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50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

The South Mestern Baptist, RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER ble circumstance the Apostle Peter al-PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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For Terms, &c., see last page.

For the South Western Baptist The Tabernacle.

pr J. M. W., OF COLUMBUS, GA.

THE MOST HOLY PLACE was a room supposed to be about 15 feet square hold God face to face, and drink of the and the same in height. It was sepa- river of pleasure at its very source .rated from the Holy Place by a parti- They see his uncreated splendor shining tion, consisting of an elegantly wrought | before their eyes. They see his good cortain made of blue and purple, and ness in the blessings which they enjoy scarlet and fine twined linen of cunning They see his justice in the punishment work with cherubim. It was supported of angels, which left their first estate. by four pillars made of shittim wood, They see his wisdom in the government overlaid with gold and set in sockets of this vast universe. In a word, eveof silver. It was suspended by means ry thing that is capable of filling the of uches and hooks made of gold, and enlarged comprehension, of satisfying sourranged that it could be raised or the enquiring spirit, is set before these and to the side whenever the High pure and exalted intelligences. Neverfriest entered or retired. Exodus 26: theless amidst so many objects of won 31, 32. This curtain was called the der and delight, in the midst of all this second veil, and no human being, ex. felicity and glory, angels desire to be cept the High Priest, was ever allowed more and more acquainted with the wenter within the doubly sacred en- things which belong to our peace. They There was no furniture there discover a God, rich in mercy to men except the Ark of the Covenant and the upon earth, as wonderful, as incompre-Colden Censer that was used on the heasible, as a God abundant in loving day of the annual atonement.

The Ark of the Covenant stood toards the west side of the room lustre and happiness of the church tritonting the veil, while the Golden Altar of Incense stood in the Holy Place church militant, and find fuel to divine directly opposite the Ark, with the veil love, find materials for pleasing, advanbetween. Every morning and every evening the priest of God burned sweet incense upon that holy altar before the Mercy Seat : and thus symbolized the prevailing intercessions of the Redeemer of men. Without attempting a fuler description of this part of the Tab- Tabernacle and its fixtures. Much to emacle myself, I offer the following in- employ the study of the Christian. In tresting remarks taken from Hunter's every part the mind is directed heavensacred Biography. Not doubting that ward. And a careful consideration of

the reader will be edified thereby. "With reverance we draw nigh to the study it receives. The writer hoped the last solemn recess of this venerable in the outset to induce an earnest instructure, called the Ark by way of em- vestigation of its parts; and if the few hence and distinction; sometimes, "the | scattered and imperfect hints given will Ark of the Covenant," "the ark of the in any degree contribute to this end, testimony, 'the ark of his strength,' the and to the edification of the reader, the ark, "whose name is called by the name of the God of Israel." We shall pass by those circumstances which were in ommon to it, with the other implements the worldly sanctuary, the holy places made with hands; and point w few of those which were peculiar blackf. It was a close chest of two calls and a half long, one and a half mad, one and a half in height; of the ame materials with the rest. The covring was denominated the mercy seat; from the ends of which arose two figtres of cherubims, of beaten or solid gold with their faces turned, and their vings extended towards each other; looking down together towards the nercy seat, and concealing it from the eye. For any one to touch this with so much as a finger, or to presume to look nto it, except those who were divinely appointed for the purpose was instant and certain death, as the dreadful punelment of Uzzah and of the men of Bethshemesh awfully evinced. Its conents were the two tables of testimony. be golden pot with manna, the memonat of Israel's miraculous supply in the wilderness, and Aaron's rod that budded. Its principal use was to point out way in the pathless wilderness for Istel to march in. From between the therubim the Divine oracles were delivered at first to Moses by a voice : for Brigadier General. Lieutenant Colonel God conversed with him as a man with s friend; and afterwards to the High riest, who consulted by Urim and Themmim, which is supposed to have been a supernatural declaration of the vine will, by means of rays of glory darted from the Most Holy Place, upon he Breast-plate which was studded with twelve gems. But the nature and Captain Woodruff of the Mobile Rifles, manner of this consultation and re- Captain Ready of the Wetumpka Light sponse now are, and likely to remain Guards, and Captain Hunter of the Me-80, a secret to mankind. \* \* \* \* The conjectures of the learned on the subject of the cherubim, are various, Captain Swanson has been solicited to Bany of them fanciful and for the most become a candidate for the office, but art unsatisfactory. The most obvious up to the present he has declined to do and most generally received opinion is, so. Our company are glad of it, be that they were emblematical represent cause we want him to remain just where ations of the angelic or heavenly host; he is-Captain of the Light Infantry. and the attributes here assigned to them, As fun is one of the necessities of hutheir attitude and their employment in man nature, and as soldiers are human, the Tabernacle service, correspond ex- of course they must have something to actly to the idea given us in other parts laugh at. There being a large number

among these sons of light. \* \* \* run half way across the parade ground They had wings. This denotes the almost one half of the Regiment are alacrity, promptitude and instantaneous- witnessing the race and enjoying the less with which angels obey the divine scene. In the meantime, other dogs, \*ill. Their faces were turned inward- who, like too many human beings, are Y and were attentively fixed upon the ever ready to add to the troubles of Ark. This expresses the hely admiratibeir fellows join in the chase, and

I those mysteries of redemption which the ark prefigured. To this remarka.

ludes, in his first epistle. When speak-

ing of salvation through the sufferings

of Christ, and the glory that should

follow, he adds, 'Which things the an-

gels desire to look into.' (1 Peter 1;

12.) The words literally translated im-

port, 'Which things angels stoop down

to contemplate.' It conveys a beauti

ful and striking idea of the Gospel dis

pensation. Angels are exalted to the

height of glory and felicity. They be

kindness to angels in heaven; and for-

getting, if it be lawful to say so, the

umphant, descend and mingle with the

cing, endless investigation, in the work

of redemption by Jesus Christ. These

things the angels, from the heights of

heaven, bend down with humble earn-

estness with holy desire to look into."

object desired will be accomplished.

Columbus, Geo., Aug. 8, 1861.

For the South Western Baptist.

INTRENCHED CAMP, NEAR NORFOLK.

EDITOR BAPTIST : Your paper of the 1st

inst, was received the day before yes-

terday; that of the 18th ult. was re-

ceived after one week's delay, but the

intervening issue of the 25th ult. did

not come to hand at all. I am sorry

that the mails are so irregular, but as I

know of no way by which to remedy

the evil, it is scarcely worth while to

We were greatly rejoiced last week at

the arrival in our Camp of Mr. Bilbro,

Dr. Howard and Rev. A. J. Battle. Mr.

Bilbro came in the early part of the

week, and after remaining a few days

left for home. He had been to Manas-

sas, and had several relics from the

battle field. Dr. Howard and Mr. Bat-

tle came Saturday, and are with us yet,

though I believe the latter intends leav-

ing some time to-day. You can easily

imagine the pleasure it affords us to

meet our friends from home, whom we

By authority of the Governor of Ala-

bama our Regiment held an election

last week to fill the vacancy occasioned

by the promotion of Col. Withers to

Lomax was elected Colonel, and Major

C. A. Battle was elected Lieutenant

Colonel, both without opposition. That

is very good evidence of the esteem in

which they are held by the Regiment.

We have balloted several times for a

Major, but have been unable so far to

make a choice between the candidates.

tropolitan Guards, from Montgomery,

have been most prominent in the race.

Scripture of those flaming ministers of homeless town dogs about our camp,

the stand continually before God, exe- they are made to contribute to the

the his pleasure, adore his divine per- amusement of the Regiment. A can-

ections, minister to the heirs of salva- teen with a few peas in it to make it

on. The Ark may be considered as rattle, is attached to the tail of some

the throne of God. \* \* \* The cher- unlucky canine, and being turned loose,

whim had their faces turned one toward of course he sets out at the top of his

another. This might be intended to speed to get away from his unpleasant

represent the perfect union of senti- appendage. The laugh and the shout

ment and co-operation which subsists begin, and by the time the animal has

hardly expected to see again.

August 6, 1861.

There is a world of meaning in the

but in the absence of anything better, moralized. I think it is excusable.

We have an excellent bathing place near our encampment, but there is one little annoyance that I never heard of in any other water, though it may be familiar to others. It is called sea nettle, of a whitish color, and resembles somewhat the substance known among house-keepers as "mother of vinegar." It floats about in the water in small quantities, and when you come in contact with it, it produces a stinging sensation like that caused by the common nettle. It is much more plentiful when the tide is coming from the sea. What it is composed of, or by what process it is formed I am not able to say.

The papers say that Gen. Wool has been ordered to supersede Gen. Butler in command of Fortress Monroe. I am not sorry if it is so. Wool is a better General than Butler, and if it is intended to give us a fight here at all, it will probably be done sooner than it otherwise would be; and even if we are "thrashed out," our suspense will be re-

Rev. Dr. Smith preached here again on last Sunday morning. Rev. A. J. Battle was announced to preach in the afternoon, but when the time came he was suffering from nervous headache. Our chaplain, however, supplied his riches and numbers and learning. They place. There were several ladies from the neighborhood present on both occa-

not be many weeks, however, in this ought to do. After one enterprise they latitude, before the cool, bracing airs of take a slight breathing spell, and are autumn will begin to stir. We do not off to another, full of heart and hope. know, of course, whether we will re-

that those friends at home who have nation were so effective, lie about loose. its outlines will amply compensate for table, have our warmest thanks.

> good food and a plenty of it, though not preacher, because unable to bear a man fresh beef, the finest I ever saw, five hardly keep a sexton. Completely "run times a week. Vegetables are cheap down," in Methodist phrase. and abundant, and we buy a great many of them. Yours, &c., E. F. B.

#### Demoralized.

reading the following dispatch :

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- The whole numbe sent home, being thoroughly demor-

were always a very immoral set of fel-

So we are told that the "grand army" of the North is demoralized-a disaster hard to recover from, and attributed generally to inefficient officers.

This reminds us of an incident in the Mexican war. A stalwart regiment was passing through Mobile to the barracks. A finical bystander, peering through a quizzing-glass, remarked, "Good physique."

"Physic-dogs," exclaimed an indignant volunteer who overheard the remark : "our men don't need any of your physic, Mister."

