds were counted as strangers and foreign- throughout the kingdom. ers, having no share in the privileges The Rev. J. H. Hinton reported the ise made to Israel.

of conversion.

The Baptism of Christ.

Nearly a thousand years after the passage of the Israelites, an event transpired here, perhaps at this very spot, of most thrilling interest. O, Jordan! thou was honored by the Lord of Glory, who bowed his holy form in thy river, and made it forever sacred. Along those hills and vales of the wilderness of Judea, in this region of the Jordan, in Bethabara and beyond the river, came the bold and earnest Ford runner, preaching repentance, and the kingdom of Heaven at hand, in the spirit and power of Elijah. And this, too, was the place where Elijah last appeared. How alike these werethese two great prophets of the Jordan wilderness-alike in dress, in character, in their sublime utterance of truth, the one under the old dispensation, the other the herald of the new. Here came John the Baptist, preaching in "raiment of camel's hair," with a "leathern girdle round his loins"-clad like the pres ent sons of that desert -eating the "lo custs and wild honey" of the wilderness. "He came baptizing," says Rev. Mr. Stanley, of the Church of England, 'that is, signifying, to those who came to him, as he plunged them under the rapid torrent, the forgiveness and forsaking of their former sins. Ablutions in the East have always been more or less a part of religious worship-easily performed and always welcome. Every synagogue, if possible, was by the side of a stream or spring; every mosque still requires a fountain for lustrations in its court. But no common which they engaged for national inde- spring or tank would meet the necessities of the multitudes who, from Jerusalem and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan, came to him, confessing their sins. The Jordan, by the very peculiarity of its position, which renders its functions so unlike those of other Eastern streams, now seemed to have met with its fit purpose. It was The Tabernacle, with all its appen- the one river of Palestine-sacred in dages, being complete; and the holy its recollections-abundant in its waritual given by God being fully adopt ters; and yet, at the same time, the ed; we are prepared to enter upon a river, not of cities, but of the wilderconsideration of their uses and mean ness -the scene of the preaching of ings. And the first object that attracts, those who dwelt not in kings' palaces, of the rushing stream the multitudes It surrounded the Tabernacle, and cathered; the priests and scribes from was the first to be approached. It con Jernsalem : the publicans from Jericho sisted of a plot of ground containing, and the Lake of Gennesareth; the solas nearly as can be ascertained, about diers on their way from Damascus to one-third of an acre This was sur- Petra; the peasants from Galilee, with rounded by a magnificent set of cur. One from Nazareth. The tall reeds in tains or hangings, made of fine twined the jungles waved, shaken by the "ind; linen and wrought in the most elegant the pebbles of the bare clay-hills lay style These curtains extended around around, to which the Baptist pointed as three sides, and a part of the fourth being able to be transformed in the chil-side also; and were hung upon elegant dren of Abraham; and at their feet ly finished pillars made of brass. These rushed the refreshing stream of the

were crowned with chapters of silver, Such was the scene, when the Mightiwere set a sockets made of brass that mizing the Son of God, he shrank in were doubtless set in the earth, or such a holy presence, and said, "I have were fastened to the earth by means need to be baptized of thee." But Jeof brass pins. It is supposed that sus assured him-"Thus it becometh us to there were also cords extending out fulfil all righteousness." And they went from the tops of the pillars on both down the bank, and the blessed Saviour sides, and which were confined to the | was baptized in the Jordan. "There." Court from being blown down by the rite which has since spread throughout the world, through the vast baptisteries The Court was 100 cubits from East of the Southern and Oriental churches. to West and 50 cubits from North to gradually dwindling to the fonts of the South. The entrance was from the North and West; the plunges beneath East, of 20 cubits wide, over which the water diminishing to the few drops there was hung a curtain consisting of which are now, in most churches, the blue and purple and scarlet and fine- sole representive of the full stream of

bathing in the hallowed river. So I felt, Passing through the gate to the in- as thrice I bowed my head in the Jor-

English Baptist Anniversaries.

dress. From this we learn that there The children of Israel had free access are at the present time about 150 Ban-

and blessings of that boly worship, triannual returns of 1,222 Baptist and no interest in the covenants of prom- churches in England, From this report, it appears that 989 of them had a clear increase of about 14,000 mem-In the 81 Sunday schools connected bers, or an average of sixteen per with the operations of the Southern church. That increase was the largest Baptist Domestic Mission Board last which had ever been reported. They year, with 398 teachers, and 2,865 schol- had in former years an average increase ars, there were among the scholars 79 of one, one and a half, one and three and among the teachers 27 professions quarters, clinging to the fractions with desperate tenacity, and even as high

been obliged to do so.

Free Mission Society, to the list.

in Exeter Hall. The income for the couraging statement was made by Sir money paymests." M. Peto, the Chairman, to the effect that compensation had been received by the Society from the Spanish Government for the loss sustained by the ers for any particular blessing, the late expulsion of our Missionaries from word of Christ that has respect to that

pended the sum of £1.450 during the of Christ may come, we must obey past year. Since the commencement those words of Christ which concern of the Society, £41,396 have been ex- the coming of His Kingdom. We must pended in translating and circulating seek first the Kingdom of God. We the Scriptures of truth.

Tabernacle. Number of Society's central and endure cheerfully the scorn of men, stations, 76; of Sunday Schools, 100 call our own, subject every moment to £3,349.

The Baptist Irish Society also met in the Tabernacle. It was stated that chapel accommodation in Dublin and elsewhere had been largely increased. A number of young men of promising ability had been raised up, by means of the late revival, who would be well employed as evangelists. Considerable to the subject of believers' baptism .-

"free labor" system. It shows us to what the talent, but in holiness. latter has reduced the laboring class in the most enlightened and Christian country of Europe. Further, on, chief objection urged against slavery is, that it debars the slave from all hope of rising above his condition, both for himself and

pose a lad married at four-and-twenty, the mountains or the flames. and settled in a cottage on the farm, with his wages of from £20 to £23 in JAMES 2:1-9,-A late eminent di money, four bolls of oatreal, four do. vine, in examining evidences of grace. off when he starts in life as he can Pharisaism of gilded vulgarity, in are to be supported, children reared unworthy of a salutation to-morrow farmed districts, is to become a foreman on a farm, with a rise in wages of a Republicanism Doomed at the few shillings a week; or if he be too pushing a man to be contented with great portion of our countrymen, how- his hand towards Washington, said : ever we might acquiesce in it, if it be "This is the end of this Government as indeed inevitable. It wants the great, it now exists. There will be a reconthe only healing this world can offer to strution on different principles." Such toil-worn man, the hope of bettering is the universal impression here, and himself, of some day rising above the the conviction weighs like the pall of

as twelve in one instance, but sixteen, them a better start in life than he himnever. England showed an average in self had. With this state of things crease of eleven members per church, have come other evils, the sundering of and Wales twenty-five. They had in- all kindly ties between master and stances in which some two or three hun- servant, too frequent changes of service dred churches had reported a diminution, the want of any sense of responsibility but only about thirty churches had for their welfare on the one side, and of personal or local attachment on the An effort was made in this body to other, as if all duties were fulfilled and drop the name of Dr. Baron Stow, of ended when the one had done his ten Boston, from the list of Corresponding hours' work, and the other paid down Secretaries, for his alleged pro-slavery the week's wages. Modern society tendencies. After a long discussion throughout all its classes, has freed the matter was compromised by re- itself entirely from the old feudal bonds taining the name of Dr. Stow, and add- and restrictions; but it is a sad thought ing that of the Rev. A. L. Post, of the sometimes forced upon us, that with these it has rid itself of the natural The Annual Meeting of the Baptist and kindly attachments with which they Missionary Society was held as usual were more or less intertwined, and has relasped into a state in which all relapast year was £40,468. A most en tions between men begin and end with

Prayer.

If we expect an answer to our prayparticular thing must specially abide The Bible Translation Society had ex- in us. If we pray that the Kingdom must make the progress of the religion The Baptist Home Mission Society of Christ the object for which we live. held its annual meeting in the New We must labor, and suffer reproach, stations had reached 91; of subordinate and hold our property, and all that we -with 1.018 teachers and 7,000 schol- the will of the Master, that so we may ars. There are places of worship to glorify His name in the conversion of accommodate 27,000 persons, with an souls. This was the type of primitive average attendance of 17,000. Income piety, and hence it was that the prayers of saints then prevailed mightily in the pulling down of strongholds, Our prayers will never in like manner prevail, until we follow their example. The Lord's arm is not shortened, that he cannot save, nor his ear heavy, that he cannot hear. Our God is a living God, as truly as he was in the days of the apostles. The Holy Spirit is as powerattention, in Ireland, had been drawn ful to bow the heart of man in penitence, as he was of old. But we must Income (including revival fund) £2,846. abide in Christ if we expect him to de-The following extract from an article in a late scend, as on the day of Penticost. The ting and instructive in its bearings on the quest sides neither in numbers, nor wealth, tion between the institution of slavery and the nor social position, nor learning, nor

Faith.

The soldiers that, like Cromwell's, his posterity. But mark the statements of this march with Bibles in their boots, load article as to the Scottish labor on this point- the cannon by the grace of God, and the testimony of a Scotch writer himself, with fire it with a psalm, cannot easily be no design to say a word in defence of slavery : beaten. Give us plenty of the sub-"Scottish FARM LABORERS. - The work- stance of things hoped for, and an evimen on these large farms are either dence of things not seen. Let one feel married or unmarried men. The former, that he stands on truth, that the laws the married ploughmen, are the best of the universe and the attributes of off. They live in their own cottage the Almighty are pledged to his sup with their wife and family, on the farm, port, and you might as well try to chase held by the farmer, but provided, like a rock as him. Faith justified Abe the other farm buildings, by the land- and translated Enoch; floated the Ark lord. Where there are not enough of and founded the church; crossed the cottages for all the married ploughmen Red Sea and shook down the walls of -and on many farms there are not Jericho. In all ages it has out of weakenough - some one or more of these ness become strong, waxed valiant in must seek for a house in the nearest fight, turned to flight the armies of the village. But take it at the best. Sup- aliens, and led our willing martyrs for

of potatoes, with free houses and coals puts these searching questions : "Have driven. He has nothing more to look you so much of the reality of religion to as long as he lives. He is as well as to have risen above the haughty hope to be when he ends it. When out those who sit down at the Lord's table of the above wages his wife and family with a brother to-day, and deem him and educated, there is no margin left Have you been long enough with Jesus for frugality to work on. And if thrift to learn that connection with him is the were to do its best, what is there for him greatest of distinctions-greater than to look to? By no amount of saving the difference between one degree of can be ever hope to be able to lease fortune and another, or one branch of any of the large farms he sees all traffic and another, or one profession around him; which require a capital and another?" We fear a faithful anof several thousands to start with The swer to such queries would sift our utmost that is open to him, in the high rows of communicants at a terrible rate?

Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

this, then he can but emigrate. But Washington, June 3 .- We are sweepthe great mass of ploughmen become ing on irresistibly, though insensibly, neither foremen nor colonists. They to the destiny that awaits all things spend the strength of their prime; as human-agreat and radical change.they began their married life, neither Individuals die while governments conbetter nor worse, going with their pair tinue; the latter are corporations that of horses, and doing their allotted day's can endure convulsions and feel no work. And when they have reached sickness; but even they must sometheir three-score years they for the most times yield to overruling events and part cease following the plough, give undergo dissolution or great changes. up their pair of horses to younger hands Our government, the pride of freemer. and either become the "orra" man, that and of the lovers of freedom the world is, the man for extra jobs on the farm, over, is now in the process of change, or take to breaking stones for the roads to be known no more forever as it has or whatever day labor they can find .- been. On Thursday last, the Hon. L. Not a very bright existence certainly, P. Banks, as he stood upon Arlington nor one which we would willingly look | Heights, in company with distinguished upon as the best estate possible for a military and civil officers, as he waved

ten hours' daily drudgery, of owning death on every patriotic heart. The

something he can call his own, and be- great Republic is gone, and its Govern-

ing able in some small measure to shape ment is fast loosing its anchorage in

the destiny of his children, and give popular liberty, and is drifting to a

despotic harbor as a safer refuge from the storms of revolution.

The great people, whose pursuits or whose opportunities do not allow them to see more than the surface currents, might as well be given to understand at once the powerful undertone that is sweeping from under them their powerfui freedom, the rights of the States and their Republican government, I tell them they are" no longer freemen in that large and comprehensive sense we have all understood was conveyed and embraced by that word, when applied to the rights and privileges of American citizins. They will wake up ere long to the realization of the horrid truth, but when it is too late to recover what despotism shall have clutched in its iron hand. I write this as fact and prophecy.

It has already been asked: "Why all these State lines? Why all this needless, cumbersome, intricate entanglement of different powers to make law and to decree judgment! We can afford now to efface the old Colonial geography. It is the admitted power of States within the nation that has been the source of all our trouble. Nor will the removal of State power, and the creation of a nationa'ity, be a task go formidable.

The idea is to do away with State lines and State local governments, and, consequently, with much of the elective franchise as now enjoyed by the people. In other words, the grand conception is to make the Government of the United States as near that of Great Britain as it is possible to get it. It is old Federalism, with

pices for its success. You must not suppose that this thing is not seriously entertained, for it is, and the conviction here is universal that the change is absolutely necessary, and will be made A strong central government is now the cry; and army and navy onces strongly favor it, because by the change they will become the upper crust of society. The whole matter is openly discussed here, and boldly advocated. You will learn from this that the Democracy has before it the hardest battle it has to retain the largest share, of personal liberty and rights, as now enjoyed under the present Constitution. They will fight under great disadvantages-under the terrors of death and imprisonment. What the outcome may be, God alone can tell. For myself, I fear for the

Congress will soon assemble. But cui bono? is asked by many. The New York Tribune says it can do all necessary business in a day or two. The Courier and Enquirer says all Congress has to do is to register the wishes of the President. Indeed, these leading Republican journals believe Congress will only be an incumberance, as the President, by assuming all the power desirable for the exigency of the coputry, will not be hampered by any legal restrictions. All Congress is wanted for is to allow the Government to bor row what money it may deem necessary to raise what number of troops may be regarded as desirable. It is said that Congress will go into secret session to discus the question of conferring full military power on the President to raise and equip armies, declaring martial law, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus. As he has been doing this without authority of law, the question is gravely asked, what is the use of Con-

The contempt in which the Supreme Court of the United States is held by the military, and the usurpation of power by this latter branch of the public service; the violation of personal rights. and individual liberty, both North and South, and referred to as an evidence that Republican freedom is dead, and only wants the formality of burial to hide it forever from the face of the American people. So passes the glory of the American Republic.

Read the Bible.

1. Read the Bible regularly. A good man of old says : "I have esteemed the words of Thy mouth more than my necessary food." This is the true idea. The Bible is daily bread, to be taken regularly, that the soul may grow there-

2. Read the Bible attentively. The meaning of the Bible is the Word of God. Unless he that reads gets the meaning, it will not do him any good. Hasty reading of a great many chapters at once, is of no advantage. Read slowly, a little at a time, and think on what you read, and you will understand and remember it.

3. Read the Bible as God's Book. Not merely as a matter of conscience, but because it is a message from the dearest of friends, the best of fathers, whose will and wishes you are anxious to dis-

Thus read regularly, at y tively, respectfully and prayerfully, and you may hope for a rich reward to your soul and a full understanding of the meaning of the Bible; and at the same time, your love, adoration and appreciation of the divine Author, will be wonderfully

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.: Thursday, July 11, 1861. Hopefor the Best--Prepare for the Worst.

The Psalmist has described a calm

equinimity of faith eminently becoming

Christians now, where he says, "They shall not be afraid of evil tidings."-That we are on the eve of the most startling events which have ever convulsed this country, no man can doubt. Daily, hourly, are we expecting a collision between hostile armies which may drape a continent in mourning, and involve even Europe in the struggle .-It does not become us, then, on the eve of such a contest, to indulge in vain confidence upon any supposed superiority in courage or numbers. It is useless to conceal the fact that our enemies are powerful in serry element of strength, Their hatred knows no bounds but the limits of fanaticism itself. Their resources and numbers are vast-nor are they wanting in courage. True, up to this time, we have been wonderfully favored by providence Our soldiers have been protected almost miraculously .-But we must expect to share the ordinary vicissitudes of war. We must calculate on disaster and defeat at times, as well as victory Any expectation that looks for an easy triumph upon every field, will be doomed to disappointment. Our bravest and best men, our brothers and sons, will fall by hundreds, and most likely by thousands in many a hard fought battle. It is wisdom in us, then, to prepare our minds for any development which the future may evolve. When successful, let us bow before God in adoring thankfulness, and ascribe all the honor to Him, instead of exulting over a fallen foe. If defeated, let us cling the closer to Him, who once permitted even David to be driven from his throne by the unnatural rebellion of his own son. We must by no means be discouraged by occasional disasters. We lost as many battles in the revolutionary war as we gained. These losses only served to arouse our fore-fathers

to the last efforts of patriotism. Resaid of one of his sons-"Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcoine at the last."

We have never had the least misgivings as to the final result of this great revolution. While "justice and judge ment are the habitation of God's throne." he will favor the right and protect and defend the invocent. We can appeal to the "searcher of hearts" and say, that we have not provoked this war .-We have never harmed those who are plotting our ruin. We have exhausted every expedient to which we could resort with self-respect to avert it. Our overtures have been scorned. The plighted faith of the United States government has been time and again violated. The Constitution of the old government has been suspended-that bulwark of personal liberty, the habeas corpus act, has been set aside-the solemn protest of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been indignantly contemped. Nothing remained to us but an appeal to the last resort of kings. History has never yet recorded the conquest of such a people, determined to be free. Nor do we believe that the Northern people, or any considerable number of them, have any idea that. they can subdue us. This war is simply the harvest of thirty years sowing and culture. The first High Priest of that fanatical party, John Quincy Adams, announced the end which his party sought fifteen or twenty years ago an end which nine tenths of the

people at the North then recoiled at with holy borror -"Let emancipation come," said he, "even if it cost a half million of lives." He saw that a collis ion was inevitable. He knew that such divergent systems of civilization could not harmonize. The only wonder is, that the South did not see it sooner.

South has in this contest are, first, they; and thy paths drop fatness. They drop are united. One purpose sways every , upon the pastures of the wilderness : beart. The North is just beginning to realize this. They have affected to believe that we had a discordant element amongst us, which only awaited an opportunity of development. They could not discern the signs of the times. In the next place, our enemies are blinded with rage and fanaticism. They are, therefore, incapable of using properly the advantages they have. They have a large mass of disorganized power, which they are incapable of concentrating. They fight with the madness of the blind. Furthermore, we have every thing to incite us, which can ennoble and dignify patriotism. Our people are homogenious, and "to the manor time of trouble." born." We are fighting for existencefor our homes and firesides-for our wives and children-for the land of our birth, the graves of our sires, and the priceless boon of liberty. Whereas they are fighting simply to subjugate us to their power. With them power and right are synonymous. They have no conception of liberty beyond the will of mere majorities. A large, and perhaps the larger proportion of their soldiers. of chivalry. The cowardly flights of are foreign mercenaries, incited only by the lust of plunder. To suppose that such a rabble soldiery can conquer ten millions of free people, even if they outnumber us three or four to one, is an insult to the common sense of the world, and betrays an utter contempt for all the essons of history. And still further, this war has been forced upon the country by a mere sectional. party, despite the efforts of a strong conservative party among themselves. It is true, this conservative influence has, for his Rump Congress his voice is still is satisfactory, you may retain the acthe time, been allenced by the madness for war. He asks for four hundred counts.

of the hour; but there are not wanting | thousand men and four hundred million signs of a strong reaction in many of of dollars to enable him "to crush the the Northern States. The military des- rebellion." The demand is heavy and potism which has been inaugurated at will test the ability of the Rump "to Washington City, is beginning to open make the connection." If they should the eyes of many Northern people .- make the "rise" we may look for "stir-They are beginning to see that this ring events." crusade against the South is destined, Richmond Dispatch of July 5th: if it succeeds, to annihilatte the last vestiges of liberty among themselves. Under the hypocritical plea of emancipating the negro, they are forging the chains of slavery for the freemen of America. Ex-Speaker Banks, of Massachusetts, recently exclaimed, standted that of Col. Jackson's force of 4,ing upon Arlington heights, and waving his hand toward Washington City, "The government is dissolved, and will be constructed upon different principles. If the true men of the North

And then, in addition to all this, our

enemies have repudiated the God of the

Bible, setting at defiance the solemn

invoked, "an anti-slavery God, and an

anti-slavery Bible." They have "set

themselves against the Lord and

against his annointed, saying, Let us

break their bands asunder, and cast

away their chords from us. He that

sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the

Lord shall have them in derision. Then

shall he speak to them in his wrath,

and vex them in his sore displeasure.'

They have "sowed to the wind, and they

will reap the whirlwind." They have

appealed to the sword, and they will

perish by the sword. Let our people

be firm, and trust in God, and they have

nothing to fear. God can save by ma-

ny or by few, as it shall please him .-

We have made a stand for the identical

principles for the maintenance of which

our fathers pledged to each other "their

lives, their fortunes, and their sacred

honor." We have asserted as they as-

serted, that "whenever any form of gov-

ends for which it was instituted, it is

the right of a people to alter or abolish

it and to institute new government,

laying its foundation on such princi-

ples, and organizing its powers in such

For the assertion of this right, they

provoked all the hostility of the British

"The greatest glory of a free-born people, Is to transmit that freedom to their children."

Fourth of July, 1861.

This glorious anniversary was cele-

brated for us by the propitious heavens

in a manner that will not be forgotten

for years. Early in the morning the

fleecy clouds began to distill gently and

almost imperceptibly upon our fields,

and within an hour the "outgoings of

the morning rejoiced" with the tokens

and the little hills rejrice on every side.

The pastures are clothed with flocks;

the valleys also are covered over with

corn; they shout for joy, they also

sing." In a word, we had a real Con-

federate rain which continued to fall

Millions of bushels of corn were made

on the 4th of July. Thus is the Lord

bringing to nought the counsels of our

enemies in their wicked attempt to

starve us out. Whilst our enemies are

blockading our ports, God is "opening

his hand, and satisfying all our desires"

The War.

has been no battle by any large forces,

nevertheless constant skirmishing is

going on between the pickets and scouts

of both parties, in which the Confeder-

ates are always victorious. The Con-

federate scouts have performed some

deeds of valor which eclipse the age

treme. They have not evinced the lit-

In our secular columns may be seen

some well authenticated skirmishes;

others are reported in the papers, but

satisfactory details have not yet reach-

ed us. It is our intention to publish

be given.

tle bravery we had assigned them.

Up to the time of going to press there

sanctions of that holy book, and have

ning of an end.

500 which engaged Patterson's advance column on Tuesday, at Falling Waters, near Martinsburg, there were six killed and twenty wounded, and it is believed there were about eighty of the enemy do not arouse themselves at once, and killed. The arrival of over forty priso ners at Winchester is confirmed shake off these chains, they are a doom-It seems useless to anticipate any ed people. The banks of one of their pitched battle, as the enemy is appar cities have already been demolished by ently not disposed to give Gen. Johnsa hungry mob. This is but the beginton battle, at least on this side of the river. Their retreat looks very much

We take the following from the

Late from Winchester.

tral cars yesterday, who left Winchester

on Wednesday evening, report the re-

treat of General Patterson's command

across the Potomac on the approach of

General Johnston. It is further repor-

Passengers who arrived on the Cen-

Dr. Talbird.

Maryland.

like a ruse to draw our troops into

It will be seen in bro. WILKES' communication that Rev. H. TALBIRD, for many years the laborious and popular President of Howard College is now Captain TALBIRD, and has gone to Virginia to meet the Northern Vandals -A more patriotic man never lived than

Dr. Talbird. We trust he has not resigned the Presidency of the College. The position can be temporarily filled till his return. He has done a noble work for Howard College, and for the Baptists of Alabama, and his labors in the institution should be continued .-We pray God to spare his life that his great usefulness may be protracted.

East Alabama Female College.

The Commencement exercises of this popular institution occured the last week in June. The exercises were entirely satisfactory, testifying to the thorough training of the pupils by ernment becomes destructive of the President Perry and his able choir of teachers. The great effort of the President is good discipline and thorough training. Arrangements for the next scholastic year will soon be announced. Efforts will not be spared to sustain the form, as to them shall seem most likely former reputation of the College, and to effect their safety and happiness."_ to increase it. Parents may rest assur-

A Good Subscriber.

throne. For the assertion of this same right we have provoked all the hostility What a good time an editor would have if all his subscribers were like the of the Northern government. Our fathers assumed the right to judge of following:

"Times are too hard for a good man's their own grievances. We have done conscience to feel satisfied to read his the same. They appealed to the comreligious paper on a credit. Please mon sense of the world and to the God of heaven for the justice of their cause. - lars.

We have done the same. They were The above is from one of the best sustained in their noble struggle. So pastors in Georgia. It is but just to will it be with us. The "great swell say that but few of our Georgia subing words of vanity" which are being scribers are in arrears. Here is an exfulminated against us from Northern tract from one of her best College Propulpits and platforms, make as little fessors:

impression upon us as did those of "I send you in this letter two dollars Lord North and his party upon our rev- to pay for another year's subscription olutionary sires. We have but to re- to your paper. I trust that your fears of being compelled to stop will be solve, and to do, and our liberty is perspeedily relieved by a full supply of the 'needful.' For one, I should greatly deplore such a misfortune to the cause of Christ as the stopping of your paper would be.

"My heart bled when our beloved bro. Dawson fell asleep. My relations to him were of the most pleasant character, and founded upon an acquaintance of nearly thirty years standing .-It were easy to write this sheet full of reminiscences of him. But that would be out of place now.

For the South Western Baptist.

Query.

of divine favor. Truly were we made Mr. EDITOR: It is recorded in 2nd to say, "Thou visitest the earth, and Chronicles, 7:5, that Solomon offered waterest it: thou greatly enrichest it 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep; the question arises, where was it possible with the river of God which is full of water : thou preparest them corn when to procure water to wash so many anithou hast so provided for it. Thou wa- mals in a poorly watered city? If you have forgotten your Hebrew or are rusterest the ridges thereof abundantly : ty in that language, I hope you will rethou settlest the furrows thereof: thou quest some scholar to examine and see makest it soft with showers: thou if there is not a mistranslation; whethblessest the springing thereof. Thou er the 22,000 oxen is not a mistake, and so of the other 120,000; for Father Si-The great advantages which the crownest the year with thy goodness; mon says Hebrew words can be rendered any thing and make good sense, -

Light -we want light on this subject. More: those animals, if only one half were eaten, the remainder burned, say 30 persons to a sheep, and 200 to the ox; food enough for eight millions of beings; now, where would all these find water to drink during seven feast gently for nearly twenty four hours .- your Greek and Hebrew both and en ighten us on this subject. I never thought of this matter before. Unless on can meet the difficulty with your dexterity in interpreting, we shall not be able to account for the record of 3,000 on the day of Pentecost, Lorus.

We shall let the present translation stand, as it was made by Pedobaptists. So true is it that "God is our refuge and as they are quite sensitive as to a and strength, a very present help in change. Our querist has made out a strong case of inferential evidence in favor of plenty of water in Jerusalem for immersion purposes, and as Pedobaptism is founded on inferential proof, surely they can not consistently object to same reasoning by "Lotus." The only way they can get out of the difficulty is by the rule of interpretation maintained by "Father Simon". "Hebrew words can be rendered any thing and make good sense." The canon of "Father Simon" is quite popular with the enemy are disgraceful in the ex. Pedobaptists, applying it to Greek as well as Hebrew, and thus they will beat a retreat from the trap of their ingenious adversary Lotus.

Rev. D. P. Beston has resigned the pastoral charge of St. Francis Street Baptist Church, Mobile, and has returned to his former residence. Prairie Line. nothing but reliable accounts. Every Jasper county, Mississippi, where his engagement of any importance shall correspondents should address him.

In "Abraham Pacha's" message to Rev. B. B. Smith-your statement For the South Western Baptist The Two Wars.