Of course said bystander meant no were the right sort of material to make

phrases as well as in weapons. From them we have the "Zouaves," also "the ique;" and from them, too, we believe,

You have seen a team of horses on the road, as true as whip was ever cracked over. They can pull twice their weight on wheels : yet, by awkfalse starts and stalls, they will get to wagon. The same gear is there, and the same bone and muscle : but they have lost confidence in themselves and in the driver. Still in the traces, they der, near Richmond, the following rehave got out of concert, and out of com- port comes: By the kindness of the mand: in a word, demoralized.

A school may be getting on finely, The classes have been worked up to full ings, and at eventide many followers of study. Long lessons they got, and get the lowly Jesus, without notice or dethem well. The teacher is obeyed; or- sign, meet together in his house to der is observed; delinquents receive sing his praise and call on his name .prompt and exemplary punishment; a Yesterday, besides two morning prayers sound public opinion prevails among there were two regular services by the pupils, and a stirring emulation. - ministers of the Baptist Church, and One ruling mind pervades the mass, at night, after dress parade, an imand all is subordination and progress promptu prayer-meeting. God be prais-It is like clock-work.

teacher's hand; the fear of him is no of the Powhatan Artillery, acts as longer before the pupils' eyes; his mor- volunteer Chaplain, assisted by other al force is not felt, and his discipline is | brethren .- Advocate. with which angels are filled, of away goes the frightened dog, and away t at force is not lest, and away to a sorter to the sort

go his pursuers, until they are out of | spasmodic; the classes are in confussight. This may appear to be boyish ion, and the standard of recitation examusement for men to be engaged in, cellence is down. The school is de-

> Even a man may become demoralized without having his morals corrupted ; though the word has more direct reference to combinations of individuals. It is a skillful act in education to lead the child up to enterprises which are equal to his strength, and no more. Success begets confidence, and confidence grows into habit, and the habit of never failing insures success in life. Every failure demoralizes partially, and an unlucky series of failures will demoralize utterly Do you not know people who approach every enterprise with a faint heart? The prestige of failure sits like a nightmare on all their faculties. Their ventures are timid ; they expect defeat : slight obstacles discourage them, and they accomplish nothing .-The scret of many a man's aimless ex istence is, that in his bringing up he was demoralized. Yet he may be a very good sort of man, and a moral one too.

Let us moralize a little further on it: See that community of Christians-call it a church. The amount of religious work they do is amazing; and by supposing all churches like it, you obtain an idea of how soon the world could be evangelized. Not rich, not numerous, not learned perhaps-and yet there is an element of power there greater than meet their current expenses easily, build a new church or repair an old one, make a handsome contribution to mis-The weather is very warm, It will sions-do every thing that a church

Reverse the picture-and, alas, this main here during the winter or not. I can be done. A preacher comes along hope, however, that there will be no who is no pastor; or official members necessity for our staying in so cold a cease their diligence and watch-care: gradually the well-knit members fall It is scarcely necessary for me to say apart, and the energies that in combigiven us so many evidences of remem- The church that could do so much has brance, in the way of delicacies for the lost confidence in its resources; can't spare any thing for missions; then lops We have no reason to complain of off the presiding elder's proportional a great variety. We are furnised with with family; and then and then -can All the old members may be there.

and each may be trying singly to save his soul; but they are not organized, and so do not act upon the world. The "What does it mean?" quoth a friend, power of aggression has been lost .-They who, a few years ago, felt strong in the Lord and in the power of his ber of killed, wounded, and missing of might, and that nothing could stand the Fire Zouaves is 235. They are to before their united effort, are afraid to appoint a protracted-meeting or a camp meeting, lest it should prove a failure "Demoralized !" he continued, naive- The battle-cry of faith no longer rallies ly; "why, I thought those Zouaves them. Even their Sabbath-school languishes for want of teachers and books.

O. unhappy church-demoralized, completely demoralized. So the devil would have it. For this the adversary works. No glaring personal sins may scandalize or startle us; but the forces of the church are scattered, and aggression upon Satan's kingdom ceases; then follows defeat-and then shameful retreat. And all this comes, not of an immoral, but a DEMORALIZED church .-Nashville Advocate.

A COLPORTEUR'S REPORT. -Mr. Henry Madison, who is laboring as Colporteur in the encampments around the city, in the employ of the Baptists, furnishes reflection on their health, but that they us with the following interesting report of his labors : "During the past month I have sold \$22.70 worth of books, and The French are continually adding to have given away, including Testaments our vocabulary. They worship Mars and Tracts, about an equal amount. I scientifically, and every campaign en- hold religious conversation with hunlarges our Dictionaries. A constant dreds every day, and am often greatly revolution is going on in military delighted with what the soldiers tell me in regard to their religious experience. One said to me, the other day, situation," "the morale," and "the phys- 'I have a pious wife at home; she prays for me, and I would not take anything comes this last technicality, "demoral- in the world for those prayers." He requested me to bring him certain good books, which he wished to send to his wife. Many seem very anxious to get Testaments and small Bibles and Tracts. Officers, as well as privates, are very ward handling, and a series of balks, kind, and I am permitted to go freely among the soldiers, from camp to camp, a pass where they can't pull the empty trying to urge upon them the claims of the Gospel."-Richmond Dispatch,

PRAYING SOLDIERS .- From Camp Magurmembers of the church, we use the chapel for daily morning prayer-meet ed for such a spirit among our men.-But look in again upon that school. Rev. Mr. Powell, rector of Emmanuel Somehow the reins have fallen from the Church. Powhatan, and 2d Lieutenant

#### Spiritual Mindedness.

What are the indications of this state? Christ was eminently so; Paul was so. Baxter had much of the mind sirable to render ministers more devotional, to give an unction to their labors and to make the brotherhood coworkers in the great scheme of human

1. The man who is becoming more spiritual minded has less confidence in himself. He thought he could get along very well depending partly on Christ and partly on self; but he has been disappointed so often, has made so many missteps and blunders that he finds it unsafe to trust to good resolunear his 81st year. 2 He thinks and talks more about

recorded that a book of remembrance is written for such "as feared the Lord, and thought upon his name," He loves to talk of Christ to Christian friends, pre-libation of the heavenly Jerusalem.

My willing soul would stay, In such a frame as this; And sit and sing herself away, To everlasting bliss.

3. Prayer is sweeter, and answers of peace more frequent. He approaches, not like a stranger, but a familiar friend, d God answers his petitions.

There is a place where Jesus sheds The oil of gladness on our heads; A place, of all on earth most sweet— It is the blood-bought mercy seat.

4. His love for the brethren grows stronger, especially for those that are "growing in grace." He loves the image of Christ, and where the lines are the deepest, there his affection is the strongest. The countenance of each one, as he enters the place of prayer, affords him delight. "These are the excellent of the earth, and I am honored in being permitted to engage with them in prayer and praise," is his re-

5. He avoids whatever is unfavorable to devotion, worldly associations .-Light and frothy conversation or books he declines, and shuns as impediments to his high and holy pursuit, spiritual mindedness. The Bible is his book, especially on the Sabbath, for this helps him in the great enterprize of keeping his "heart with all diligence" and of "perfecting holiness in the fear of God,"

Brethren, shall we imitate this brother in his pursuit after spiritual mindedness? Do we not need more of it? Can we be satisfied at our poor dving rate of living? One half of us, at least need reconversion, or we shall do nothing for Christ, and nothing to purpose. for our own ripeness for heaven.

Come Holy Spirit, heavenly dove, With all thy quickening powers, Come shed abroad a Savior's love, And that shall kindle ours.

[Christian Index.

THE PULPIT IN THE CAMP .-- A COFFESpondent of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier writes from Virginia: To-day the Second delivered enslaved and ruined nations : Brigade, to which we are attached, was it is as necessary in its place for our mustered for divine service. The oc- subsistence such a world as this, as casion reminded me more of a Baptist any of the gentler geniuses among Association gathering than anything I have seen for a long time. A rustic same Divine original. He that winged pulpit was erected beneath the shade of the forest trees, and about the clergyman was gathered a force of over three thousand men. The good old songs of Zion caused the leaves to quiver with miracles, and the love of a crucified a poetical tremulousness, and the very Savior; He, even that same gracious air was redolent with heartfelt prayer power, has formed and raised up an and praise. Our fighting Captain, Rev. H. A. Tupper, of the Ninth Georgia, a chaplain in the Confederate Army, and a Baptist minister at home, a lover and defender of civil and religious liberty everywhere, preached us a very able discourse from the advice of Eli to Joshua; "Be ye men of good courage." It was no war phillipic, but an earnest, heartfult, soldierly and Christian dis-

#### Translated from the German.

Rely on God, in cheerful resignation,
If sad misfortune's weight has laid thee low
Rely on Him, He'll be thy consolation,
"Tis He that does a healing balm bestow. Rely on God, if false accusers pain thee, And all thy friends desert in time of need;

Rely on Him, He'll readily sustain thee, His love endures. He is a friend indeed. Rely on God, if loss of kindred eadden Thy burdened heart, and all seems void as

chilled; Rely on Him, He will the sick heart gladden, His precious promises will be fulfilled Oh, then, rely, whate'er may chance to wave thee Rely on God, all doubts and fears dismiss!
He will support thy failing strength to save thee,
Until transformed thou enter'st heavenly bliss.

TRUST Gop. -" I could write down vet you must learn to let God difficult of all Christian graces : to sit

Selected for the Southern Presbyterian True Courage.