A military despotism has been inaugurated by the Government at Washington. The Constitution of the Federal Government, so far as it conflicts with the will of the usurper, has been made void. The decisions of the Supreme Court are disregarded. The rights of the States and of the people denied. A war of subjugation or extermination, if it be possible, commenced. Large armies have been marshalled by the tyrant, and unoffending men. women, and children have been shot down, and otherwise shamefully abused. To defend our country, our rights, our families, our lives and our honor, thousands of our sons and brothers are now in the field, ready to meet the invading foe and drive him back. They must be supported by us who stay at home must be fed and clothed, -"Who goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges"? To support our Government and our citizen soldiers, while protecting us, patriotic men; yes, and women, too, are contributing money, cotton, clothing, bread, &c. True, there are some who give nothing, such may talk much, but their patriotism will be measured. by their works, not by their words .-There is another war infinitely more momentous in its consequences and final fresults. Both are sectional. The North is against the South; and hell against Heaven. Both are black despotisms. At the call of the Prince of Peace whose name is love, many of our sons and brothers have 'volunteered for the war.' They are now in the field .-They have gone in the name of God. Christ is the Captain of their salvation. Victory is certain, for "unto him every knee shall bow." Already has Satau been driven from many a strong hold. Fortresses deemed impregnable have been demolished. The soldiers of Christ must be sustained by us who stay at home. They must be fed and clothed, "Who goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges." That man forfeits all claim to patriotism who refuses to do his part in supporting the soldiers while they are fighting to defend his property, his family, his life and his country. He is unworthy of citizenship in his State. That man, who, knowing his duty, refuses to do his part, in feeding and clothing the soldiers of the cross, while fighting the Lord's battles, forfeits all claim to the Christian name He may talk much, but God will

measure his religion by his works, not by his words. The Judge will say to some, "I was hungry and ye fed me; naked and ye clothed me." To others, "I was hungry and ye fed me not; naked and ve clothed me not." Dear reader, how will Christ speak to you? "If any man see his brother have need and shutteth up his bowels of compassion against him, how dwelleth the love of God in him"? What a shame, what a sin, what a dark blot it would be upon our character, were we, by our neglect, ure, a tew moments ago, of seeing and or our parsimoniousness, to starve our government into submission, to Black President of Howard College, now Cap-Republican rule, and compel our sol- tain of the "Independent Volunteers." diers to return home, or die by famine I was so impressed with the coolness in the very face of the enemy. But, oh ! and decision of his manner and countewhat a shame, what a sin! what a nance on the boat while numbers of his dark blot on our Christian character friends and admirers pressed in to see were we to starve the soldiers of Christ him, that I could not refrain from this by our sordid covetousness, into sub. expression of pleasure at the thought mission to the will of the devil, and compel them to come home or die by famine! Can we support both wars at the same time? Yes, brethren, with God's blessing. Without it we can support neither. Where is the Christian who is too poor to feed one missionary one day at a cost of fifty cents? There are about Five Hundred Thousand Baptists in the Southern Statessee how easily we could give two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Where there is a will there is a way. All men, with some few exceptions, and these are not true men, wish our Government to push this war to a successful and honorable close. But there are some waiting and hoping that there will be enough money and cotton, &c., subscribed without their giving one cent. So all Christians wish the Government of Christ to triumph over the Prince of Darkness, but some are waiting and hoping that the good work will be done without their being at any trouble or expense about it. My friends, there will be a book of remembrance kept to the end of the war-in that book stands the widow's name, and see how beanti- vance. fully the two mites adorn it. Shall your name be there, and at the right hand nothing but a - ? D. LEE.

Appointments, Please publish the following Appointments in compliance with a Resolution of the Alabama Baptist Association, and oblige all concerned.

B. Manly, D.D., will preach at Hayneville Monday night after the 4th Sunday in July; at Steep Creek on Tuesday; at Ash Creek on Wednesday, and at Mount Gilead on Thursday. A. Williams and P. H. Lundy will attend at Prattville on the 4th Sunday in July. P. H. Lundy will be at Benton Tuesday night following; at Sister Springs on Wednesday; Town Creek on Thursday, and at Shiloh on Friday. C. F. Sturgis will be at Mount Lebanon on the 4th Sunday in July; at Bethany on Tues-day after; at Ash Creek with B. Manly on

Wednesday, and at Hopewell on Thursday.
D. M. Reeves and B. H. Crumpton will attend at New Bethel on Wednesday after 1th Sabbath in July; at Centre Ridge on Thursday and at Providence on Friday. T. M. Bailey will be at Bethesda Monday after the 3rd Sunday in July; at Elim on Wednesday; Rehoboth on Thursday, and at Antioch Saturday and Sunday.

Will the brethren publish these Appoint-For the South Western Bantist Resolutions.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Howard College, held June 26th, 1861, the following resolutions were adopted:

Board is called upon to record the death through the sacrifice of Christ.

of two of its members since its last annual meeting.

Rev. A. G. McCraw was identified with the history of Howard College from its infancy to the time of his death. He lived to see the enterprise from its humble beginning and passing through many vicissitudes reach its present vigor and maturity. To no heart was its success more gratifying, for no one was more solicitous for its

In the death of Dr. WM. P. HOLNAN, the College has lost an efficient Trustee and a devoted friend. Be it there-

Resolved, That while we regard the loss of such men as a public calamity, it becomes us to bow in humble submission to His will who makes all things work together for good to them that

Resolved, That we tender to the families of the deceased our Christisu sympathy in their severe bereavement.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered upon the records of this Board, and that a copy signed by the President and Secretary be conveyed to each of the surviving families, and that a copy be furnished to the South Western Baptist and the Baptist Correspondent with the request to publish them.

E. D. KING, Pres. pro tem. J. B. LOVELACE, Sec'y.

For the South Western Baptist Ordination.

SUMTER, S. C., June, 22, 1861. At the call of the Sumterville Baptist Church, a Presbytery met this day to take into consideration the propriety of ordaining bro. J. A. Chambliss to the Gospel ministry.

Present : Revs. William Williams. D.D., Isaac Nichols, Noah Graham, and Julius J. Fleming. Rev. Dr. Williams was elected Moderator and J. J. Fleming Clerk.

After the usual examination of the candidate as to his personal experience, call to the ministry, and views of doctrine, church government and ordinances, it was unanimously resolved that, at the request of the Church, the Presbytery proceed on to-morrow (4th Lord's day in June) to ordain bro. Chambliss, and that the following order of exercises be observed :

1. Ordination Sermon, by Rev. Wm. Williams, D.D.

2. Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. N Graham.

3. Charge to the Candidate, by Rev. J. Nichols.

4. Right-hand of Fellowship, by Rev. J. J. Fleming.

5. Benediction, by the Candidate. WM. WILLIAMS, Mod.

Julius J. Fleming, Clk.

P. S. -These exercises were witness. ed on Sunday by a large and attentive

congregation. For the South Western Baptist. Bro. Tallaferro: On a providential visit to Selma, I had the painful pleasparting with bro. Talbird, formerly that our cause has such men to lead our noble "boys" to victory and honor. If such men as Dr. T. and Judge King do not find even a higher place in the army than that of captain, though that is honorable, and all they seek for, my humble judgment will be mistaken .-Dr. T.'s company is a fine one. I know many of them, and saw nearly all their faces this morning, and am confident that the company, as well as the captain, will, under God, 'make their mark in this great struggle for liberty and independence. Abe Lincoln's Colonels and Generals will hardly compare favorably with many of our Captains and Corporals. But in God we put our Very truly,

Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY. The Daily Dispatch is served to subscribers at six and a quarter cents per week, payable to the Carrier weekly .-Price for mailing, \$4 a year, or \$2 50

for six months, in advance. The Semi-Weekly Dispatch is issued every Tuesday and Friday at \$2, in ad-

The Weekly Dispatch is issued evey Friday and mailed to anbscribers at \$1 per annum.

As the Confederate States Government is now located at Richmond, and as war news is anxiously sought after, we call attention to the terms, as stated above, of the Richmond Dispatch. It is one of the cheapest and best papers to be had in any section.

The Richmond Enquirer. Published Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly. BY TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE. Terms:

Daily paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and three dollars for six months payable in advance. For the Weekly. \$2 per annum, or six copies for \$10, to be paid invariably in advance. When letters containing money are sent by mail, they must be registered, or they will be at the risk of the writers. This is one of the oldest papers in

Richmond, and has always been a popular sheet. Coming from the Seat of War, and from the Seat of Government enhances its value at this time. Those wishing this interesting paper can see the terms above.

All God's thoughts respecting you are It is with profound regret that the peaceful, because he looks at you

Military Operations of the Pres-

During the six months, commencing with the 20 of December, 1860, (the date of the secession of South Carolina,) and end-

ing the 20th of June, 1861. Decemer 26, 1860 .- Sudden evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Major Ander aided by the steamer Mennesota. son. United States army. He spikes assailants driven off with loss. No me the guns, burns the gun carriages, and hurt on the Virginia side. retreats to Fort Sumter, which he oc-

December 27.—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the South by 5000 Federal troops, the Virginian Carolina troops, Captain Coster sur-

renders the revenue cutter Aiken. January 3, 1861 .-- Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

January 3 .-- The Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 20,000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops. January 4 .- Fort Morgan, in Mobile

Bay, taken by the Alabama troops. January 9 .- The steam ship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris' Island. Failure of the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.

January 9 -- Mississippi passed the

Ordinance of Secession. January 10 .- Forts Jackson, St. Philips and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

January 11 .-- On this day Alabama and Florida passed their Ordinance of

January 13 -- Capture of the Pensa. cola Navy Yard, and Forts Barancas and McRea, by troops from Florida, Alabama and Louisiana. Major CHASE shortly afterwards takes command and the seige of Fort Pickens commences.

January 15-Surrender of the Baton Rouge Arsenal to the Lousiana troops. January 19-Georgia passed her Ordinance of Secession.

January 26--Lousiana Seceded. January 31-The New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken. February 1-Texas Seceded.

February 2-Seizure of the Little Rock Arsenal by the Arkansas troops. February 4-Surrender of the Reve-

nue cutter Cass to the authorities of Alabama. February 11 .- Delegates from the

Seceded States meet in Montgomery, Alabama, to form the Government of the Confederate States of America.

February 16 -- General Twiggs transferes the public property in Texas to the State authorities. Col. WAITE, U. S. A., surrenders San Antonio to Col. BEN McCullough and his Texas Ran-

February 18--Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, Ala. March 2-The Revenue Cutter Dodge,

seized by the Texas authorities. March 3-Gen. BEAUREGARD assumes command of the troops beseiging Fort

March 12 .-- Fort Brown, in Texas, surrendered by Captain Hill to the

Texas Commissioners. April 12-13 .- Battle of Fort Suter. Brilliant victory gained by General BEAUREGARD and the South Carolina troops After thirty-four hours bombardment the fort surenders to the Cou-

federate States. April 14 .- Evacuation of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson and his com-

April 14.-ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, issues a proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down the "Southern rebellion." April 15 .- Colonel Reeve, U. S. A., surrenders Fort Bliss, near El Paso to Col. J. W. McGRIFEIN, the Texas

April 16 .- Seizure of the North Carolina Forts and the Fayetteville Arsenal by the State troops.

April 17 .-- Virginia Seceded from the

April 18 .- Capture of the steam ship Star of the West by Col. VAN DORN, C.

April 19 .-- The Baltimore massacre. The citizens of Baltimere attack with rich, and without which, they become pent missiles the Northern mercenaries pas. and bankrupt. This is the reason, and the of sing through their city, en route for the South. The Massachusetts regiment Ohio in her fury against the South. But while fires on the people, and many are killed. Two Mercenaries are also shot. Great the independence of the South secured, the excitement follows, and the Maryland people proceed to burn the rail road bridges and tear up the tracks.

April 20 .- Capture of the Federal army at Indianola, Texas, by Colonel VAN DORN, Confederate States army. The Federal offices released on parole.

April 20 .-- Attempted destruction of sinking ships of the Northern cities, Norfolk Navy Yard by the Federal au- swarm like locusts in our Southern mark thorities. The works set on fire, and grasping every department of business and the business and the business and the business and the business are several war ships scuttled and sunk. The Federal troops retreat to Fortress is sure to follow the Southern blood and tree Monroe. The Navy Yard subsequently

occupied by the Virginiaus. April 20 .-- Harper's Ferry evacuated by the Federal troops under Lieut. JONES, who attempts the destruction of pass by tens of thousands and by hundreds the Armory by fire. The place occupied by Virginia troops.

April 28. - Fort Smith, Arkansas, captured by the Arkansas troops under Col. SOLON BORLAND.

May 6, -Secession of Arkansas.

May 9. - The blockade of Virginia commenced.

May 10 .- Baltimore occupied by a large body of Federal troops under Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

May 10 -- A body of 5000 Federal volunteers, under Capt. Lyon, United and corrupt influences which overgrown States army surround the encampment has engendered in Northern society. of eight hundred Missouri State troops. near St. Louis, and oblige them to sur-

May I0 .- The St. Louis massacre .-The German volunteers, under Col. with trade in view, heaven deliver us FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., wantonly fire upon

May 11 .-- The St. Louis Massacre; repetition of the terrible scens of May agricultural wares, and in every 10th. The defenceless people again business, from England and France, and shot down Thirty-three citizens butchered in cold blood.

articles will be made in workmanise ion, by people who have not learned to think!
ion, by people who have not learned to think!
a mark of smartness and a subject of grains

May 11 .- The blockade of Charlesto harbor commenced by the U. S. slean

May 19, 20, 21. - Attack on the V ginia batteries at Sewell's Point (ne Norfolk) by the U. S. steamer Montice

May 20 -Secession of North Care

May 24 .-- Alexandria, Va., occupied having retreated. Killing of Col. Eu.

WORTH by the heroic JACKSON. May 25 .- Hampton, Va., near Fort ress Monroe, taken by the Federal troops ; Newport News occupied. May 27 .-- New Orleans and Mobile

blockaded. May 29 -- President Davis arrives in

May 31 .- Fight at Fairfax Coart House between a company of United States cavalry and a Virginia company the gallant Captain MARR killed, sever Federal troops killed, wounded and

taken prisoners. June 1, 2, 3,-Engagement at Aquis Creek between the Virginia batteries and the United States steamer Wabis Annacosta and Thomas Freborn. The

enemy withdraw, greatly damaged. June 3 .- Battle of Phillppa, in Western Virginia. Col. KELLEY, command. ing a body of Federal troops and Vir. ginia tories, attacks an inferior force of Southerners, at Phillipps, under Col. PORTEEFIELD, and routs them. Col KEL LES severely wounded, and several on both side reported killed,

Battery, between the Confederate troops and the U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, as sulting in the discomfiture of the enemy, The Harriet Lane badly hulled,

June 5-Fight at the Pig's Point

June 8 .- The People of Tennesse ratified by vote the Ordinance of Secession previously passed by the Legisla

June 10 .- Battle of Great Bethel near Yorktown, Va. This splendid victory was gained by eleven hundred North Carolinians and Virginians, con manded by Col. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDES, over four thousand five hundred Federal troops, under Brig. Gen. Pierce. The Federal troops attacked the Southern entrenchments, and after a fight of four hours, were driven back and pursued to Hampton, Southern loss, one man killed and seven wounded. Federal loss believed to be several hundred. They confess to thirty killed and one hundred wom-

June 12 .- Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, issues a proclamation, calling the people of that State to arms. He commences to concentrate troops at Jeffer son City, burning the bridges on the

routes to St. Louis and the East. June 15 .-- Harper's Ferry evacuated by Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and the

Confederate troops. June 16 -Skirmish at Vienna, Va, between Col. GREGG's South Carolin Regiment and the Fifth Ohio Regiment The enemy routed, with a loss of sever

Secular Intelligener

The Danger to the South The greatest evil which the South has to a

prehend in the future is the vast immigrat rom the United States and other foreign countries, especially the former, which will be poured upon our shores. When FORNEY, of the Philadelphia Press, declared that it would true economy in the North to spend a hundre millions a year rather than permit the South be independent, he did not over-estimate the annual commercial and manufacturing valu of the South to the Northern States. the immense expenditures and efforts making to compel us to remain in the Union, a minister to the wealth and power of the did, selfish and vulgar money lords of without the South, the North is commer in trade and commerce. They

Northern cities, demonstrate irresistibly that ruined, and her great cities in the midst audacious aspirations are hopelessly paralyze admit the fact; they no longer so much as a tempt to conceal that the "poor, barren, sa reason, why New York, never an abolition di has surpassed even the Western Reserve all this is undeniably true, it is equally evid that, as soon as Peace is accomplished, at very classes, the commercial and manufacturing which have furnished the sinews of the pro ent war, which have surpassed the most ra abolitionists in their bloody demonstra against the South, which have raised rements like Billy Wilson's, and held up before them the prize of "Beauty and Booty," make another movement of invasiou compar-with which those now threatening our bords are comparatively harmless, and forsaking t trade, and reaping in their own pockets

ure which they have caused to flow like in this great cause. It is clear as day; nobody now denies it, that with the independence of the South, the com mercial sceptre passes from the North, and with that sceptre, mark the prediction, housands those who have hitherto acknowled ed allegiance to it. Where the carcase is, eagles will be gathered together. Hitherto the emigration from North to South has been mere drop in the bucket compared with the from the North to the West, and has not b as large even as that from the South to ! North. But we shall see a very different state of things when the South holds out rich reward to manufacturing and commercial enterpr Unless measures are adopted by the Congrand Legislature of the Confederate States meet this new invasion, our own people will lose all the fruits of the war; their institution will be endangered, and, what is worse than a

the purity and simplicity of Southern chart

ter placed in perilous contact with the sol

manufacturing and commercial harvest white

This subject is really one of the most series and vital that can possibly engage the atten of Southern statesmen. Our Southern civilia an inroad than by a million of armed men enemies, we fear them not; as profes have no need of them, or of anything they have the people in the streets of St. Louis, killing and wounding a large number.

May 11 - The St. Louis Angle of them, or or anything their woo buckets, their hollow philosophy, their sangal ry religion, ther Spiritualiam, Mormonism, P. article we need of clothing,

DR. LITTLE'S

VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE Bottles and Viala.

tion to rob your neighbor. But, unless naturkind, the Northern emigration will not only anopolitze trade and box, an insidious war upon burg Heruld. mence, at the bandbox, an institutions, and by the aid of corrupt and our institutions, and of the aid of corrupt and aspiring demagogues, who will court their inaspiring denies of their influence, will undermine the system of slavery in fluence, will the Border Slave States, and communicated by a gentleman attached to the what were called the state States, and communicated by a grepare the way to cultivate them entirely by State government: Northern labor. It is for the Confederate Con-Northern and the Legislatures of the South, to gress, and the Legislatures of the South, to throw up earthworks against this, the greatest throw hangers which meaning the South of the Sou of all dangers which menaces the South. The of all of suffrage should never be extended by right community which properly appreciates that right, and has any solicitude for the preration of slave institutions, to any emigrant from the Northern Abolition States of America.

-Richmond Dispatch. George M. Dallas and British Opinion. The New York Tribune, which is good authority against its own side, gives the follow- shortly thereafter the deserter led them into land as to the future action of the English Government, in relation to the war on this con-

wards the Government. He believes the Minbilligerents was not a premature declaration to to be adheared to, as far it goes. He is disposed to believe that the great arbiter is Cottonthat as the stock on hand will keep the English mills employed until November, the ministry will openly countenance the rebellion until it is ascertained whether the new crop is to be exported or not. If we crush the rebels and permit the new crop to be exported, all will be satisfactory to John Bull; if we fail to do so. and Bull has to do without Cotton, then some occasion will be found to get up a difficulty and force the blockade. If the war here contiques until November, Bull will keep tolerably quiet, making only an accasional roaring .-Hence, as the time for shipping the new crop approaches, the question of how England means act will be more clearly answered. Minister too openly for the rebellion now. Exeter Hall would turn them out forthwith while, unless they made some show of favoring the Cotton lords, they would do the same thing ; so as it is for office, after all, that they are contending, their future policy will be just such as they may think the most likely to insure them a continuance of power. He is of opinion that France and England will pursue an identical policy with respect to us, be that what it may.

planters of Alabama would subscribe 700,000 and around Washington: bales of cotton to the Confederate loan. If they do they will have to buy it, for they do not produce that much. But we think Georgia ness. That terrible disorder, the dysentery, orbales, worth \$25,000,000, something like half, encamped on the Virginia shore with an unexor perhaps a little more of their whole produc-tion this year. The remaining cotton States panies it is perfectly frightful. Within a very -Augusta Chronicle,

After the Battle.

A volunteer, who was in the fight at Bethel, writes to the richmond Dispatch as follows:
Having a shoe torn from my foet in passing the marsh on several occasions, and after the the number has been greatly increased since, firing ceased, I went to our camp, about 200 although they are sending home such of the yards to the rear of the church, to repair the three months' men as are able to be moved as loss. The camp was a square, enclosed on all speedily as possible. sides by our brush tents, looking like an Indian ness as of death." I saw exactly what the enemy would have seen had we been routed .- Pensylvania regiments will be paid off and Knapsacks, blue blankets, tin cups, canteens, hats, carpet-bags half opened, camp stools, &c., lay on all sides, in great confusion; in the area, embers in the cooking pits. The scene was discharge-more than one of them have actualthe strange stillness. Not a sound was heard. The cannon's peal had died away. The sharp None but the poor wretches who have no crack of the rifle had ceased. No sound of friends will consent to enlist for the war. They lowing cattle, of neighing war horses, no sweet are also having an anxious time of it at the The thunder of artillery had driven everything from field and wood, and man is left alone in deadly struggle with his fellowman. Great |, God! what a spectacle for angels and saints! A Commendable Example.

The Fredericksburg News records a noble example, set by the Baptists of Fredericksburg example, set by the Baptists of Fredericksburg to their fellow Christians at this time. In view additional regiments It is my candid opinion of the hard times, they volunteered to increase the salary of their pastor. Rev. Wm. F. Broad dus, twenty-five per cent. This is in striking three months' volunteers, is in no condition to contrast with those who begin to economize by withholding their usual and promised contributions to the treasury of Him, in whose here, arm alone is all our strength and help.

Daring Exploit of Maryland Zouaves ! Lieut. Geo. W. Alexander, of the 1st Regi- in the North Carolina regiment was walking ment of Maryland Zouaves, reached Richmond on yesterday morning, with forty odd Lincolnite prisoners of war, captured on the Potomac F. Gibson, and others, in Baltimore.

cared a supply of arms. Himself and comrades then conceived the project of capturing of the "General Government," running between Baltimore and Washington. The boat started at four o'clock on Friday evening from her whatf in Baltimore. Previous thereto Col. Thomas went abourd with 12 men—the latter as passengers, and their commander dressed as a French lady. The vessel got under way and stopped at Point Lookout, where, according to the plan proviously agreed on. Lieut. Alexan.

A correspondent of the N. 1. Tribune writes from Fortress Monroe:

The outrages committed by our soldiers on the property, and not unfrequently on the peras passengers, and their commander dressed as der, with another detachment of men, came on son also, of Virginians conceived to be Secesboard and secured passage for Washington. By sionists, are a disgrace to our army. A proper accident (!) Lieut. Alexander went into the degree of discipline would in insure the shooting lady (!) as an old acquaintance from Paris. seem to have imbibed the idea that they came Both Thomas and Alexander speaking the language fluently, they found no difficulty in maturing their plan of operations. During the con-versation that ensued between the French lady and her acquaintance, instructions were given as to how the party should proceed. The arms, be done thereby that I make this disgraceful which had previously been carefully loaded and confession. concealed, were made ready for instant possession. At one o'clock on Saturday morning, the time for striking the blow having arrived, Col. Thomas threw off his disguise, appeared in his uniform, and ordering his men to do their duty, the steamer in five minutes was a prize to the forces of the Confederate States. The Captain and crew surrendered without striking a blow, and were confined without trouble. They appeared overwhelmed with surprise.

Captain Geo. N. Hollins, late United States Navy, who had gone aboard at Point Lookout, then assumed command of the steamer and ran her into Cone river, expecting to meet the Tennessee Regiment and jointly commence further operations against the enemy. The Tennesseeans, however, did not arrive on the ground till late Saturday morning. It was then too late for any demonstration up the river as originally intended, and the steamer was headed down the stream. On her passage she captured two chooners and one brig. Each had a crew of about ten men, who were taken prisoners. One of the vessels was loaded with 3,500 bags of coffee, another with anthracite coal, and another with ice. The steamer St. Nicholas is a first class boat, 275 feet long, side

All of the prizes were safely towed to the mouth of the Rappahannock, and thence to Fredericksburg. Their value is roughly estimated at THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The captains of the respective vessels, with their crews, including several negroes. are now lodged in the prison depot on Main street, in this city.- Richmond Dispatch.

Fight at Mathias' Point. Point Thursday night. landed from one or more vessels, with Sand-

some defences. After landing they were attacked by the Sparta Guards and Caroline Grays, and re-We are informed that six of the teen drowned, and that from fifteen to twenty bad taken to the woods; where they were dodging about like soared patridges.

in the 19th year of his age.

The subject of this sketch was born in Pike county, Geo. While quite a youth he emigratng about like scared patridges.

tion to rob your neighbor to most stringent a flesh wound on the cheek of one of our men. The guns of the vessels were not fired lest kind, the Northern commerce, but will com-

> Fight at Romney. The following in relation to the affair was A quartermaster direct from the scene of

brother were proceeding along a road with 14 men of their troop, thirty miles beyond Romney, they were accosted by a man who represented himself to be a deserter, and professed a willingness to conduct the squad to a position where they could take some prisoners. The offer was accepted, the men proceeding on under the guidance of the deserter, till they arrived at a point in the road where the squad was divi ded, each half taking different courses. Very ing as the opinion of the late Minister to Eng- place where they were surrounded by fifty of the enemy, who called upon them to surrender This demand was replied to by a discharge of their arms, which was answered by the Hessians. In a short time the remainder of the "Mr. Dallas converses very unreservedly squad rejoined their comrades and united their about the feeting of the British Ministry to- exertions in repelling the enemy. In this they were successful, 18 of the Hessians having been istry to be hostile to us, and that Lord John killed. Two of Ashby's men were killed out-Russell's early recognition of the rebels as right, and a number wounded. Capt. A. received four severe wounds, and his horse fell be repented of hereafter, but a deliberate policy | dead as he was leaving the field, which the enemy ran from and escaped across a small river to evade pursuit.

One of the most brilliant affairs during this war occurred last Wednesday near Romnery, between a small detachment of Colonel Turner Ashby's Cavalry and a party of 67 of Lincoln's Cavalry. Capt. Dick Ashby first encountered the enemy with 11 men, and was himself, it was feared, fatally wounded, but as we have since learned from a passenger direct from Winches ter, it is now hoped will recover as were also two others of his party, said to be Marylanders.

Turner Ashby being not far off, heard the firing, and with eight men charged the enemy. drove them in the utmost confusion across the Dallas thinks that if the Ministery were to be river killing 20 men and taking a number of their horses, accontrements, &c. Col. Ashby slew five with his own hand. This is said at Winchester to have been the most splendid affair during the campaign. This was brought by a gentleman who arrived yesterday direct from Harper's Ferry.