The piece below is an extract from Samuel Davies' sermon, preached to Cap. Overton's independent company of volunteers, raised that was in the master. It is very de- Hanover county, Virginia, August 17, 1755, to repel the French invaders. The title of the sermon is, "Religion and Patriotism the Constituents of a good Soldier." His text was 2 Sam., x: 12, which led him in the beginning to speak of true courage, and this is the part that ve have selected for the many volunteers who read The Southern Presbyterian:

"Our holy religion teaches us to hear personal injuries without private revenge: but national insults and indignities ought to excite the public resentment. Accordingly, king David, when he heard that the Ammonites, with their allies, were preparing to invade his tions. "I just depend on Jesus Christ territories, and carry their injuries still for everything," said an aged disciple, farther, sent Joab, his general, with his army, to repel them, and to avenge the affront they had offered his subjects .--Jesus. In Malachi 3d and 16th, it is It seems the army of the enemy were much more numerous than David's ; their mercenaries from other nation were no less than 31,000 men; and no doubt the Ammonites themselves were a still and occasionally drops a word to sin- greater number. Joab divides his army, ners of his amazing grace and mercy. and gives one part to his brother Abish-Meetings for prayer are his delight. In ai, who commanded next to him, and them he is happy -they afford him a the other he kept the command of himself, and resolves to attack the Syrian mercenaries, who seemed the most formidable : he gives orders to his brother in the meantime to fall upon the Ammonites; and he animates him with this noble advice : 'Be of good courage; and let us play the men for our people, and the cities of our God, which are now at stake; and the Lord do what seemeth him good! "Be of good courage, and let us play

the men. Courage is an es character of a good soldier; not a savage, ferocious violence;-not a fool hardy insensibility of danger, or a headstrong rashness to rush it; not the fury of inflamed passions broke loose from the government of reasonbut calm, deliberate, rational courage; a steady, judicious, thoughtful fortitude. This is true courage, and such as we ought all to cherish in the present dangerous conjuncture. This will render men vigilant and cautious against surprises, prudent and deliberate concerng their measures, and steady and resolute in executing them. There are some men who naturally have this heroic turn of mind. As God well knew what a world of degenerate, ambitious, and revengeful creatures this is as He knew that innocence could not be protected, property and liberty secured, nor the lives of mankind preserved from the lawless hands of ambition, avarice and tyranny, without the use of the sword; as He knew this would be the only method to preserve mankind from universal slavery-He has formed some men for this dreadful work, and fired them with a martial spirit and a glorious love of danger. "Such a spirit, though most pernici-

ons when ungoverned by the rules of justice and benevolence to mankind, is a blessing when rightly directed; such a spirit, under God, has often mortified the insolence of tyrants, checked the encroachments of arbitrary power, and mankind, and it is derived from the the imagination of a Homer or a Milton; nay, He that sent out Paul and his brethren to conquer the nations with the gentler weapons of plain truth Alexander, a Julius Cæsar, a William and a Marlborough, and inspired them with this enterprising and intrepid spirit : the two first to scourge a guilty world, and the two last to save nations on the brink of ruin. There is something glorious and inviting in danger to such noble minds; and their hearts beat with a generous ardor when it ap-"Our continent is like to become the

seat of war, and we, for the future, have no other way left to defend our rights and privileges. And has God been pleased to diffuse some sparks of this martial fire through our country? I hope He has ; and now I hope it begins to kindle; and may I not produce you, my brethren, who are engaged in this expedition, as instances of it?-Well, cherish it, as a sacred, heavenborn fire; and let the injuries done to your country administer fuel to it, and kindle it in those breast where it has ben hitherto smothered or inactive. I need not tell you that it is of great importance for this end that you should be at peace with God and your own contwenty cases," says a pious man, "when science, and prepared for your future I wished God had done otherwise than state. Guilt is naturally timorous, and he did; but which I now see, had I my often struck into panic even with imown will, would have led to extensive aginary dangers; and an infidel courmischief. The life of a Christian is a age, proceeding from want of thought, life of paradoxes. He must lay hold on or a stupid carelessness about our God, he must follow hard after him, he welfare through an immortal duration must determine not to let him go. And beyond the grave, is very unbecoming ne. - a man or a Christian. The most impor-Quietness before God is one of the most tant periods of our existence lie beyond the grave : and it is a matter of much have us be, and this as long as he pleased on the world to come there are the same than the world to come the come that the come the come the come that the come the doom in the world to come than what is great reward.

becomes of as in this. We are obliged to defend our country; and that is a speaking, sordid soul that can desert it at such a time as this; but this is not all: we are obliged to take care of an immortal soul; a soul that must exist and be happy or miserable through all the revolutions of eternal ages .-This should be our first care; and, when this is done, death in its most shocking forms is but a release from a world of sin and sorrows, and an introduction into everlasting life and glory."

CROSSING THE BRIDGE BEFORE COMING TO II.-At a social religious meeting a brother rose, and, among other things, stated the following incident of Bishop George: He and two other clergymen were travelling in company towards a bridge which they would be required to cross in their journey. The recent torrents of rain had swollen the brooks and streamlets leading into the main current, and before they reached the bridge, the companions of Bishop George expressed their apprehension that they would not be able to cross. As their fear increased more and more, they appealed to the Bishop to get his opinion "Brethren," said he, "I never cross a bridge until I get to it."

Some persons are alway journeying toward swollen streams, or damaged bridges. The clouds seem to fill their horizon, not behind them but before them, and are always dark and threatening. They insist that either property, or health, or friends, will soon fail them. Alas! for them, the good things of this world were ordained for others, not for them. "Take no (evil) thought for the morrow." "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

OUR COVENANT WITH GOD. -The Rev. Joseph Alleine having, shortly before his death, a conflict with Satan, said : "Away, thou foul fiend, thou enemy of all mankind, thou subtle sophister !-Art thou come now to molest me, now I am just going-now I am so weak. and death upon me? Trouble me not, for I am none of thine! I am the Lord's; Christ is mine, and I am hishis by covenant. I have sworn myself to be the Lord's, and his will I be . he often repeated, "which," says Mrs. Alleine, "I took much notice of, that his covenanting was the means he used to expel the devil and all his temptations."

CHRISTIANITY AND WAR, -A few days since President Davis remarked, in reference to the proposed effort on the part of the Baptists to send a large number of colporteurs into the army: "I most cordially sympathize with the movement. We have but little to hope for, if we do not realize our dependence upon Heaven's blessing, and seek the guidance of God's revealed Truth,"

I think it can be clearly established that those who give liberally to surround our soldiery with religious influences are in the most effective manner promoting the interests of their country .- Religious Herald ..

#### Remedies:

FOR A FIT OF AMBITION .- Go into the churchyard and read the gravestones; they will tell you the end of Ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother

FOR A FIT OF REPINING .- Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden, and the afflicted and deranged : and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflic-

FOR ALL FITS OF DOUBT, PERPLEXITY, AND FEAR .-- Whether they respect the body or the mind; whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head, or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the Great Physician : "Cast thy burden on the Lord, he will sustain

Let us go by this rule in our devotions: what ever is the matter of our care, let it be the matter of our prayers; and let us allow no care which we cannot in faith spread before God. And whatever is the matter of our rejoicing. let it be the matter of our thanksgiving: and let us withhold our hearts from those joys which do not dispose us for the duty of praise.

God seldom gives His people so sviet a foretaste of their future rest as in their deep afflictions. He keeps His most precious cordials for the time of our greatest fainting and dangers .-

Say not, I could bear any other affliction but this. If God had afflicted thee where thou couldst bear it thy idol would neither have been discovered nor,

Where God loses His praise, manwill certainly lose his comforts .- Baz-

In the exercise of faith, with a view to God's glory, be generally increases it: in keeping his commandments there

# SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

# The S. W. Baptist.

Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

The War-lts Continuance.

Every feeling of humanity revolts at war ; nevertheless nations are so low in the scale of moral elevation that war is unavoidable-a present necessity. The present war is a shame to Republicanism. On the part of the South it is unavoidable. Our political and social existence depend upon our success, judging from the published declarations of our enemies. We must whip them or we are a ruined people. Subjugation and confiscation are the declared objects of the Lincoln Government, and there is no alternative left the South but to whip them, In the name of God this we can do. Whatever the sacrifice, it must be made. It is a sad al ternative.

Thus far we have decidedly the advantage. Passing by many victories, the Manassas victory gave our enemies a check from which they have not yet recovered. Nothing like a reaction has taken place in their favor. The Peace Party (for there is one) have become enboldened to urge with vigor their claims for a settlement of existing difficulties. The anti-war papers North have become more defiant in their tone against the Lincoln Administration, and the leading Republican papers are snapping at each other like angry curs. degrading their defeated Generals, and finding fault with the Cabinet. Since the Bull Run defeat capitalists have almost ceased to subscribe money to carry on the war, and there is a general demoralization in their armies. The Direct Tax bill is meeting with opposition every where, and there are strong tendencies to open resistance to it .-The old Democratic party are meeting in Conventions, proclaiming against the consolidation and despotic tendencies of the Lincoln Government, protesting, also, against the suppression of the habens corpus act. These, and many other signs, prove the moral and political effects the Manassas defeat has had upon the Northern mind.

Unless a reaction takes place soon from this defeat Lincoln will not be able to carry on his war of subjugation very long. Now is a serious crisis in his affairs. If, from this defeat, the Northern public gets its eyes open, and turns against him, the tide once set in, he will be visited with a terrible energy. Unless Lincoln and his lying, dirty sheets can rouse the war spirit at the North as successfully as they did at the fall of Sumter, next winter when their Congress meets the war Dynasty will end, not from choice, but from necessity. Their hatred to the South will be as intense as ever, yea more, but they will not be able to help themselves.

Now, while the panic and demoralization is upon our enemies, is the time for the South to press heavily upon them. Let every man that can enlist enter the army and rush to the field .-Show the same kind of energy as if there were a million of yankees in the Confederate States. Energy and bravery now will secure an early peace ; division, sloth and cowardice will entail upon us a long and inglorious war, and, probably, subjugation and ruin in the end. Let the South bring all her forces into the field, men, money, bread, meat, clothing -every sinew of war-and in the name of God, liberty, and humanity strike heavy blows for independence from a fanatical, cruel and implacable foe, and the war will soon end. The "Grand Army" was a great bag of gas, it was perforated at Manassas and exploded, and they are trying to generate more gas; should they succeed a few more perforations of the same kind will empty them of such useless material.

## Governor Jackson.

Governor Jackson, of Missouri, since his return from Richmond has issued a proclamation declaring Missouri free and independent of the Lincoln Government, and calls upon the State to rally to the Southern Rights standard. Missouri will be the great battle-field for the West. Large Confederate forces are now in Southern and South-western Missouri co-operating with the State troops Fremont will have a harder time crushing freedom in Missouri than he had exploring the Rocky Mountains. The State is thoroughly aroused, with her brave Governor, assisted by Pillow, McCulloch, Thompson, Hardee and Polk, with their Confederate soldiers, the Hessians and Tories will have to scamper across the Mississippi into Lincolndom. Missouri is an important State and we rejoice at her prospect of becoming a member of the Southern Confederacy. She is a Southern State and must belong to the family. Such a Governor as Jackson is a great political blessing to any State. If Kentucky and Maryland had had a Jackson instead of a Magoffin and a Hicks they would not now be in the clutches of the despot, Dr. Abraham Lincoln. Magoffin and Hicks are not traitors, but cowards .-From cowards, good Lord deliver us.

The War progresses favorably to the Confederate arms. The victory in Missouri is an important one. It is all fully confirmed except the taking Seigel by HARDEE. We think that true, but it needs confirmation. Next week we will give particulars. The Leesburg success is confirmed. Let Christians pray, and soldiers fight on, and our success will be complete,

Those who want a Female Teacher are referred to the advertisement of JOHN C. WILLIAMS.

Alien Enemies.

We publish in another column a recent Act passed by the Confederate Congress in regard to Alien Enemies. The Act is a timely and judicious one, and should be rigidly enforced. Vigilance . should be the watchword of the South. We have suffered much already through aliens, traitors and tories living in our midst, and it is time the iron heel of war should come down upon them. Let every Southern man consider himself a member of a Vigilance Committee and act accordingly. When the most rigid measures are used, we fear that Judas. es will abound in every section, nevertheless it is meet that strenuous efforts should be made to detect them.

There is another class of dangerous men, newspaper reporters and sensation papers. Murmurs frequently eke out from "correspondents" and sensation papers in regard to the rigid army regulations. These gossip hunters would, if they knew it, publish the programme of our Generals, not intending to do harm, but they wish to give the "most important news." We trust the army regulations will be made so strict that no one will be suffered to enter the lines except those connected with the service. The rules of war are iron in their very nature, and should be brought down upon offenders with all their immense weight. Let gossippers and sensationists feel their power to the utmost. The North now sees and laments the injury done to their cause by an unrestrained press, and by officious and intermedling civilians. Let the South take warning in due time, and fence against home enemies as well as alien

#### Kentucky.

There are manifest signs of growing discontent towards the Washington Despotism in this State. The Southern fires will soon blaze out, preceded by a political earthquake. Dr. Lincoln's Direct Tax to carry on his War of "subjugation" will destroy her "neutral position." She could not well stand the war, would not aid in its prosecution, and the "Tax" to support it will not be borne. There are many prefatory tokens of civil war, and soon it must come. Kentucky has been cursed by many old hack, ossified brained politicians, who become stereotyped twenty years ago. such as Crittenden, Wickliffe, Guthrie, &c., who have prevented her from encoln's Government

#### East Tennessee.

Much anxiety has existed in regard to this section. The prudence of Governor Harris and the Tennessee Legislature has saved it, we think, from rebellion. General Zollicoffer is now in that section with a strong force and has issued a very firm yet mild proclamation, giving all parties to understand the course that will be pursued towards Tories. Nelson, Maynard and Bridges were elected to Lincoln's Congress, and they left to attend it, Nelson has been taken prisoner and is now in Richmond. the others have not been heard from .-If Senator Johnson returns bome he will be taken and dealt with for treason. Gen. Zollicoffer has suppressed Brownlow's Knoxville Whig. The last number reached our office this week with the Parson's "farewell brother Crafford." The tone of the Parson has changed greatly. He was more moderate than we ever expected to have seen him. Whoever runs up against this Southern movement gets "hurt."-When it alters the music of such a man as Parson Brownlow there is power in it. The fact is, the spoutings of East Tennessee Tories are ended. The Secession of the State and the adoption of the Confederate Constitution have both come before the ballot box, and have been sustained by overwhelming majorities, and submit they should, and submit they must.

per, frequently publishes an original hill, and the next moment a shower of article on some religious topic from the minnie balls rained around us, cutting able pen of the Editor, a sample of the leaves from the trees and killing which may be seen in another column one of our men, the only one we lost on the "Transfiguration of Christ." A the gunner immediately depressed his Christian cannot read it without tender range, loaded with canister and gave

and elevated emotions. gard to the descent of Moses and Eli- fantry charged and drove them off of jah. Their object was more than to con- the field, capturing the whole Battery sole and strengthen the divine Redeem- and completely routing the whole army. er for his coming conflicts ; they came | The Regiment that charged us was the to surrender, in the presence of heaven "New York Fire Zouaves"; they had and earth, their authority; Moses as been held in reserve all day for the exlawgiver, Elijah representing the proph. press purpose, and their orders (so we ets, to the Lawgiver and Prophet of the learn from the prisoners) were to take Christian dispensation. It was a sig. the " Washington Artillery, and give no nificant action, and the Father approba- quarters." Out of 900 men they marchted it by saying, "This is my beloved ed against us, only 230 left the field .-Son in whom I am well pleased; hear After this we went up to a high hill in ye him," meaning, "Moses and Elijah, front of the hospital, about two miles the representatives of Law and Prophe- from, and overlooking the Centreville cy, have surrendered their authority to road, along which they were retreating, my Son, who, in future is to he heard and with one of our rifled guns gave as Prophet, Priest and King. The old them a shot whenever they appeared in Covenant has passed away, the new sufficiently large numbers to afford an Covenant is introduced over which my aim; with our glasses we could see Son is Lord of all."

Rev. CHARLES TALIAFERRO Writes from Murray county, Ga., that he held a meeting of eight days with a Church in that section, recently, and baptized nine persons. Some fifteen professed conversion. He says, "the Church some four months ago agreed to meet once a week in prayer till the war was over."

who are at work for us. Will not oth- sight. During the night our wounded difficulty will be, the collection of those cross, the sepulchre. The three walked beyond Springfield. Gen. Hardee met execute such order, by himself or deputy. ers do likewise?

[The following interesting letter was written by a nephew of Rev. P. STOUT to his little brother, a member of brother Stour's family. The writer is a member of the New Orleans Washington Artillery. Though written for the eyes of friends alone, it is so descriptive we do well to give it to the public :1

CAMP LOU'A., NEAR MANASSAS JUNCTION, ) July 30th, 1861. MY DEAR FRANK: Your letter of the 1st inst. was received and should have been answered ere this, but we have been moving about so much for the last few weeks that we have scarcely had time to cook our victuals, much less write letters. You have seen in the papers accounts of our battles of the 18th and 21st. Hugh and I were in the hottest part of both of them. Charlie was in the first, but was not with us on the 21st. Our Battalion of 13 pieces was split up and stationed at different points, and only five pieces were at "Stone Bridge." We went on the field about 10 o'clock, and Hugh's and my pieces (rifled cannon) were ordered immediately to a position about 1500 yards from the famed "Sherman Battery" which was playing on 3 pieces of our "Staunton Artillery," As soon as we shewed ourselves on the brow of the hill, the whole of the enemy's fire was directed on us. We unlimbered and came into Battery as quick as possible, and in a few minutes had the satisfaction of seeing our shot strike one of their pieces, killing 3 horses and disabling the piece; the next moment a Battery of 4 more pieces was seen coming down the hill, their horses at a full gallop, they ap-

proached 300 or 400 yards nearer than the first and commenced throwing shell at us, the other Battery had fired only round shot, and although they struck in front and around us none of our men or horses had been burt. The "Staunton" on our left had not fared so well, for they lost 3 men and 5 horses. About this time we heard firing on our right, and saw our Infantry who had been stationed in a thick wood to protect us, falling back cut to pieces, and the next moment a tremendous column of the enemy filed down the hillside on the left to outflank us. (The battle ground was a large, narrow wheat field, and well could see each others movements distinctly.) I began to think that we were gone, but at that moment orders came for us to retreat, and if ever you saw fellows limber up and put over the hill, quickly, we did; when we got over the other side and were protected tering heartily into this Revolution .- from the enemy, we halted and there These old rickety hacks will have to be saw about 6,000 of our men lying on thrown overboard before the Ship of their faces on the ground, protected by State can sail for the Southern Confed. the hill from the shot that had been eracy. What a shame it will be to fired at us ;-as soon as we halted the Kentucky if she listens to these old order was given them to "Forward Union weepers and remains in Dr. Lin- double quick," and then such a yell arose as you never heard before. They rushed through the woods, and then the battle began in earnest; we could hear the firing, but could see nothing ; -in a few moments they began to bring in the wounded, and as the poor fellows were

carried past to the hospital (a large framed house about three-fourths of a mile off,) it made us feel very sad .-About 2 o'clock a remnant of a Virginia Regiment passed us in perfect disorder, and reported our men cut to pieces and the enemy advancing. Our hearts sank, for we knew that their cavalry would soon be upon us, and there would be no chance of escape; each man examined his pistol, resolving to die on our posts around the pieces. Then I felt glad that Charlie was not with us. At this moment our gallant General Beauregard rode up and said, "Artillery, if you can hold a position on that hill (near where we were in the morning,) for an hour, the day is ours." Then it was our turn to shout, - our borses were rested, and up the hill we went as fast as they could run, the shot and shell falling like hail around us. I can hardly recollect what happened after that, much less describe it. The roar of our 5 guns and 3 of another Battery on our right, soon made us so deaf that our commands had to be given by signs. General Beauregard had his horse shot under him by my side, and took the horse of my Seargent. After firing some time, one of our drivers who was mounted and could see down the hill side, called out to the gunner of the piece on the extreme left, The Charleston Courier, a secular pa- that the Infantry were coming up the them three rounds which caused them We submit a remark additional in re- to fall back, and immediately our In-

ing and taking prisoners. We slept that night near the battlefield in a hard rain and without supper, having had nothing since the night before but a hard biscuit and a little piece of fried shoulder. Next morning we went over the battle field and human We give thanks to some kind friends eyes never witnessed a more awful men had been brought in, but the dead supplies. Please say to our milistern- is company from Tabor to Calvary, and and captured the whole of the Federa other discreet person, and for such execution

them at every fire throw down their

arms and scatter like black birds. Our

cavalry pursued them that night, kill-

gage of the whole army thrown away : our men furnished themselves with all No, it must not be? they wanted, I got a splendid blanket, every thing they had was of the very communication. best, and in their haversacks were more provisions than we had eaten for a week; each man had a little bag of ground coffee, and sugar, things, the taste of which we had almost forgotten. It

poured down rain all that day. and at the end of that time had to move by that Church till 1456. our camp, there being so many unburied us to do more. Every farm house in and the account of each evangelist is