Condition of the Northern Troops. A correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange. whose communication seems to have escaped Government inspection, gives the following ac-We saw a statement some days ago that the count of the condition of the Federal troops in

and Alabama together may subscribe 500,000, bloody flux, is spreading among the regiments tion this year. The remaining cotton States panies it is perfectly frightful. Within a very will probably subscribe 1,500,000 bales—so brief period, one of the New York regiments that the Government may count on a cotton have lost sixty men by this disease alone. A large number of the 69th are also down low with it. Many of the other regiments are begining to feel its effects, but, as yet, not severely. There are or rather were two days ago, no less than 700 men in the wards of the hospital at Georgetown, and it is more than probable that

The three months' volunteers, nearly to a village. When I entered there was the "still- man, will refuse to take service again when disbanded in about two weeks-the remainder have, as yet, from three to five weeks to serve They are bent on getting back to their friends picks, shovels and axes, and the slumbering and acquaintances so soon as they can get a solemn, and I paused a moment, impressed by ly mutilated themselves to effect this end more speedily. It is so with the rest of the regiments. None but the poor wretches who have no song of birds among the branches was heard. outposts over the river. Not a night passes but the sentinel are picked off by the Confeder-

Every morning the light guard is sent out to bring in the dead, and the numbers are daily increasing. Already the killed and wounded at the outposts alone would count up hundreds. You are now in possession of the main reasons that the army, broken down by sickness is, and soon to be weakened by the loss of the take the field, and the new comers will scarcely fare any better than those who are already

What a Dying Soldier Said. After the enemy had retreated, a Lieutenant

over the ground among the dead and dying, and came up to two of the "Hessians" badly wounded. One of them turned up his face and early Saturday morning. It appears that the Zouaves Regiment has been for some time past in process of formation by Col. R. Thomas, of Richmond, Lieut. Alexander, (Adjutant) Lieut.

We know how to treat a wounded soldier.— You shall be cared for. But I should like to A short time since, Col. Thomas went from know, continued the Lieutenant, why you Baltimore to Philadelphia in disguise and pro- have all come here to fight and to kill us? What harm have we done you?" "Ah!" said the dying man, "this is a war of the politicians. the St. Nicholas, a large steamer in the employ | 1 have been sick of the business a good while. And such, we have no doubt is the conclusion of many a reflecting Yankee who has any conscience left .- Raleigh Register,

Northen Outrages. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes

cabin of the steamer and recognized the French of platoons of scoundrels, not all privates, who cent man to blush. A wound has been infleted that never will heal so long as recolection re-

Dbitnaries.

DIED, at his residence in Marion, Ala., on the 28th of May, Dr. WM. P. HOLMAN, in the

In carly life he became interesed in religious truth and was converted at 16 and baptized at the age of 19 years. It may be truly said of him that his outward life illustrated that the spirit which reigned within, had been touched by the refining grace of the Gospel, and was habitually controlled by motives which are borne from above, and contemplate the final elevation of the soul, to the purity and bliss of Heaven. Dr. Holman was highly and justly esteemed for the amiability of his character, and the fidelity with which he met the duties of life. In his social relations there was a gentleness of spirit, a delicate refinement, and a warmth of affection that wove around him the tenderest and strongest bonds of love. In his religious life, without ostentation, he never shrank from any duty or responsibility imposed upon him, and whatever he undertook he did promptly, and to the best of his ability. The various enterprises of our denomination, missio ary and educacional, with all of which he was identified as a member of our various Boards, found him ever ready, with warm heart and active hands, to foster and advance their interests, and will deeply feel, with the Marion Baptist Church of which be was a member, the loss of his prudent counsel, his liberal contribu-

tions, and his efficient personal services. The removal of such a man from the bosom of a family loving, and beloved most tenderly, and from others almost as dependent upon him, We have a report of a fight at Mathias' is the strange work of the Almighty, and while oint Thursday night.

It is stated that a party of the Federal force and the beautiful rod" should be broken, the sweet assurance of our Divine Lord comes to bags, apparently for the purpose of putting up the relief of our tears, "What I do thou know-

est not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." DEPARTED this life, near Wetumpka, Ala., on the 15th day of November, 1860, WILLIAM Federal troops were killed, some twelve or four- G. OLIVER, son of A. G. and Bethany Oliver,

some points as a candidate. Should I be elected, the rememberance of

your generous confidence will be long and gratefully cherished by me, and I shall endeavor worthily to acquit myself as one of your representatives. Should others be preferred, I shall bow with cheerfulness to your decision, and my zeal for my native South shall know no abatement. W. P. CHILTON, JR.

Associational Meetings in Alabama for 1861.

FORT HARGROVE, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN H. COGBURN. Friday, Sept. 13th. Coosa River, Mt. Zion Church. Coosa county, Saturday, Sept. 21st. LIBERTY: Horeb Church, Lauderdale county,

county, Saturday, 21st Sept. IUSKEGEE: Providence Church, Russell coun-

ty, Saturday, 21st Sept. EUFAULA: Bethlehem Church, Barbour county,

Saturday, 28th Sept.

5th Oct.

county, 11th Oct.
CARRY: County Liue Church, Randolph coun-

Saturday, 11th Oct. SHELBY: Liberty Church, Shelby County, Saturday, 11th Oct. TENNESSEE RIVER: Freedom Church, Jackson

Saturday, 26th Oct.

urday, Oct. 26th. We wish to make the list complete; we

Foreign Mission Board.

LOCATED IN RICHMOND, VA. REV. J. B. TAYLOR, Corresponding Secretary, REV. A. M. POINDEXTER, do. EDWIN WORTHAM, Esq., Treasurer.

Domestic Mission Board. LOCATED IN MARION, ALA. REV. R. HOLMAN, Corresponding Secretary, REV. MARTIN T. SUMNER, Financial do. WM. HORNBUCKLE, Esq., Treasurer.

Rible Board. LOCATED AT NASHVILLE. TENN.
REV. L. W. ALLEN, Corresponding Secretary.
C. A. FULLER, Esq., Treasurer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR LEGISLATURE. The friends of NICHOLAS GACHET Esq.,

announce him as a candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the next General Assembly of the State of Alabama. Election first Monday in August. We are authorised to announce A. MONROE GILLESPIE, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Representatives at the next meeting of the Alabama Legislature. Election first Monday in August next.

The many friends of WM. P. CHILTON Jr., Esq., announce him as a candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Alabama. Election first

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN THOMPSON as a candidate to represent Macon County in the next State Legislaturs. Election firs. Monday in August. The many friends of Hon. ROBERT KELLAM announce him as a candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Alabama. Elec

tion first Monday in August. FOR TAX-ASSESSOR. We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN S. C. GLENN We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN S. C. GLENN

as a candidate for Tax Assessor for Macou county, at the suite Aurust election.

January and July.

January 10, 1861.

ed with his parents to Alabama, which state | We are authorized to aumounce the name of has ever since been his place of residence. It A. P. ROBERTS as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Macon county, at the

is a sad, sad trial to give up our dear WILLIAM. From earliest youth, ever heeding the gentle whisperings of a tender conscience—modest lection in August next. We are authorized to appound and massuming in every position in life. None knew him but to love him. The world has lost a denizen that had won the affections of all MATTHEW PETERS as a candidate for Tax Assessor, at the ensuing election on the 1st Monday in August.

who knew him, and the dear recollection of We are authorized to announce whom will cling around their memories, long B. W. STARKE, Esq., after vegetation has covered his narrow dwelling. as a candidate for the office of Tax-Assessor of Maco-County, at the election on the 1st Monday in Aug. 1861 We now come to contemplate the melancholy scene of his death, which was contrary to the

FOR TAX-COLLECTOR. We are authorized to announce the name of C. T. SEGREST reer here below. Having received a serious as a candidate for the office of Tax Cullector for Macon county, at the ensuing August election. wound by being thrown from a horse, which fractured his brain, perhaps, he only survived a We are authorized to announce the name of

We are authorized to announce

election in August next.

We are authorized to announced

We are authorized to announce

S. B. HARMAN

FOR SHERIFF.

as a candidte for Sheriff of Macon County, at the ensu-

W. S. JACKSON

as a candidate for Sheriff of Macon County, at the elec-tion on the 1st Monday in August, 1861.

THOS. L. McGOWEN,

TO TEACHERS.

THE Executive Committee of the Liberty Association desire to Lease for a term of years, by private contract, from the lst of January next, the LAFATETE BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE, situated at LaFayette, Chambers

County, Ala.

The School has now been in operation since 1851, and

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE undersigned ofters for sale their valuable plantation containing 640 acres of choice Corn and Cotton land, situated in Macon County, Ala., 7% miles South of Tuskegee, a miles West of Cotton Valley. 400 acres of this land

in a high state of cultivation, and mostly fresh,-the

balance well timbered.

The above place is desirably located in a good neighbor hood, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Improvements consists of comfortable Dwellings, Negro Houses Corn Cribs, Horse Shels, &c., a good fin House and Serew and a never failing (bored) Well of Water. There is also it Section of Lands.

and a never failing (bored) Well of Water. Insert is a so 's Section of Land joining the above tract that can bought at a reasonable price.

For further information apply to

JAS. M. PETERS & CO.,

June 18, 1861. 6m.

Cotton Valley, Ala.

J. H. CADDENHEAD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala.,

Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Talla-poosa, Chambers, and Russell. June 13, 1861.

BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM,

H AVING determined to resume the practice of Physical in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the citizens thereof.

DR. J. G. GRIGGS.

HAVING permanently located in Tuskegee, offers his services to the public in the different branches of the Medical profession.

Office and Residence, each the same as formetly occupied by Dr. Mitchell.

March 28, 1861.

HARGROVE, EZELL & Co.

(Successors to HARGROVE & SMITH.)

No. 104 Commerce St.,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A large and well selected Stock

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH.

FOR 1861, FROM NEW ORLEANS,

BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, LACES, &C.

W Trimmings of various styles and

GREENWOOD & GRAY

Warehouse & Commission Business

IN COLUMBUS, GA.

Ap Office on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets.

few hours. Although his death was so sudden M. B. AARANT

as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector for Macon county, at the ensuing August election.

MANY VOTRES. and so little anticipated, he was ready and prepared at an hour's warning to make his transit to a "spirit land." O! ye that sneer at religion, could you have Mr. Editor : Please announce BEN LINTON

as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing August
MANY VOTERS. seen it so clearly manifested in this dying youth. Bereaved father and mother weep no more;

opened. Sisters and brothers, forget not thy as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax-Collector at the ensuing August election. other's God, and seek to enter that blissful abode where thy sainted brother dwells in light inaccessible Think not that your loss is his loss, for it is We are authorized to announce the name of WILSON SAWYER eternal gain to him.

A FRIEND AND RELATIVE.

turn to that source of all love and mercy, to

heal the wound which He, in his wisdom hath

common events of nature enclosing man's ca-

Simply as advertisements we have always announced the names of candidates for office. The following address, by a most excellent young man, is charged as an advertisement and we will allow on the same terms, any other as a Candidate for Sheriff of Macon County, at the elec-

To the Voters of Macon County.

Having been solicited by numerous friends from various portions of the county, as well through the papers as personally, to suffer my name to be run as a candidate to represent the county of Macon in the lower branch of the next Legislature, I have consented to yield to their wishes, and to become a candidate.

The School has now been in operation since 1851, a its prospects are now more favorable than ever heretofor Applicants will be required to furnish satisfactory test monials. And any information about the School buildin, &c., will be furnished on application to the Committee. Lafrayette is situated on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Chattahoochee and Tallapoosa rivers—ten miles from the Montgomery & West Foint Rail Road and immediately on the tract of the Opelika & Oxford R. now being constructed, and for healthfulness, society &c., is not surpassed by any village in the South.

By order of the Board, WAID HILL, Chairman, B. STAMPS, Secretary, June 20, 1861. tf Being a native Alabamian and having been raised in Macon county, all I have and am or expect to be, are identified in interest and sympathy with my fellow citizens of this county; and if it is their pleasure to elect me, it would be my highest aim faithfully to carry out their wishes in all matters of Legislation which they Happily for the country, there are now no

party issues to divide it. Old party differences I hope are forever buried, and henceforth we shall know but one party, namely, a party bound by every consideration of patriotism, to maintain the glorious cause of Southern Indepen-

I know some may object that I am too young to be placed in this position. My reply is, that it is no fault of mine that I was not born sooner. I have attained the age prescribed by Constitution of the State for a member of the House of Representatives. If I am qualified of which you must be the judges, it seems to me this objection should have but little weight. Besides, a little admixture of "young America" with "old fogyism," in our delegation might not in the infancy of our republic, be of disservice to the people. Many of you have known me from my earliest boyhood, and if you believe your interests would be subserved by my election, I will serve you to the best of my

Were it not for physical inability in conse quence of my disabled condition, I should be in the ranks of our brave soldiers, who have gone forth to fight our battles. As it is, I must content myself with rendering such service, as is in my power. Whatever I could do by way of contribution in money or labor to aid in the great struggle in which we are now engaged, I have done and will continue to do; and I shall be most happy, if my humble exertions should contribute to the adoption of any measure of Legislation, calculated to forward the interest

of the South in maintaining her independence. The appointments which I had made in connection with Col. Graham, (before I had any idea of becoming a candidate) to address the people on the subject of the Confederate loan, I shall fill, after which I may adress them at

LIBERTY: Athens Church, Limestone county.

Mrs. M. S. Saulsbury, Miss, Saturday, Sept. 21st.
PINE BARREN: Fellowship Church, Wilcox (Up Stairs in Hora's Brick Building.) IS receiving a large and beautiful assort-

ty, Friday, 20th Sept.
BETHLEBEM: Brooklyn Church, Conecuh coun-SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

Saturday, 28th Sept.
Liberty: Dadeville Church, Tallapoosa county, Saturday, 28th Sept.
TEN ISLAND: Oak Bowery Church, Saturday,

She statters harsolf that she will exhibit the most attractive Stock of Spring Gords for style and quality that has been introduced in the city, which she will offer to the Ladies of Tuskegee and vicinity, at the lowest possible prices. 28th Sept. UNION: Providence Church, Pickens county, BETHEL: Nanafalia Church, Marengo county,

Saturday . 5th Oct. CENTRAL : Concord Church, Coosa county, Sat-SALEM : Siloam Church, Pike county, Saturday,

TALLASAHATCHEE: Harmony Church, Calhoun County, 5th Oct. 4

ALABAMA: Pine Level Church, Montgomery

ty, Saturday, 11th Oct. PROVIDENCE: Zion Church, Mobile county,

county, Miss., Friday, 18th Oct. BIGBY : Mt. Sterling Church, Choctaw county, North River: Fayetteville Church, Saturday,

UNITY : Chestnut Creek, Autau ga county, Sat

IN COLUMBUS, GA.

Having Two Commonious Houses, (one situated near the corner of Broad and Randolphstreets, contiguous to the business portion of the city, and the other near the Muscogee Railroad Depot.) we shall have ample storage room for all cotton consigned to us. We are at all times prepared to make the customary advances on Cotton, or extend any facilities usual in our line.

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E.S. GREENWOOD,
WM. C. GRAY.

Columbus, Ga., July 19, 1860. ALABAMA want the Minutes of Associations not named .-Who will send them?

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Constantly on hand a large Stock.

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Mra. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
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Extracts of Buchu-Riseley' and Helmbold's
Wood's Hair Restorative,
Alabaster Tablets,
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Tollet Sosps,
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Cathartic, Cathartic Syrup. Cathartic, Cathartic Syrup.

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Bullion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Grammars.
School Histories, Philosophies, &c. &c.
Large stock Slates, Inks. Pens, Pencils, &c. &c. &c.



TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

ON MONDAY, OCT. 1st, 1860. THE JUDSON INSTITUTE is one of the oldest and most firmly established Seminaries in the country, and offers unaurpassed advantages for the cultivation of the Pemale mind and character. It sinterests are confided to NOAH K. DAVIS, Principal,

Who has proved himself equal to this difficult and important trust.
The Faculty of Instruction consists of PIFTEEN PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS, Besides other officials. The services of Mr. Milton E. Bacon

Mr. Miton E. Bacon

Have been secured as Instructor in Mathematics and English Literature. Mr. Bacon is well known as the former President, for a long series of years, of The SOUTHERN BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE, in LaGrange, Ga., which, during his administration attained a position and popularity unsurpassed in that State. For two years past he Presided over the FEMALE COLLEGE at Aberdeen. Miss., and has established it upon an elevated basis. He now consents to bring his accumulated skill and experience to the service of the Judson, and will give his whole time and energy to its interests. Mr. L. G. Blaisdell,

Who has added to the celebrity of the Musical Department during the past Session, will continue in charge as Director of Music. He will be assisted by a Faculty of four others, who devote themselves exclusively to this branch. Mr. Samuel I. C. Swezey,

Will resume his duties before the close of the Session.

The Department of Drawing and Painting will continue under direction of Miss H. N. Harrison.

Miss S. G. Follansbee, From Tuskegee, will Preside, during the day in the Study Hall, and instruct in English branches.

Miss Mary E. Sherman Will Preside in the School Room, and give instruction i Latin and English branches. The reputation already es-tablished by these ladies gives sufficient assurance of the Al the members of this large "aculty have proved them selves in the highest degree skillful and faithful Teacher and will maintain by their energy and zeal, the high reputation of the Judson as a Seminary of Leurning. From the Primary School throughout all departments there I an earnest endeavor faithfully to impart sound and thought instruction, to cultivate properly the mind, the marners and the heart.

ners and the heart.

Those who enter at an early age, and pass through the those who enter at an early age, and pass through the tention to the fact, that large numbers who receive their early training nearer home, come here to complete their course of study, seeking the superior benefits of the Advanced Literary course, and of the various Departments of Art, and thus securing to themselves the Diploma of the Julson. the Judson. The Boarding department will continue under the management of Mr. J. H. Lide.

EXPENSES. The expenses are as light as in any other Institution respectable grade in the South.

S. H. FOWLKES, Secretary. August 16, 1860. EAST ALABAMA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Ninth Annual Session of the East Alabama Fe-male College will begin on Wednesday the 19th o September.
The Institution offers advantages which are believed to is abundantly furnished with all those appliances which facilitate the work of the teacher, and contribute to the improvement and comfort of the pupil; elegant school furniture, superior Musical Instruments Apparatus, Library, Cabinet.

improvement and comort of the pupit, espands some furniture, superior Musical Instruments Apparatus, Library, Cabinet.

The teachers employed possess qualifications of the highest order. Every department will be under efficient and vigorous administration.

The system of instruction adopted is one which aims to impart the greatest amount of practical, useful knowledge, and at the same time, to secure the highest development of the power of original, independent thought. All those subjects which admit of such a method, are taught by familiar conversational lectures, the substance of which pupils are required to reproduce in writing on refiring to their seads. The advantages of this method can not well be overrated. It cultivates habits of attention, since it holds the hearer responsible for a failure to remember what is heard. It compels the mind to take hold of thoughts and principles, and thus effectually counteracts the pernicious tendency, every where apparent in the schools, to be content with woords. And, finally, by furnishing a daily exercise in composition, it cultivates the expressional powers and improves the style. The superiority of this system over that in which page after page of printed matter is required to be memorized and repeated, can hardly be realized by any one who has not had the opportunity to compare the results.

The order in which the various subjects are taken up, is, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the laws of mental growth. No desire to flatter the pride of parents can ever cause "Mental Philosophy" to be prescribed to those whose age and intellectual development indicate Mental Arithmetic as far more appropriate.

The BOARDING DEPARTMENT will continue under the immediate control of the President. The great additional

Arithmetic as far more appropriate.

The BOARDING DEPARTMENT will continue under the immediate control of the President. The great additional labor which it imposes is cheerfully assumed, from the desire to have those committed to his charge under his own domestic government, and to be in a position where he can treat them as he would wish, under similar circumstances, his own child to be treated by others.

It is sincerely hoped that parents will so far consult the welfare of their daughters as to co-operate with him in discouraging every thing like extravagance in dress. Let no accounts he made here except for minor, unimportant articles, and let next, but plain and economical out fit be furnished from home, and the work will be done. Where all are plainly dressed, none are less satisfied, less happy, or less respectal, than if they were arrayed in silks and laces.

THE COLLEGIATE YEAR is divided into three terms of three months each.
First Term will begin, as above stated, (on Wednesday. September 19th.)
Second Term will begin on Tuesday, January 2d.
Second Term will begin on Monday, April 1st. NECESSARY EXPENSES.

EXTRA EXPENSES. Oil Paintings. 13 00
Piano, Guitar or Violin, per term 16 00
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Extra Instructions in Latin or Greek 11 10 00
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No charge is made for the use of Library, servant's hire or fire-wood.

No charge is made for Latin or Greek in the regular classes.

Each young lady is expected to furnish her own towels and to share with her room-mates in the expense of look

ing glasses.

If no specification to the contrary is made at the time

the third term at Commencement WM. F. PERRY, President. Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 13, 1860.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. Office Tuskegee Rail Road, ! O'N AND AFTER the first day of May, the Passenger Trains on this Road will leave as follows:

DAY TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 8.45. NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 6.45. arrives at 10.00.
leaves 10.00.
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Tickets sold at this Office to all stations on the lonigomery and West Point Road.
All Freight must be paid for on delivery.
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July 26, 1860.

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NORTON'S OINTMENT. SALT-RHEUM, SCROFULA, &C. Permonently Cures Tetter, Scald-Head, Ring-Worms, and all Rehing and Burning Eruptions of the Skin. This Cintment penetrates to the Basis of the disease

This Cintment penetrates to the Basis of the disease—goes to its very source—and cures it from the flesh beneath to the skin on the surface; throws the poison of the disease upward, and every particle of it is discharged throt the pores; the seeds of the disease are expelled from the flesh; consequently, there can be no relapse.

Sold in large glass boxes. Price 50 cents Ozran Norron, Proprietor, 15 Beckman Street. New York.
Sold by C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala.
July 26, 1879. Dr. McClin who cough described and cough bixture.

Among the market this slog stands on the solid basis of true medical science. Dr. cClintock stands in the fore front of the profession. He bitakes his reputation on what he offers to the sick as a muine curative. Never has this preparation falsified his guaranty. Price 25 cents. Gerrar Non-roop Ptoprietor, 15 Beekman Street, New York.

Sold by C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala.

FAMILY MEDICINES PREPARED AND SOLD BY

THOMAS & WILLIAMS DRUGGISTS, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

CEPHALIC PILLS! SUPERIOR TO SPALDING'S IN EVERY RESPECT.

THEY are applicable to every species of Hendache, and eradicating the tendency to future statacks emaking from any cause, whether from nervous or biliary

Southern Chill Eradicator, FOUNDED ON LONG EXPERIENCE; CTOPPING in the short space of two bours, an expected attack of a Chill, and fortifying the system against future attacks. if directions are strictly adhered to.

Prepared and for sale by THOMAS & WILLIAMS.

WE NOW HAVE 200 GALLONS BEST KEROSENE OIL. ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

Georgia Sarsaparilla, The best article before the Public. By For many of the Northern Patent Medicines, we

are now preparing unbatitutes, and challenge comparison between the original and such as we prepare. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED 5.000 HUNTER'S DELIGHTS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. March 21, 1861. THOMAS & WILLIAMS W JOHN T. BESTOR,

SHOTWELL & BROTHER, GROCERS, 27 & 29 Front & 28 & 30 Commerce Sts.,

omce, east of Brewers' Hotel.

J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutledge's brick building.

MOBILE, ALA.

R. H. SHOTWELL, Sopt. 6, '1860.

Palestine.

Stanly-the mest picturesque writer on the Holv Land-gives an idea of the very remarkable scenery of Palestine. It is most peculiar, different in many respects from our fancy of it, yet not less wonderful for this very reason. -

From almost every point in the country its whole breadth is visible, from the long wall of the Moab hills on the East, to the Mediterranean Sea on the West,

Tow voices are there-one of the sea, One of the mountains,-

and the close proximity of each-the deed purple shade of the one, and the glittering waters of the othersmakes it always possible for one or other of those two voices to be heard now, as they were by the Psalmist of old. "The strength of hills is His also; the sea is His, and He made

I have set Jerusalem in the midst of the nations and countries that are round about her." Palestine was then the vanguard of the eastern, and, therefore, of the civilized world, and stood midway between the two great seats of ancient empire, Babylon and Egypt. It was on the high road from one to the other of these mighty powers, the prize for which they contended, the battle-field on which they fought, the high-bridge over which they ascended and descended respectively into the deep basins of the Nile and Euphrates. The battle in which the latest hero of the Jewish monarchy perished, was to check the advance of an Egyptain King on his way to contest the empire of the then known world with the King of Assvria, at Carchemish. The whole history of Palestine, between the return from the captivity and the Christian era, is a contest between "the Kings of the North and the Kings of the South," the descendants, of Seleucus and the descendants of Ptolemy, for the possession of the country. And when at last the West begins to rise as a new power in the horizon, Palestine, as the nearest point of contact between the two worlds, becomes the scene of the chief conflicts of Rome with Asia. There is no other country in the world which exhibited the same confluence of associations, as

h overhang the crystal stream of the Dog River, where it rushes through the rauines of Lebanon into the Mediterranean Sea; where side by side are to be seen the hieroglyphics of the great Rameses, the cunciform characeters of Sennacheirb, and the Latin inscriptions of the range to Antoninus.

We have in the sacred history the life of a Bedouin tribe, of an agricultural people, of sea-faring cities; the extremes of barbarism and of civilization; the aspects of plain and of mountian: of a tropical, of an eastern, and almost of a northern climate. tain. In Egypt there is continual contact of desert and cultivated land; in Greece there is a constant intermixture of the views of sea and land; in the ascent and descent of the great mountains of South America, there is an interchange of the torrid and the arctic zones; in England there is an alternation of wild hills and valleys,

with rich fields and plains. The patriarchs could here gradually exchange the nomadic life for the pastoral, and then for the agricultural, passing almost insensibly from one to the other, as the desert melts imperceptibly into the hills of Palestine. Ishmael and Esau could again wander back into the sandy waste which lay at their very door. The scapegoat could still he sent from the temple courts into the uninhabited wilderness. John, a greater than John, could return in day's journey from the busiest haunts of men into the solitude beyond the Jordan. The sacred poetry which was to be the delight and support of the human mind and the human soul in all the regions of the world, embraced within its range the natural features of almost every country. The venerable poet of our own mountain regions used to dwell with geruine emotion on the pleasure he felt in the reflection that the psalmist and prophets dwelt in a montainous country; the devotions of our great maritime empire find a natural expression in the numerous allusions, which no inland situation could have permitted to the roar of the Mediterranean Sea, breaking over the rocks of Acre and of Tyre. There was the earthquacke and possibly, the volcano. There was the hurriance with its thick dark-

country, but a mass of mountains. Than the approach to Palestine (from the desert.) nothing can be more gradual. There is an interest in that solemn and peaceful melting away of one into her other, which I cannot describe. It was like the striking passage in Thalaba describing the descent of the mountains, with the successive beginings of vegctation and warmth. Most striking any where would have been this protracted approach to land, alter that wide desert sea-these seeds and plants, as it were, drifting to meet

ness, and the long continuous roll of

the oriental thunder storm. Pales-

tine is not merely a mountainous

Rounded hills, chiefly gray colorgray, partly from the limestone of which they are formed, partly from the tufts of gray shrub with which their sides are thinly dotted, and from the prevalence of the olive, their sides formed into concentric rings of rock ; valleys, or rather the meetings of these gray slopes, with the beds of dry water-courses at their feet-long streets of bare rock laid like flagstones, side by side, along the soilthese are the chief features of the greater parts of Palestine. In the spring the hills and valleys are covered with their grass and aromatic fusion of wild flowers, daisies, the which are not generally read by volunteers, from which we will draw lehem, but especially with a blaze of earlet flowers of all kinds, chiefly monoies, wild tulips, and poppies.

In a letter written by a father to his bill in a single year, sufficient to lay fusion of wild flowers, daisies, the which are not generally read by volunteers, from which we will draw does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the pies, cakes, and canducted does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is the greater its capacity to contain these gases.—

At ordinary temperatures, a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic gas and several pints of ammonia.

We find some very excellent advice in a letter written by a father to his bill in a single year, sufficient to lay and absorbing all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is the greater its capacity to contain these gases.—

At ordinary temperatures, a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic gas and several pints of ammonia.

We find some very excellent advice in a letter written by a father to his bill in a single year, sufficient to lay and absorbing all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is the greater its capacity to contain these gases.—

At ordinary temperatures, a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic gas and several pints of ammonia.

We find some very excellent advice in a letter written by a father to his bill in a single year, sufficient to lay and absorbing all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk.

The colder the water is the greater its capacity to contain these gases.—

At ordinary temperatures, a pint of water will be sold on contain a pint of carbonic gas and several pints of ammonia.