When the retreat began they threw the wounded who were in their wagons | Father. out by the road side so as to go faster. I cannot tell their loss or ours : before

have done to-day."

about for two or three weeks, we were tradition. reunited at this camp, our tents were given to us again and we are now rest-

I have given you no account of our fight on the 18th at Blackburn's Ford, for the reason that we saw nothing but tree tops. We were in a hollow between two hills, and the enemy above us concealed from sight by the bushes; we had to aim by the smoke of their fires, and notwithstanding their advantage of numbers and position, we whipped them badly. We had seven guns, but one of them became disabled early in the fight, joy and are refreshed by the sweetest so we were actually 6 against 13. lost one killed and six wounded. man was wounded on my piece. I was handing him a ball and just as he reached out his hands a shell bursted at our side and struck him in the mouth. I was sure that he was dead from the way he fell, but I could not stop to see; he lay on the ground until we stopped firing, and then we carried him off the field and sent him to Richmond where he is now recovering and will soon be well. though very much disfigured. In that fight there was a little fellow killed who was in the office with me in New Orleans. Poor boy, he was wounded early in the fight. I saw him after the battle : he knew that his wound was mortal; but said all he minded was, not being able to fire a single shot. He was not in the Artillery, but was under command of the Col. who we were assigned to on that day. It will be a severe blow to his family; he was only 18 years old, and they thought him too young to go, but he insisted, and our employers told him that his situation

should be kept open and his salary paid, so he came. Your affectionate brother. WALTER -

For the South Western Baptist

RICHMOND, Aug. 10, 1861. DEAR BRO. TALIAFERRO: You are doubtless aware of the desolating tread of our bitter foe, advancing as far as he dares into the Old Dominion. The beau. tiful town of Hampton, which contained 1800 or 2000 inhabitants has just been consigned to the flames. One of our excellent brethren residing there, told me this morning that he will lose not less than 20,000 dollars. A flourishing Baptist Church has been scattered and a vast amount of their property destroyed and stolen. So in other parts of our border. It would be difficult to reveal the extent of suffering and loss sustained by thousands of our

But the time of retribution will come. God has already appeared, most marvelously on our behalf. In every battle excepting one or two in Western Virginia, where our small forces were brought in contact with overwhelming force, glorious victories have been won

Our city is full of the sick and woundopen to them, and every thing that the is being done for them. I am giving all my leisure time to their physical and

ren in the ministry.

of both sides, and the wounded of the ing brethren, that now we shall need enemy were still there. It was distress- their co-operation more than ever before. ing to hear the poor wretches beg for We have received most pleasing tidings water. I soon emptied my canteen and from our brethren in the field. All then had to turn a deaf ear to their cries. China is being opened to our missiona-The ground where the Zouaves charged ries. God is giving them favor in the us was most thickly covered and their sight of the heathen. He is opening bright red uniform made their bodies their hearts for the reception of the very conspicuous. Here, too, I saw the Gospel. In Africa too, the Word is havmost awful sights-men wounded by ing its desired effect. Shall our army, cannot shot, heads completely cut off, sent to battle against the powers of one with his face only left. During the darkness in Pagan lands, be required to time of their retreat, we found the bag- retreat for want of needed supplies?-Will not every Southern Baptist, say,

We beg every friend of the cause to india rubber coat, haversack, &c. They send, as the Lord may prosper, a conwere, without doubt, the best equipped tribution to this blessed object. The troops that ever went into the field,- mail will be found a safe channel of

Yours truly, JAS. B. TAYLOR,

#### Cor. Sec.

The Transfiguration.

The transfiguration of the Savier is commemorated on the sixth of August We expected the enemy to send in a This festival was instituted by the Greek flag of truce to bury their dead, but Church in the year 700, and though none came, so we had to begin the work observed by the Latin Church at a very ourselves. We worked for two days early period, it was not made obligatory

That sublime and instructive event and the smell making it impossible for is parrated by MATHEW, MARK and LUKE the neighborhood is converted into a equally copious, minute and graphic hospital, and a large church is used for Sr. John in the opening chapter of his the same purpose. We have several Gospel refers to the transfiguration of their own surgeons attending them. when he says, we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotton Son of the

A tradition that has come down from the Christians of the golden age of the this reaches you, you will have seen an | Church, and which has been adopted by official report. We took 73 of their many devout and eminent churchmen. cannon, among them Gov. Sprague's assures us that Mount Tabor was the Rhode Island Battery, the finest in the scene of that radiant manifestation of the Godhead. We are aware that strong After the fight, Gen. Beauregard and reasons are given in favor of another President Davis made us little speeches. | mountain having been the place where Gen'l B. rode up to our Major saying : the God-man appeared in the glory he "Major, give me both of your hands :- I had before he became the son of MARY, cannot thank you for the service you but as Tabor was so long considered the spot where that revelation was On the 28th, after being scattered made, we will not disturb the venerable

Having determined to unveil His divine glory, the Savior chose Peter. ing after our hardships of the last 20 JAMES and JOHN, who were the witnesses of the miracle wrought upon the Ruler's daughter, and afterward of the Passion, to accompany him to the moun-

> The glorious appearance took place while our Savior was at prayer. Prayer is the appointed means of intercourse with the Father of our spirits; and it is while prostrate before the mercy seat we pour our ardent supplications into the ear of God, that we taste the purest consolation. It is because we engage in that holy exercise with coldness and languor, neither sensible of our needs nor our sins, and utterly indifferent whether we obtain blessing and forgiveness, that we know so little about the celestial delights and purifying influence of prayer. By permitting the indwelling divinity to clothe His humanity in dazzling effulgence while engagged in that precious meads of grace, our Lord designed to put especial honors upon prayer, and to teach us that the blessings which most purify and exalt the soul, are conveyed through that ordained channel of communion.

The Savior chose the night season and the privacy and seclusion of the mountain to manifest His glory, to teach us that the most close and sweet communion with God is enjoyed apart from the world, when the soul, undisturbed by earthly voices and sounds, realizes the sanctity of the unmarred stilness and all its senses are open for the reception of the gracious influence. Those prayers that are unheard by human ears, elicit the richest and readist answers. The stars alone witnessed night-long struggle of JACOB with the Angel of the Covenant, and the flow of the brook Jabbok was the only sound that broke upon the silence of that dayspring when the importunate suppliant pre-

Having given directions so minute and explicit concerning the duty of private prayer, it was eminently becoming that the Savior, who is Himself the only way to the Father, should glorify that means, and hence we perceive that He took with Him to the Holy Mount but three of His Disciples, the number specified by the jewish law as necessary for the confirmation and establishment of a fact.

While praying, His face became as bright as the nooday sun, and the lustre wrapped His body and penetrated His garments. He was clothed in light as with a garment. He was in a moment invested with a majesty and radiance that awed, oppressed and terrified the Disciples. The unearthly splendor was too bright for mortal vision, and His three companions, smitten with drowsiness, were forced to shut their eyes in the blinding glory, and dreaming perchance of heavenly delights, inhaling ed. The houses of our citizens are during their trance the celestial odors that were exhaled from the radiant permost assiduous attention can suggest, son of the Son of God, the honored witnesses lapsed into unconsciousness.

While clothed upon with the glory spiritual comfort, and so are other breth- which the mean covering of mortal flesh had kept concealed from view, two You will be glad to know that we illustratious personages suddenly aphave no difficulty in forwarding our peared upon the Mount. These distinfunds to the missionaries of the Board guished servants of God were Moses, in foreign lands. Some may have with the great lawgiver, and ELIJAH, the held from us the contributions which most zealous and fearless of the protheir hearts would prompt, from the fear, phets. Those august men conversed that our brethren in the foreign field with the Lord of Glory upon a subject could not receive them. You may as- that, above all others, was worthy of sure all, that we have adopted the most | their thoughts. They spoke to Him of satisfactory arrangement for the trans- the blood, the groans, the taunts, the mission of the supplies. But our great | humiliation, the blows, the thorns, the

contemplated every stage of the dreadful work to its triumphant completion. Awaked by the voices the Disciples opened their eyes just in time to see

the illustrious visitors depart. Amazed and ravished at the sight of the Savior's resplendent brightness and the celestial splendor of the law giver and the prophet. Peter with characteristic ardor and forwardness, in a transport of joy, giving expression to his ecstatic feeling without being aware of the nature of his proposition, exclaimed, let us make three tabernacles, one for thee, one for Moses, and one for Elias. He knew not what he asked. The two having accomplished their mission returned to their blissful seats near the throne .-Tabor was not the Mount from which the Lord was to ascend to the glory he had from the beginning. His way to exaltation and honor lay through the valley of the shadow of the death. He must arise from the tomb to the mediatoral throne. The Lord of Life must despoil the principalities and powers of bell, conquer the grave, and deprive the monster death of his sting. And Peter and James and John had not yet received the Holy Ghost, and were not prepared for such companionship and for the felicities of Heaven. And moreover they had a work to do persecutions to endure, labors to undergo, sermons to preach, souls to save .-We do not wonder at the proposition. Having seen the Master clothed in his essential glory, he shrank from beholding him again as the man of sorrows in the meanness of mortal robes. It was not strange that he desired to spend eternity in such company and that having inhaled an atmosphere redolent of the fragrance of Paradise. he was reluctant to return to the world. The sweeter tastes of divine love and brighter glimpses of the glory prepared for them that love God, often make the ravished saint unwilling again to tread the rough path of duty, and encounter the enemies that beset his way.

While Peter was speaking a bright cloud appeared above the mountain, and out of this symbol of the presence of Jehovah there came a voice in volume and majesty like the thunder, which said : This is my beloved Son in whom 1 am well pleased; hear ye him. The voice was ample testimony to the divinity of sixteen persons were added. our Savior, and the charge with which the awe-inspiring sound concluded, prevented the undue exaltation of the illustrations personages who had been honored with that interview, and directed the heart of the trembling disciples to the Son, as alone worthy of adoration

and reverence. The voice smote the Disciples with terror and dread, and they fell upon their faces. The effulgence of Christ's transfigured person deprived them of consciousness, then suffused their hearts with a sweet awe and a raising joy, but the dreadful voice of Jehovah overpowered their faculties and destroyed their strength. They revived at the eyes saw no one but Jesus in the unadorned garb of human nature.

Those same disciples who beheld him in the radiant lustre of his divinity, on Tabor, in company with the Law-giver when he trod the vinepress of the warth ed by the weight of a world's transgressions, he was strengthened and comforted in the fearful hour of the Prince of Darkness, by an angelic mintion, when they witnessed the agony of the passion, and they forsook the God-man when the blood trickled down his marred face, and no ray of light escaped through his purple robe. And, vet, Calvary is more glorious than Tabor, and the tomb in which the crucified lay yields a richer fragrance than was exhaled by the dazzling radiance which so ravished the hearts of the disciples. -Charleston Courier.

## Missouri.

MOBILE, August 16 .- A special dispatch from Little Rock this morning bring dates from Fort Smith to the 14th. The news of McCulloch's victory is fully confirmed. The fight occurred on Saturday, 8 miles south of Springfield.

The enemy took the Confederate pickets prisoners and surprised the main body, when a bloody and desperate encounter ensued. There was great loss on both sides. Five regiments of Missourians were thrown into a panic and fled. Gen. Price made two ineffectual attempts to rally them. The Louisiana regiment fought gallantly and suffered much, Gen. Price led the 3d and 5th Arkansas regiments, in person, in a splendid charge.

A letter from McCulloch, dated 11th,

"The victory is ours! The battle lasted six hours and a half. Our loss great. Lyons is among the dead of the enemy. We took six pieces of artillery from Siegal and destroyed his command: also captured many prisoners, small arms, &c. I cannot give particulars. but write this to correct reports circulated by those who fled from the field. BEN. McCullock,

"Brig'dr Gen. Com'dg." The Confederate loss is 200 to 300 killed and 400 to 500 wounded.

Siegel's forces were pursued to Springfield. When the Messenger left it was thought McCulloch would attack them there. Capt. Black caught Seigel but he was rescued. He then shot at him and thinks he wounded him. Col. Sweeney states that the enemy's loss was from 2300 to 3000.

The following dispatch was received the District in which any alien enemy, or p

forces, and is bringing them back, thus making a clean thing of it. The Mes. senger bringing this intelligence has just arrived.

[Special Dispatch to the Charleston Mercury.] RICHMOND, Aug. 15. - Our troops gained another brilliant victory near Lees.

burg on Tuesday afternoon. The news is perfectly authentic. It appears that a force of about 1700 Yankee troops, detached from Gen. Banks' division forded the Potomac nearly opposite Leesburg on Monday evening. Their purpose was probably to make a short foraging expedition and return before they could be attacked. During the night, however, the river became much swollen by the recent rains and the fords were no longer passable. In the meantime, the Southern scouts having given the information of their presence at headquarters, Gen. N. G. Evans, with the 17th and 18th Mississippi Reg. iments, the 8th Virginia Regiment, and the Richmond Howitzer Battalion, bastened to attack the marauders. Page. ing through Leesburg on Tuesday morn. ng, our troops succeeded in surrounding the enemy. After a sharp attack, during which about 300 of the Yankee troops were killed and wounded, the remainder, between 1400 and 1700 in number, finding their retreat completely cut off by the unusual condition of the river, surrendered at discretion .-Our loss was comparatively triflingbeing only six killed and nine wounded. A large number of wagons, with guns and ammution in abundance, were taken.

Passengers who arrived to-night by the train from Manassas report that the news of this signal triumph is undoubtedly true. A number of wagons has been sent to Leesburg to bring down

We call attention to the communication of Rev. J. B. TAYLOR. If we could say anything to urge our brethren to the work of Missions we would freely do so. We trust every Christian will discharge his duty before God in the great and good work of evangelizing

WM. M. RICHEY Writes from Fife, Ala., that a protracted meeting was held with the Cold Water Baptist Church, embracing the 4th Sabbath in July at which

A levy of ten per cent, upon the white population of the eleven Seceded States -county by county-would produce an army of five hundred and fifty-eight thousand men.

## Secular Intelligence.

Acts of the Confederate Congress. The following important bill has been signed and approved by the President: AN ACT RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate

States of America do enact, That whenever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States and any foreign nation or government or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened, against the territory of the Confederate States by any foreign nation or government, and the Presider touch of the Savior, and opening their of the Confederate States shall make public proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by acts of Congress, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of fourteen years of age and apwards, who shall be within the Confederate States, and not citizens thereof, shall be liable to be apprehended and the Prophet, saw him afterwards, restrained or secured, and removed as alien enemies: Provided, that during the existing war citizens of the United States residing with of God alone; when, well night crush- in the Confederate States, with intent to become citizens, thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention in due form, and acknowledging the authority of the Government of the same, shall not become laible as aforsaid, not shall the act extend to citizens of the States of ster. But they forgot the transfiguraof the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian territories south of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime, against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of

the Confederate States. SEC. 2. The President of the Confederate State shall be, and is hereby, authorized by his proclamation or other public act, in case of exsting or declared war, as aforesaid, to provide for the removal of those who, not being permit ted to reside within the Confederate States shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish such regulations in the premises as the public safety may require.

SEC. 3. Immediately after the passage of this

act, the President of the Confederate States shall by proclamation, require all citizens of the United States, being males of fourteen years and upwards, within the Confederate States and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority the same, and not being citizens of the Confed erate States, nor within the proviso of the first section of this act, to depart from the Confed erate States within forty days from the date of such proclamation; and such persons remain ing within the Confederate States after that time shall become liable to be treated as alies enemies; and in all cases of declared war, as aforesaid, alien residents within the Confederate States, who shall become liable as enemies aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and for departure which may be stipulated by any treaty with such hostile nation or government; and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such time as may be consistent with the public safety, and accord with the dictates of umanity and national hospitality. SEC. 4. After any declared war, or proclama-

tion as aforsaid, it shall be the duty of the several Courts of the Confederate States, and each State having criminal jurisdiction and of the several Judges and Justices of the Courts of the Confederate States, and they are hereby authorized, upon complaint against any alien or alien enemy, as aforesaid, or person coming within the purview of this act, who shall be resident, or remaining in the Confederate States or at large within the jurisdiction of such Judge or Court, as aforesaid, contrary to intent of this act, and of the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, or the regulations prescribed by him in pursuance this act, to cause such alien or aliens, person persons, as aforesaid, to be duly apprehen and convened before such Judge, Court or Jus tice, for examination and hearing on such con plaint; and sufficient cause therefor appearing shall or may or such alien order aliens, person of porsons, to be removed out of the territory the Confederate States, or to be otherwise des with or restrained conformably to the interests this act and the proclamations or regula which may be prescribed as aforesaid, and maj in prison or otherwise, secure such alien person until the order which shall be made shall be

performed. SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of son offending against the provisions of this act FAYETTEVILLE, ARK, Aug. 13. -McCulloch sent forces after Seigel's command, and it was pursued about twenty miles and it was pursued about twenty miles to depart, and to be removed, as

From the Richmond Dispatch. John Tallaferro, Esq., the Volunteer Hero Citizen of Orange.

ism great physical power and activity, and a courage unsurpassed, if equalled. A day or two before the great battle of the 21st ultimo, Taliaferro was admitted within the lines General Beauregard. On that ever memo-Sunday, Mr. T. took his position, gun in d. with, I believe, an Alabama regiment. ever a man's whole soul was bent on a purpose, his undoubtly was at that time. or die. victory or death," was his motto .-Throughout the day, in the thickest of the fight, he was foremost in the fray; fighting like a lion and encouraging all around to stand firm and never surrender an inch to the foe I understand from good authority that this brave man was all the time some paces in advance of his companions; and when occasionally all were commanded to fall to avoid the hots of the enemy, he would stand erect and deliver his fire, exclaiming, "I never yet dodged from a Yankee, and so help me God I never Beat that, Beauregard, if you can .-Who can tell the amount of good resulting from such conspicuous, gallant action in a bring hour? The fire that burns so brightly and openly in such a bosom on such momen occasions spreads its glare all around and thousands feeling the inspiring flame dash with dauntiess hearts against the foe and seize

BUCKLE NECK.

An Enemy's Tribute to our Men. A Correspondent of the New York Tribune (one of the 9th.) describing the late battle, remarks :

the chaplet of victory from the enemy's rigid grasp. Long live the hero citizen of Orange,

to receive the gratitude of his numerous friends

and all true patriots, for his matchless gallantry on the fields of Manassas.

First of all we observed what had been all ay conceded-the deadly accuracy of the Conderate artillery. Scarce a shot failed to bring down its horse, man or gun-carriage. As one regiment—I think the Brooklyn 14th—was advancing to the charge, a shot from a rifled cannon brought down the flag, color-guard and all. It was seized instantly by other hands, and borne rapidly on. Whenever men would lie down under the slope of a bill to screen them from the withering fire of the batteries, the gunners would get their range so accurately that balls and shells would come skimming over the hillside, not six inches from the ground alighting in the hollow, amid a nest of cronching soldiers. Many and many a poor fellow was killed while lying on his face or in a gully to avoid the shot.

Speaking of a charge made by the Northern troops on a battery, the writer says : Numbers of our men went down as the hurricane of iron swept by us, it was with no lit-tle difficulty that we could close up the line so

as to charge effectively. Soon this terrible gulf was passed, and our men charged up the hill with renewed vigor. The Confederates waited until we appeared above the brow of the hill, and then poured such a volley upon us as out of 70,000. decimated the regiment in an instant. Scores of men fell forward on their faces with a peculiar supine motion, as a wave falls forward on a beach. Capt. Brown being in advance, and seeing the Confederates runing from their guns to the cover of the trees, rushed forward, waving his sword, and shouted, "Now, boys rally."-rifle bullet pierced him through the neck; at and he fell to the earth, pinned, as it were, to the ground. Some of his men tried to take his watch, by

order of the lieutenants, but found it buried in officers. A general retreat then commenced. the men twice, seemed paralyzed at this new the field.

The field.

We come to Leipsic. Napoleon's army num.

still obstinately firing, and on one of his lieu-tenants coming down from the front of the bat-tery to ask advice about the wounded officers, he turned suddenly toward him, faced the batteay, and the same instant a Minnie bullet pierced his breast. He fell without a groan. After his fall the rout became complete.

Alabama and the War.