We find some very excellent advice in a pint of carbonic gas and several pints of ammonia and absorbing all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk.

The colder the water is the great of th shrubs. But they also glow with

perhaps the most peculiar; and to company now in Richmond: those who first enter the Holy Land, "the Saviour's blood-drops."

Map Drawing.

exercise is so serviceable in imprint- your position. ability in a short time. When once stand it.

when we employ the rest of our lives Emperor, "and write as I dictate."

To Our Volunteers.

country's honor, and preserve her to do it."

hints in the way of advice.

ence on Almighty God, who alone upon subordination and a rigid adcan shield you in the hour of danger,

Be sure to carry your Bible with to their path.

be offered to find.

and death.

discountenanced profanced swearing sow dissension between brother solin the army, both by precept and deirs, or shake the confidence of the

said he, addressing General Put- my dear son, than to know that, young

On to the redoubt," was the re- confidence of your brave comrades in ply; "you will there be covered." arms; and I, therefore, warn you

turned Warren; "tell me where I unteer soldiers, to-wit: Murmuring, shall be in most danger-tell me where the action will be hottest."

of Safety, previous to the battle, his from you those who else might love friends earnestly strove to dissuade you and cleave to you; in the third him from exposing his person.

sweet to die for his country?" order to retreat, Warren's desperate ness in the very ranks in which their courage forbade him to obey. He puerile complaints must breed disconslowly retreating, when a British it will make your officers love you. officer called on him to surrender .- It is not a pleasure excursion you are Warren proudly turned his face to on; and you must not expect that

or six years ago, in one of the trains braved the terrors of a Northen winof cars running between Newark and ter, only half clad, and won laurels Jersy City, N. J., there was a young that must nourish in perennial vernaval officer who was constantly in- dure, while the Goths and Vandals, termingling his conversation with who invade us from the North, with the most profane oaths. A young the exchequer of a mighty government lade was so situated that she could to provide for their comfort, will not but hear every time he swore .- have been, in charity, forever forgot-At first, she bore it with perfect ten, equanimity: then as it continued and rather increased in the shocking character of his imprecations, she began came directly. "Sir, can you converse in the Hebrew tongue?" "Yes." taches to the matter: was the answer, in a half-unconscious. There is scarcely an article of vegbat slightly sneering tone. "Then," etable food more widely useful, and was the reply, "if you wish to swear more universally loved than the apany more, you would greatly oblige ple. Why every farmer in the name, and probably the rest of the tion has not an apple orchard, where white. He looked at the young lady, and it will be to them the most econothen at his boots, then at the ceiling mical investment in the whole range of the cars; but he did not swear any of culinaries. more either in Hebrew or English, A raw, mellow apple, is digested and he probably rememberd that in an hour and a half; while boiled

are now expected to be in the field, coarse bread and butter, without we propose to present them, from meat or flesh of any kind, it has an time to time, a series, of hints, upon admirable effect on the general syssubjects connected with the various tem, often removing constipation. military departments, not with any correcting acidities, and cooling off idea of instructing them, but to bring febrile conditions more effectually to their rememberance some matters than the most approved medicines. which are sometimes forgotten or If families could be induced to sub-

You are now, my son, in a position it is no wonder that it has suggested different, altogether, from any you the touching and significant name of have ever before occupied, and it is my duty to give you all the information and counsel which may be in my power, to enable you to understand Map drawing should be practiced your duties and appreciate the rein teaching Geography. No other spousibilities which are attached to

ing upon the mind of the pupil that In the first place, then, my son, mental picture of the shape and rela- when a soldier shoulders his rifle untive position and size of the different der the flag of his country, he must divisions of land and water, which surrender to that country his will, his is so necessary for a good knowledge whims, tastes, fancies and prejudices; of Geography. Much of the instruc- and the first, hightest, and most soltion given in this branch is like wa emn duty he owes to that country is ter taken up in a basket-soon lost the most implicit and prompt obedience forever. A great part of the early to the ordes of his superior officers,instruction should be done with the Disobedience, even in matters of miglobe, and by exercises in map draw- nor gravity, frequently forfeits life,ing. Not map-tracing or coppying, If an order is issued, that must be of course, but independent map draw- the end of inquiry. The success of a ing. The exercises should be such battle or campaign may depend upon that the pupil shall be able to draw the concealment of the purposes of any country, without a map "to copy the command; and it may become from," so that the size, shape, and necessary to punish with death an other important features shall be cor- omission to observe that which may rect. Practice and judicious instruc- seem to be a very unimportant order tion will give almost any pupil that to the soldier who does not under-

acquired, it is worth volumes of "de- Napoleon once issued an order that scriptions" arbitrarily and parrot- the lights of the camp must be extinlike committed to memory, soon to be guished at 8 o'clock, and seeing a light burning in the tent of an officer. after that hour had elasped, he re-INFLUENCES.—At five years of age, paired tither in person, and entered the father begins to rub the mother the tent just as the officer had finished out of his child; at ten, the school- writing his wife's name on the back master rubs out the father; at twen- of a letter he had written to her. ty, the college rubs out the school- He told the Emperor he had unconmaster; at twenty-five, the world sciously violated the law only for rubs out all his predecessors, and one moment, and it was done in the gives a new education, till we are enthusiasm of affection, with which old enough and wise enough to take he had been overcome by thoughts of reason and religion for instructors, home. "Unseal that letter," said the in unlearning what we had previsous. The officer obeyed and wrote as follows: P. S. I die to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, for violating the laws of the camp, by not ex-Citizen Soldier :- You go forth at tinguishing the light in my tent at your country's call, to uphold your the precise time. I was commanded

That decision may have seemed Permit a friend to give you? a few savage and barbarous, but when your intellect shall have matured to the Cherish a deep feeling of depend- comprehension of how much depends herence to the camp, you will see that and crown your mission with success. Napoleon could only be just to the Remember the Sabbath day, and thousands of lives under his care by endeavor to keep it holy unto the assuming the appearance of cruelty to this one delinquent.

Obedience is not servility, it is duyou, and use it as a book given to be ty. It is therefore, not cowardly, but lamp unto their feet and a light un- honorable. The camp is no place for the soft manners of the drawing-Seek to make your camp a Chris- room, and soldiers are proverbially tian camp, where daily prayer shall blunt; therefore, do not imagine, if an officer speaks sharply to you, that Allow no vindictive or revenge- he wants to insults you or brow-beat Allow no vindictive or revengeful passion to have a place in your
ful passion to have a place in your
heart.

Let your very calling remind you
that there is but a step between you
and death.

General Havelock was not the
worse soldier for being a devout Christain.

The great and good Washington
in the army, both by precept and
example.—Sounthern Episcopalian.

The Death of Warren.

On the day of the memorable engagement at Bunker Hill, General

Joseph Warren, then in prime of life,

Joseph Warren, then in prime of life,

Let your very calling remind you
that there is but a step between you
and death.

A rifle carrying one hundred balls
to the pound, used with ordinary
sight, is at 300 yards, a most deadly
weapon, projecting the ball with
greater accuracy and force than the
rifled musket. The rifle of larger calbirch has greater range and force.

The ball should be of less diameter
than the round ball, so as to admit of
greater accuracy and force than the
rifled musket. The rifle of larger calbirch has greater range and force.

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round ball.

A rifle carrying one hundred balls
to the pound, used with ordinary
sight, is at 300 yards, a most deadly
weapon, projecting the ball with
greater accuracy and force.

The ball should be of less diameter
than the round ball, so as to admit of
greater accuracy and force of the
army in its officers; and if he is inconsiderate and malignant enough to
select such a holy spot as the hivourac
for such a sacrilege, he must be too
base to speak the truth, and you will
be meting on to the temperature of
the talkar used it, add is
to the pound, used with ordinary
sight, is at 300 yards, a most deadly
weapon, projecting the ball with
greater accuracy and force.

The ball should be of less diameter
than the round ball.

A rifle carrying one hundred balls
to the pound, used with ordinary
for which it is at a 300 yards, as most deadly
with proving the ball with
greater that there is but a step between you tattling go-betweens, or allow your example.—Sounthern Episcopalian. army in its officers; and if he is in-Joseph Warren, then in prime of life, be meting out to him his just deserts joined the American ranks as a volunto give, in place of your respects and confidence, your derision and scorn.

"Tell me where I can be useful," Nothing can make me more happy, as you are, you enjoy the esteem and "I came not to be covered," re- against the common fault of the vol-Never murmur, my dear son, at anything. In the first place, it is not At the meeting of the Committee manly; in the second place, it weans place, it demoralizes the army, and I know there is danger," replied makes a mob of grumblers out of Warren, "but who does not think it men, who, but for this prosperity, might have been much happier them-When Colonel Preston gave the selves, and been the source of happiogered last in the redoubt, and was tent. Be cheerful, my brave boy, and the foe, receiving a fatal shot in the luxuries will fall in showers along forehead, and fell dead in the trench- your path. The soldiers Washington led marched barefooted over the frozen ground, with the blood pouring SWEABING IN HERREW .- Some five from the gashes in their feet. They

Apples for Domestic Use.

The value of ripe fruit in a family to grow fidgety, and her eyes flashed. is not as fully appreciated as it should We knew a bolt would soon be shot, be. The following remarks by Dr. and that it would strike him. It Hall will show the importance he at-

passengers also, if you would do it the trees will grow at all, is one of in Hebrew." I watched him. His the mysteries. Let every family lay color came and went-now red, now in from two to ten or more barrels,

cabbage requires five hours. The most healthful dessert which can be Practical Hints for Volunteers. placed on the table is a baked apple. As so large a number of our citizens If taken freely at breakfast, with

country, this blaze of scarlet color is son, who is a volunteer in a Mobile; in a stock of this delicous fruit for a Scrofula, or Kings Evil,

whole season's use.

While no one will question the correctness of the above, what portion of the farm is more uniformly neglected than the orchard? And yet no part of it will pay larger profits if the tree one of the trees is to thin the branches when they are thick, without hacking off the big limbs; stir the soil carefully, without injuring the roots; remove the moss and rough bark, without injuring the skin; and apply sufficient manure to keep the soil good.

Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole bedy, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, no is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous tant is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and above all, by the veneral infection. What-were bits origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the load, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complains, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered aftal by its taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin direction. The scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

Hampton Roads-Interesting

Facts. The following from the Petersburg Express, concerning Hampton Roads and localities thereabouts, will be interesting at this time:

-Hampton Roads is the name given to the broad expanse of water bewteen the mouth of James River and the entrance into Chesapeake Bay. Newport News Point, on the North side of the river and Pig Point on the South, at the Junction of the Nansemond with the James, may be considered as the mouth of the James .-Between these two points, the distance is about five miles. Crany Island lies at the mouth of Elizabeth river, some six or seven miles East of Pig Point. Sewell's Point is a bout FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC. the same distance North of Craney are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their pens-Island. These four points, therefore, from very nearly a parallelogram. Old Point is five miles North of Sewell,s Point. Along the Northen shore of the Roads, it is believed that no battries have been erected: and the Federal troops may be disembarked American Almanac, containing certificates of their cure without any resistance. If the reduction of Richmond is the object, as the signs seem to indicate, the march of the Federal Army from Newport New will be ninety miles. But whether the invasion is made with one column, or two or three columns, it will | Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness Croup require an army of overwhelming force, and in the highest state of discipline, to cut its way to the Metropolis. Whether Scott and Lincoln have such an army at their command, our readers can judge as well as we; but for our part we do not believe they have. When the attempt is made, the peninsula between the York and James will be watered with blood.

ed stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its used lates and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from atarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate, while many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

EXPRIMENTS WITH THE MINNIE BALL. -Experiments conducted for several days by direction of the Military and Financial Board, demonstrate that

All our Remedies are for sale by Chaunchy Fowler, and Dr. J. S. Thomas, Tuskegee; and by all Druggists dealers in Medicines everywhere September 27, 1860. days by direction of the Military and the Minnie ball in the Tennessee rifle, with the same charge of powder used with the round ball has a range LIVER INVIGORATOR

be used. A rifle thus used may be in its favor fired one hundred times without clean-

CONVULSION IN CHILDREN .- Dr. H. G. Davis says: "In a few cases convulsions in children, when I have arrived so late as to find the little patient, to appearance, in articulo mortis, and feeling that whatever was done must be done instantly, I have applied to the chest a napkin wet in quite boiling hot water. It was applied for a second, perhaps; then, after being raised for two or three induced me to place them within the reach of all. seconds, the application repeated, thus just falling short of injuring the skin. The effect was in every instance to cause the child to take a full inspiration—somewhat like a sigh, the pulse immediately returning when it had been entirely lost at the wrist.

COLIC IN HORSES .- John L. Gregg, of Missouri, says in the Valley Far-

"I can cure, by the following receipe, any case of the colic in horses in twenty minutes. Take 3 oz. tobacco in small bits; 1 dr. red pepper; 13 gal. boiling water; mix and simmer on coals ten minutes, till the properties of the medicine are extracted. Administer by injection with 1 pint syringe. Repeat every minute until relieved. By this method I have cured more than fifty cases without a single failure. The horse is generally fit for use in one hour .-The modus operandi of the medicine is this: Tobacco is a powerful relaxant--capsicum a powerful stimulant. By the relaxation produced by the tobacco, free exit is given to the collection of wind or gas, and the circulation is equalized; the pepper prevents too great a relaxation.

To DESTOY LICE ON HOGS .- Take common tar and smear it on the sides of trees and logs about the hogpen, of suitable height for the hogs pen, of suitable height for the nogs to rub against; evere hog you have, as soon as he smells it, goes immediately to rub himself against the tar, which will destroy the lice. Care which will destroy the rub troots. should be had in smearing the tree to put it high enough and low enough to suit the different heights of all your hogs, and to use it often enough for all to partake of it.

DRINKING IMPURE WATER .- The following deserves the consideration of the reader:

Set a pitcher of water in a room have absorbed from the room nearly their favor.