Our gallant State is furnishing her full quota of troops for the war. She has already in the more ready, or nearly so. In this immediate 000, prisoners. tus, of Dallas; another by Judge Dillard, and Mr. Lacy, of Sumter; and the third by Col. 7,000 prisoners and 30 counter and wounded, L. V. B. Martin, of Tuscalcon. section there are efforts on foot to raise three-L. V. B. Martin, of Tuscaloosa .-- Greensboro

A Darkie's Account of the Graet Battle. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer repeats the following, which he heard related by a negro on the streets of Richmond :

an if you ain't got no dijiction, I'd like to stan bearn a popin of de guns, jis like pouring shell enough (with the Minnie ball.) two hundred corn in a empty barrel, only louder. I stand and fifty or three hundred yards, to kill a live Den I hearn somin go wish, an one ob Yankee. de big cypress swamps, an I didn't stan so diff. Better beliebe I felt like biled dish clof' bout de knees. Dis individual's hart jumpt up and down like a ole gobbler in a han baskit, an et he hadn't kep de ivery shut, it oud a jumpt rite outnu his mouf, suh. But I warnt skeered, sire Bob; dis chile aint one of dat kine .-But I tell you what, I that it pooty sharp work for de size, as de debil said when de broad-tread waggin run ober his nose. Dar we stood an took it, an neber said nuffin. Presently I seed one of de melicious horsifers ride up wid his oss, all cobered wid lother, an I knowed somebody war a gwine to get hurt. I reckin you'd a thot all Hevin an yearth wuz a comin' together ef you'd a hearn dem complimens we gib de Yanks. Arter dat fire, my har, what had heen standin strate out, curled up agin, an I felt as cool as de middle seed ob a kukumber in a refrigerum. Den we pored in de grape shot; at de plum shot, an the bumpin shells, and dem little fellers wid a hole in one end what whistles tell da hit you. an den you don't hea dem whisthe no moh. O, de dust, an de smoke, an de

that 'dam it' a heap a times, Den we whip em, an den day hull grabble at about de rate ob two hundred and forty. Day run outen dar boots, trowed away dar guns and 'quipshuns, sum ob dem leff dar shuttails hangin on de bushes an fens rales. Dat wur de fasest 'backard movement' eber I went a fishin. De fuss chans I got I went out to make a raise; I felt in a heap ob pockets, but nebber foun nuffin but a pack ob kerds, an a dogberrygraff an a led quarter. Dem abolitioners are miserblist pooh folks I eber see. Day ain't woff shootin.

Den I gin to git mad. I didn't kere

miffin for myself, case dis chile ain't wuf much

to how : but to see de nice white gemmen shot

down by dem aboltioners, wur too bad. I didn't

say much, kase I b'long to de Church, but I

"Gemmen," continued Sam, "duz any ob you know why we call dat place 'Men asses June- A tion?' Well, I'll tell you; de abolitioners met us dare-we wus de men' an day de 'asses.'-

Vallandigham Endersed.

the Marshal shall have the warrant of the adopted with but two dissenting voices, amid President, or the Court, or Judge, as the case much enthuissm and great cheering.

A Fight Between 25 Arkansians and 100 Federal Troops. A telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Pearce to The subject of this well deserved enlogy is between 55 and 60 years of age; always noted for social qualities, and active, vigorous mind, 100 Federal troops fought them, killing sevenhigh sense of honor, and unswerving patriot- teen. Lost 4 horses, and had 4 wounded, but

The nation breathes more freely. Congress. has adjourned, We publish a list of its acts We rejoice that they are no worse. So reckless and defiant a body of legislators never before assembled since the organization of human governments. They have built themselves a monument in the misfortunes they have inflicted upon the people. Not only fortune and prosperity, but liberry and honor, are the sacrifices lemanded of us all. The Constitution has become a fiction of the imagination, and human rights but 'a matter of dreams. Men lie in military prisons withot trial and without relief. The property of the people has been seized, for the prosecution of an ignoble war. An army of Government office holders has been created, to fatten upon the life-blood of the people, and mock them in their trouble. In times past, acts of less enormity and oppression have driven nation to revolution. Let ours be the revolution of the ballot box .-- N. Y. News

The Chattanooga (Tenu.) Gazette, announcng the arrest of Thos. A. R. Nelson, says :

Maps containing a careful and accurate deneations of all the mountain passes in East Tennessee, from Chattanooga to Bristol, were found in his possession. This is no sensation item; it is now known to be true. Had he succeeded in passing through Virginia and reaching Washington, the authorities there would have been put in possession of a full and accurate statement of our strong and weak points in East Tennessee, and every mountain pass in the Cumberland range would have become known to Scott and the Federal army .-His arrest does seem like a timely interposition of Divine Providence, as it may yet save East Tennessee from being drenched with the blood of our own citizens, and prevent our soil from becoming the arena of strife between the Northern and Southern armies.

From the Richmond Whig. The Great Battles of Modern Times.

We think it will have a good influence to familiarize our officers and men with the punishment which brave troops are really capable of standing, and which the regular armeis of Europe do stand in most important engage-

At the battle of Blenheim, fought in 1704, between the English and Confederates, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under Marshall Tallards and the elector of Bavaria, the latter lost 27,000 in killed and wounded, and 13,000

At the battle of Malplaquet, in 1706, where Marlborough and Eugene were victorious, out of 120,000 men they lost 18,000. At Prague, where Fredrick of Prussia beat the Austrians, he lost himself 10,000 in killed,

At Leuthen, the Austrians, out of 80,000 men, hardly preserved more than 20,000-as many as 30,000 being taken prisoners.

At Austerlitz the French had 80,000; the Allies 105,000. The former lost about 10,000 men, and the latter 40,000, (many of whom were drowned.) besides prisoners. At Jena each Scarcely were the words from his lips when a party had about 100,000 men. The French lost in killed and wounded 12,000; the Prus the same instant a cannon ball entered his side, sians 30,000 in killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. At Eylan Napoleon lost 15,000, and the Russians 20,000. Russians lost 35,000 in killed wounded, drowned and prisoners. At Essling, where Napoleon his vitals. He died bravely and as he had was defeated by the Archduke Charles, the wished, having often expressed the hope that he might never surve the defeat of the regiment. O00 prisoners. Marshal Lannes, with three Capt. Shillinglaw was shot through both knees generals and one hundred and twenty-eight and immediatly after one of his men lifting him officers were among the killed. Thirteen up—for he was lying on his face—found him crais and seven hundred officers were wounded dead, with his beard dabbled with blood from The Austrian loss was by no means so great. a wound in the head. At this time the storm At Borodino, on the 7th of September, 1812, of the battle redoubled, the regiment wavered, the French and Russians strugled all day—the then fell back and retreated slowly, still firing at every step, having lost several of it best latter with 127,000 men and 580 guns, the latter with 115,000 men and 640 guns. Napoleon carried the day, but lost about 40,000 Col. Cameron, who had succeeded in rallying men; the Russians left about same number on

dropped from his hand-he stood a moment bered 175,000. The allied monarchs had 330, looking at the retreating mass, some of the men | 000. The hattle continued two days. The allies paid for their victory with the loss of 80,-000 men. The French killed reached 37,000their entire loss 60,000. At Warterloo, the loss of the allies (exclu-

sive of the Prussians,) was 11,000 out of 70, 000. The French loss 30,000.

At lukerman, the Russians had 15,000 killed and wounded out of 50,000. The allies lost

about 5,000. At Magenta, the French had 55,000 men-the Austrians 75,000. The former had 4,600 service, we see it stated, 19 regiments, and 10 killed and wounded-the latter 13,000 and 7,-

At Solferino, the allies numbered 145,000,

The Shot Gun with the Minte Ball.

A correspondent writes from Bear Branch, N. C., August 8th, as lollows:

I have noticed the power of a Mississippi rifle, with a ball on the "Minnie" principle. I concluded to try the power of a North Caroli-"Afore de fight commenst, Mass'r Joe says to me, 'Sam, you'd better go behind or the Yan kees may catch you.' 'Mass'r Joe,' says I, 'I and ten yards, went through a hard pine plank and tered of no Yank what ever eat a codfish, and if you sin't got no dilition. It'd like to stone fourth inches long, and struck the plank side by you." Well, dreckly I seed de Yanks a ways. I feel satisfied that car common shot comine an a kickin up a mity big dust. Den I guns will shoot with accuracy and power

The crop prospect through this section nevdemium bullits, but as big as a piccannin's head, tored up de ground like Mass'r Jones' ole er was better. With a few more showers, the bull down in de medder. Den de little fellers growing crop will be safe; and corn enough ome a singing roun dis chile's hed like skeeters made to last nearly two years.— Charleston

# Business Department. Receipt List.

Paid to Volume No.	
J J Mathews 12 40	\$2 00
J M Sims 13 21	3 00
T M Goodwin 14 2	2 00
Thos J Franklin 11 22	5 00
Mrs Elijah McCreary 14 12	2 00
Miss Harriett Johnson 14 22	2 00
W J Owsley 13 40	4 50
J E Courtney 13 48	2 00
M T Lacey	2 00
Jas Cleavland 12 33	2 00
Mrs A P Hill 14 47	2 00
H Saxon 12 48	2 00
W H Hibler 12 39	2 00
Rev J S Baker 13 17	2 00
E C Vaughan, 13 20	2 00
D M Dickson 14 13	2 00
Gen'l N G Smith 14 8	2 00
H C Thomas	10 00
Mrs I Turnipseed 14 1	2 00
Mrs C C Pace 14 1	2 00
Jesse Beasly	2 00
W G Worrewl 14 13	2 00
Thos H Reynolds 14 13	2 00
W M High 14 1	2 00
S Deloach 14 6	2 00
M Thomas 13 4	2 00
Mrs K Burney 13 43	2 00
J T Jackson 13 3	3 00
Wm M Richey 13 6	3 00
W R Landrum 14 15	2 00
S Guice	6. 6.
A Johnson	2 00
G Baskins	2 00
Henry Orum 14 15	2 00
Mrs E M Barlow 13 27	4 00
J G Brown 14 7	2 00
F Gordon	
	2 00
	1 00
J K Gordon 13 45	1 00

Missionary Meetings.