August 9, 360. all the respired gases of the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy .--This depends on the fact that the water has the faculty of condensing,

deed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are serofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and

invigorate it by healthy food an l exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S TOPOGRAPHY OF HAMPTON ROADS. Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Sein Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Envirelas, Pimples, Puspiles, Bloches, Blains and Boils, Temors, Tetter and Salt Rheem, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheematism, Syphilite and Merchall Diseases Dropsy, Dyspersia, Debulity, and, indeed, all Complains arising from Vitated or Impurity of the blood' is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

onsequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed own with pain or physical debility is astonished to find is health or energy restored by a remedy at once so sim-

ple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Hearthurn Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inac-tion of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Applitie, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SANFORD'S NEVER DEBILITATES.

gg-Mix water in the mouth with the invigorator, and swallow both together. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER COTTLE.

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS. COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate. The Family Cathar-active Cathartic which she practice more than twenty. The constantly increas who have long used the

the bowels.
The FAMILY CA THARTIC PILL has,

unded from a variecompounded from a varie
Extracts, which act alike
mentary canal, and are
es where a Cathartic is
ments of the Stomach,
the Back and Loins,
Soreness over the
den cold, which frequentlang course of Fever Loss
ing Sensation of Cold
lessness, Headache, or
all Inflammatory Disdren or Adults, Rheu
fer of the Blood and
many diseases to which fier of the Blood and flesh is heir, too numerous tisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES. The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathar S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 208 Broadway, Corner Fulton St., New York. May 24, 1860.

PREMIUM COTTON GINS. Reversing Breast.

Manufactured at Cotton Valley, Ala. By J. W. WEBB & CO.

OUR Reversing Breast Gin having given general satisfaction, and being thoroughly tested for two years, we presume to say it is superior to any now manufactured. It will last longer than two of any other construction; because, the Breast being worn at one end, it can be reversed in a few minutes, performing as a new one; saving the time, expense and trouble of repairing at a shop; or, more probably, the expense of a new Gin. Many Gins are worked on for dull saws, and finally thrown away, when it is the fault of the Ribs being worn. This is the experience of Planters and Gin-makers, who know the seed cannot be picked clean with a worn-out Breast. Purchase one of our Reversing Breast Gins, and save thereby your time, trouble and money. Having received liberal paironage, and given general satisfaction, we call the attention of the planting community to our improved Gins, of all sizes, which we will keep constantly on hand, made of the best material and by experienced workmen.

Give us your orders, try our Gins, and we feel assured you will soon say to your friends, J. W. WERD & CO.'S Reversing Breast Cotton Gin is far the best now in use.

Thankful for past patronage, we solicit an interest in our enterprize.

TO THE PUBLIC. R. KEELING, having bought the Steam Mill

N. R. KEELING, having bought the second recently owned by W. F. Tear, is prepared to furn ish the citizens of Tuskegee and vicinity with lumber. He will sell Lumber at \$1.25 per hundred feet, and Laths at \$2 25 per thousand. TERMS CASH ; interest will be added to all bills not paid

His Grist Mill is also in successful operation, and he can convert Corn into Meal or Grits at the shortest inhabited, and in a few hours it will lic, hoping by strict attention to his business to merit

REGISTER'S SALE.

Business Cards.

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOM GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama,

Will practice in the Courts of Macon, and the sur-rounding Counties; in the Supreme Court of Ala-bams, and in the United States District Court, at Mont-** Office up-stairs in Echols' new building. **

**December 15, 1859. 32-17

G W. GUNN. L. STRANGE. JAMES ARMSTRONG GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Cham bers and Tallapoosa Counties: int e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the Unites States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them. Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church. Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860.

WILLIAM P. CHILTON, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery. TUSKEGEE, ALA.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Tallaposa, Chambers and Montgomery; and in the Supreme Court of the State

Strict attention will be given to all business ened to his care. ice over "the Bank," in Echols' new building.

SMITH & POU, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

February 14, 1861.

Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties Office up-stairs in Bilbro & Rutledge's new brick uilding. TER

FERRELL & MCKINNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Ala.

W. S. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, Opelika, Russell Co., Ala.,

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of the State and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery.

All business promptly attended to.

April 18, 1861.

49 tf

BROWN & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

TUSKEGEE, ALA., WILL practice in the Countres comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at

ontgomery. Office up-stairs in Felts' Building,

March 14, 1861. J. B. KENDALL, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

TUSKEGEE, ALA. Office'at C. FOWLER'S Drug Store. June 21, 1860 REESEE & SAWYER.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS TUSKEGEE, ALA. subscribers, having associated themselves together the purpose of conducting a will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them

usted to them.

Particular attention given to estates and other sales.—

posignments and a share of the public patronage respecttilly solicited. ally solicited.
Regular sales every Saturday night.
They will, for the present, occupy the store formerly scupied by B. P. Clark, on the north side of the Public

uare.

Refer to the business men and citizens generally of Skegee.

CHRIS. T. KEESEE.

Dec. 22, 1859, WILSON SAWYER. Tuskegee. Dec. 22, 1859,

NEW DRUG STORE. DR. S. M. BARTLETT Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS:

LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE, FRENCH BRANDY, and VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY, For Medicinal Purposes.

He has varieties of Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery. HARR POMADES, TOWER SOAPS, BRUSHES, and the usual assortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store; all

which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Peb. 9, 1860. FURNITURE STORE. HE undersigned announces to the citizens of Tuskegve and the surrounding country, that he has opened

SPLENDID FURNITURE STORE; consisting of every variety of merchandise in that line found in the best stores in cities and towns. He is constantly receiving supplies to his already large stock, and will soon be able to accommodate every taste, and all purchasers. The articles he has on hand, and will soon receive, are too numerous to mention. Come and see before you purchase in other markets, as he is de-termined to sell on as good terms as any other Store of the kind; besides you get your goods at home, save expense of transportation and patronize your own trade.

R. A. JOHNSTON.

New Livery and Sale Stable. THE subscribers, having just entered their new and commodious Stable, are now prepared to accommodate the public in every department connected with their business. Having an entire new Stock, we think we can offer inducements rarely met with in our line of business. Those who may wish to go in the country, or to any point in the vicinity of Tuskegee, can always be accommodated by calling upon ins. We shall also keep Stock to sell, and those wishing to purchase, would do well to give us a call, as we feel confident that we can sell as low as any one.

We shall also run an Omnibus to the 'Depot', when the Cars reach Tuskegee; and, believing that competition is the life of trade, we would most respectfully solicit a share of the patronage. share of the patronage.

Holding ourselves ready and willing to accomthe public in every way commensurate with our busines we are. Very respectfully, Oct. 25, 1860. CHAMBLESS & OSBORNE.

WYMAN, MOSES & CO., (Successors to Hall, Moses & Roberts) DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, &C., 106 and 168 Commerce St , Opposite Exchange Hotel

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

MACON HOUSE. SELMA, ALA.,

Oct. 4, 1860;

(Heretofore known as Stone's Hotel.) THE PROPRIETOR of this justly popular and well known Hotel takes great pleasure in inviting the attention of the traveling public to the same. He has newly fitted and furnished it.

J. E. J. MACON,

and feels well assured that those who favor him with the

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS A RE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines,

olomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfray, Camomile Flowers,

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark and Bayberry We Challenge the World to Produce their We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all the diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which werey intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

Inciplent Consumption,
Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females,
Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are Unsurpassed !

For Sore Involves to common among the chergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel. Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists. and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the Additional Minister and Lionars with which the country is pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is

These Bitters not only CURE. but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist is apreading these truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby easentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

LEITNER, Augusta. DR. S. M. BARTLETT, Sole Agent for Tuskegee.

July 26, 1860. 1y

and Invigorating the shattered and dia-eased system, purify-ing and enriching the Blood—restoring the sick, suffering invalid HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

STRENE IS NO MISTARE After taking.

ABOUT IT.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S

PURIFIER.

The Greatest Remedy in the World.

And the Most Delicions and Delightful Cordia

EVER TAKEN.

The thousands up n thousands who ar

It will cure Liver Complaint; Dyspepsia, Diarrboza Dysentery, Headache, Depression of Spirits, Fever and Ague Inward Fever, Bad Breath, or any disease of the Liv.

and vigorous?

LADIES, do you want the Bloom of Health to nount your Cheeks again?—then go at ones and get.

Delay not a moment; it is warranted to give satisfaction. It will cure any disease of the Kidneys, Womb or Bladse Faintiag, Obstructed Menstrustion; Failing of the Womb Barrenness, or any disease arising from Chronic or Nerous Debility, it is an infallible Remedy. For Children.

For Children.

Do you want your delicate, sickly, puny Children, to be Healthy, Strong and Robust?—then give them McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORPIAL, (see the three tions on each bottle) it is delicious to take.

For Children, or any prevailing disease.

One table-spoonful, taken every morning fasting, is a sure preventive against Chillsand Fever, Yellow Fever, Cholera, or any prevailing disease.

For CAUTION!—Beware of Druggists or Deniers who may try to palm upon you a bottle of Bitters or Sarsaparills, (which they can buy cheap.) by saying it is just as good. There are even men BASE enough to steal part of my name to dub their VILE decoctions. Avoid such infamous PIRATES and their villainous compounds! Ask for Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial Blood Purifier. Take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify your blood thoroughly, and, at the same time, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the whole organization. It is put up in large Bottles—\$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

DR. J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor,

DR. J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor, Corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. McLEAN'S UNIVERSAL PILLS,

There has never been a CATHARTIC medicine, offered

ach or Bowels, though very active and searching in their operation, promoting healthy secretions of the Liver and Kidneys. Who will suffer from Billousness, Headache and foul Stomach, when so cheap a remedy can be obtained! Keep them constantly on hand; a single dose, taken in season, may prevent hours, days, and months of sickness. Ask for hr. Holcan's Universal Pills.—Take no other. Being coated, they are tastless. Price only 25 cents per box, and can be sent by mail to an part of the United States.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor, Corner of Third and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo

Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of decrepitude and misery, by the use of this invaluable Liniment. It will relieve PAIN almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify and heal the foolest SORE in an ineveloible short time. McLEAN'S VOLCANC OIL LINIMENT will relieve the most inveterate cases of Rheumatism, Gout, or Neuralgia. For Paralysis, contracted Muscles, Stiffness or Weakness in the Joints, Muscles or Ligaments, it will never fail. Two applications will curs Soar Throat, Headache or Farache. For Burns or Scalds, or any Pain, it is an Infallible Remedy Try it, and you will find it an indispensible Remedy. Keep it always on hand.

you will be convinced.

DR. J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. B. HART & SONS,

GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &C. Thankful for past patronage, wish it continued, and respectfully solicit new customers, May 31, 1860. WETUMPKA, ALA.

ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO., Commission Merchants No 35 North Commerce St.,

Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants, NO. 35 NATCHEZ STREET,

CHAUNCEY FOWLER.

Tuskegee, Ala. ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES GLASS, PUTTY, DYE-STUFFS: PERFUMERY; PATENT MEDICINES: PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, FANCY ARTICLES, CANDIES, TEAS, SPICES,

A FULL and well selected stock constantly on hand, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited,—feeling confident that I can offer pure, fresh, genine articles on as reasonable terms as they can be had elsewhere.
Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to so let the last fourteen years. I would most respectfully solicit the continuance of the same; which I hope my endeavors to give satisfaction will continue to merit.

CARRIAGE EMPORIUM.



THANKFUL for the patronage herotofore extended to him, would solicit a continuance of the same, as he be determined not to be undersold. He will continue to manufacture and keep on hand for sale,

Carriages, Rockaways, Top and No-Top
Buggles, Iron Axie Tree Wagons
for two, four and six horses.
Having just received direct from the manufactories a
new and well selected stock of materials, and having experienced hands to execute the work, he can guarantee all
work left with him to be done in the best manner, and to
give satisfaction to his customers.

PLANTATION WORK done in the best manner, and REPAIRING in all its branches executed with near not dispatch. Feb. 23, 1860

The South Western Baptist. TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid within three months TWO 100LLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if payment is not nade within the first six months.

gratis.

Any person sending the names of TEN new subscribers and TWENTY DOLLARS, shall be entitled to three extra copies for one year, sent to whoever may be designated Agents will be entitled to a commission of ten per gent For Sore Throat, so common among the clergy, they fice, County and State to which the paper has been, and is to be sent.

Rates of Advertising. The space necessarily occupied by 10 lines of this sim-type, will be considered one square; and 5 lines or under, one-half square.

For Special Notices, fifty per cent. additional will be charged. All Advertisements on which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published TILL FORBID, and charged accordingly. No Advertisements from a distance will be inserte unless accompanied by a remittance, or by satisfactor;

PROPRIETORS,
The William St., New York.

by Druggists generally.

ale and Retail Agents for Georgia, PLUMB & Augusta.

DR G T Tas Proprietors still continue the Job Printing business, and are prepared to execute every description of the proprietor of the proprieto

LETTERS containing remittances, or on business, should be addressed to the SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST. Turkeys.

, Stomach, or Bowels.

GENTLEMEN, do you wish to be healthy, strong

McLean's Strengthening Cordini and Blood Purifier.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT. BILIOUSNESS, HEAD.

incre has nover been a CATHARTIC medicine, offered to the public, that has given such entire satisfaction as McLEAN'S UNIVERSAL PHILS.

Being entirely vegetable, they are perfectly innocent, and can he taken by the most tender infant; yet prompt and powerful in removing all Bilious secretions. Acid or Impure; Feted Matter from the Stomach. In fact, they are the only pills that should be used in malarious districts.

hand.
PLANTERS, FARMERS, or any one else having charge of horses, will save money by using McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It is a speedy and infallible cure for Galls, Sprains, Chafes, Swelling, Lameness, Sweeney, Sores, Wounds, Scratches, or any external disease. Try it, and

May 23, 1861.

{ I. CHAPMAN BROWN Sumterville, Ala Mobile, Ala. 1

MOBILE, ALA. L. D. C. WOOD. JAMES H. LOW. J. H. LUDWIGSEN

N. B.—Personal attention given to the sale of Cotton and purchasing of Merchants' and Planters' supplies. February 2, 1860. 1y

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY, --- DEALER IN-DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS;

SNUFF, TOBACCO, CIGARS;

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. February 16, 1860.