Elders Van Hoose, Ross and Brooks will hold Missionary meetings in the Eufaula As-At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy, in Preble county, Ohio, resolutions advocating a peaceful settlement by any honoral by defining a peaceful settlement by any honoral by any honoral by a peaceful settlement by a peaceful bic compromise, and declaring that they would Thursday and Thursday night, 22; Pine Grove, vote for no man for any office who interferes with the question of domestic slavery, also one Saturday and Satturday night, 23; Fort Browder, Saturday and Satturday night, 24th; Ramah, custorsing the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, were Sunday and Sunday night 25th.

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST. RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

In compliance with a request made at the last Enfaula Association, we will preach at the following times and places on the subject of Mis-Clayton, Sabbath August 25th; at Union,

Monday 26th; at Mt. Olive, Tuesday 27th; at Pleasant Grove, Wednesday 28th; at Centre Ridge, Thursday 29th; at Mt. Moriah, Friday

Appointments.

EUFAULA, July 20, 1861.

DEAR BRO. TALLAFERRO: The following is a ist of appointments arranged at our last Asso-iation for brethren Jno. Bradly, A. Mizell, and nyself, which you will please publish:

THE undersigned offers for sale their valuable plantation containing 640 acres of choice Corn and Cotton land, situated in Macon County, Ala., 715 miles South of Tuskegee, 5 miles West of Cotton Valley. 400 acres of this land is in a high state of cultivation, and mostly fresh,—the balance well timbered. list of appointments arranged at our last Association for brethren Jno. Bradly, A. Mizell, and myself, which you will please publish:

Mount Ariel Thursday before the 2nd Sabbath in September; Mount Pleasant Friday; Bethel Saturday; Clopton 2nd Sabbath in Sept.; Bear Creek Monday; Elam Tuesday, Bethlehem Wednesday, As these are Missionary Meetings, it is hoped that the members of the different churches, and especially the pastors, will have them published. These are "troublous times," but meet us, dear brethren, and let us talk together of that campaign which the Captain of our salvation is conducting do his duty. Yours truly, our salvation is conducting. Let every soldier

Appointments.

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

D LEE: 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 follow-ing; 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 4th Sabbath in July; at Centre Ridge on Thursday and at Providence on Friday.

T. M. Bailey will be at Bethesda Monday af-

ter the 3rd Sunday in July; at Elim on Wednesday; Rehoboth on Thursday, and at Antioch Saturday and Sunday. Will the brethren publish these Appoint-

Associational Meetings in Alabama for 1861, LIBERTY: Athens Church, Limestone county. Friday, Sept. 13th.
Tuscaloosa: Hephzibah, Tuscaloosa county,

Saturday Septemebr 14th. Coosa River, Mt. Zion Church, Talladega county, Saturday, Sept. 21st.
LIBERTY: Horeb Church, Lauderdale county, Miss, Saturday, Sept. 21st.
PINE BARREN: Fellowship Church, Wilcox county, Saturday, 21st Sept.
USKEGEE: Providence Church, Russell coun-

ty, Friday, 20th Sept. ty, Saturday, 21st Sept. Eufaula: Bethlehem Church, Barbour county, Saturday, 28th Sept. LIBERTY: Dadeville Church, Tallapoosa coun-

ty, Saturday, 21st Sept.
TEN ISLAND: Oak Bowery Church, Saturday,
28th Sept.
Church Dielege country

Church Dielege country

Ten Island: Oak Bowery Church, Saturday,
28th Sept. 28th Sept. Union: Providence Church, Pickens county,

Saturday, 28th Sept.

Bethel: Nanafalia Church, Marengo county, Saturday, 5th Oct. CENTRAL: Concord Church, Coosa county, Saturday, 5th Oct. Jupson: Judson Church, Henry county, Sat-

urday, October 5th.
SALEM: Siloam Church, Pike county, Saturday, TALLASAHATCHEE: Harmony Church, Calhoun county, 5th Oct.
ALABAMA: Pine Level Church, Montgomery

county, 11th Oct.

Carey: County Line Church, Randolph coun-Saturday, 11th Oct. PROVIDENCE: Zion Church, Mobile county, Saturday, 11th Oct. SHELBY: Liberty Church, Shelby County, Saturday, 11th Oct.

TENNESSEE RIVER : Freedom Church, Jackson county, Miss., Friday, 18th Oct.

Bigby: Mt. Sterling Church, Choctaw county, Saturday, 26th Oct.

NORTH RIVER : Fayetteville Church, Saturday, Oct. 26th. UNITY : Chestnut Creek, Autau ga county, Sat urday, Oct. 26th.

We wish to make the list complete; we want the Minutes of Associations not named.— Who will send them?

Foreign Mission Board. LOCATED IN RICHMOND, VA.

REV. J. B. TAYLOR, Corresponding Secretary, Rev. A. M. POINDEXTER, do. 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.

Bible Board. REV. L. W. ALLEN, Corresponding Secretary.

C. A. FULLER, Esq., Treasurer. We would particularly call the attention of our readers to a remedy known as McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It is certainly a valuable remedy.—We therefore say to all, call at the agent's, and test for yourselves its intrinsic ments. It is delicious to take.—We ask our laiy readers to try it. See the advertisement

Situation as Female Teacher Wanted. A YOUNG LADY, native of Virginia and a member of the Baptist Church, desires a Situation as Teacher for the ensuing Scholastic Year. She has faught for Two Years in one of the best Institutes in this State (of which she is a Graduate) and cen furnish the best testimonials. Address.

August 22, 1861. 5t Richmond, Va.

# GREENE'S

HAVE for sale a quantity of this fine White Wheat which I will sell, put up in good sacks, delivered at the LaGrange Ga. Pepot for Two Dollars per 60 lbs. A small sample of this Wheat in its purest state can be seen at the S. W. Baytist office. No less than one bushel will command attention. Sow in November and cut in May. Address.

P. H. GREENE.

This Wheat weights this year 68 lbs. per hushel—sealed Meast Re.

TO TEACHERS.

THE Executive Committee of the Liberty Association desire to Lease for a term of years by private contract, from the 1st of January next, the LAFAYETE BAPTEST FEMALE COLLEGE, situated at LAFAYETE, Chambers Country Ale

INT FEMALE COLLEGE, situated at LaFayette, Chambers County, Ala.

The School has now been in operation since 1851, and its prospects are now more favorable than ever heretofore. Applicants will be required to furnish satisfactory testimonials. And any information about the School-building, &c., will be furnished on application to the Committee.

LaFayette is situated on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Chattakoochee and Tallapoosa rivers—is ten miles from the Montgomery & West Point Rail Road, and immediately on the tract of the Opelika & Oxford R. R. now being constructed, and for healthfulness, society, &c., is not surpassed by any village in the South.

By The above building will be leased in LaFayette, Chambers county, Ala., on Monday the 16th of September 1861. If not disposed of before that day. All persons wishing to lease the premises are requested to come and examine the same, as we wish to lease for a term of years to raise a certain amount due for the building.

By order of the Board, WAID HILI, Chairman.

THE FOURTH SESSION of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in October 1861. The present efficient corps of Instructors will for the most part be retained.

Pleasant Grove, Wednesday 28th; at Centre Ridge, Thursday 29th; at Mt. Moriah, Friday 30th; at Midway 30th, at night; Mt. Zion, Macon county, Saturday 31st.

Ministering brethren are earnestly requested to attend these meetings and assist us.

P. M. CALLOWAY, P. BELCHER, J. S. PAULLIN.

SITUATION WANTED.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT who has just completed his Junior Year in Howard Gollege, and who is prepared to give instruction in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, several of the Sciences, all the common English branches and military tactics, desires a situation as a Teacher, or as an Assistant in some High School, Academy or any good School.

For further information, apply to Prof. A. B. Goodhue of Marion, or the Rev. S. Henderson and the Editor of the S. W. Baptist, Tuskegee.

July 18, 1861. 3t

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

is in a high state of cultivation, and mostly fresh,—the balance well timbered.

The above place is desirably located in a good neighborhood, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Improvements consists of comfortable Dwellings. Negro Houses, Corn Cribs, Horse Sheds, &c., a good Gin House and Serew, and a never-failing (bored) Well of Water. There is also 14 Section of Land joining the above tract that can be bought at a reasonable price.

June 13, 1861. 6m

Jan. Cotton Valley, Ala.

J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala.,

BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM, H AVING determined to resume the practice of Physic in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the

Office on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets. June 13, 1861. DR. J. G. GRIGGS,

H AVING permanently located in Tuskegee, of-ters his services to the public in the differ-ent branches of the Medical profession.

Office and Residence, each the same as formerly 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

- OF -CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Which they will sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH FORT HARGROVE, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN H. COGBURN

Mrs. M. S. Saulsbury, (Up Stairs in Hora's Brick Building.) TS receiving a large and beautiful assort-

Friday, 20th Sept.
BETHLEHEM: Brooklyn Church, Gonecuh coun-FOR 1861, FROM NEW ORLEANS,

> BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, LACES, &C. She flatters herself that she will city, which she will offer to the Ladies of Tuskegee and vicinity, at the lowest possible prices. ity, which she will offer to the

F Trimmings of various styles and

**GREENWOOD & GRAY** WILL CONTINUE THE

Warehouse & Commission Business IN COLUMBUS, GA. IN COLUMBUS, GA.

HAVING TWO COMMODIOUS HOUSES, (one situated near the corner of Broad and Randolphstreets, contiguous to the business portion of the city, and the other near the Museogre 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.

Orders for BAGGING and ROPE of FAMILY SUPPLIES will be promptly filled at the lowest market price.

Tour sales room and office will be kept at the old stand, near the corner of Broad and Randolph streets.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance by giving our personal attention to all business confided to our care.

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

Columbus, Ga., July 19, 1860. ALABAMA

MARBLE WORKS.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. NIX, YOUNG & NIX,

MONUMENTS, MANTLES, TOMBS, Railing,

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All accounts must be paid let January and July
January 10, 1861.

JOHN T. BESTOR,

If not disposed of before that day. All persons wishing to lease the premises are requested to come and examine the same, as we wish to lease for a term of years to raise a certain amount due for the building. By order of the Board, WAID HILL, Chairman. B. Stamps, Secretary. June 20, 1861. If

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\*\*July 26, 1860.\*\*

\*\*July 26, 18

CALK YOURANC

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

ON MONDAY, OCT. 1st, 1860. THE JUNSON INSTITUTE is one of the oldest and most firmly established Seminaries in the country, and offers unsurpassed advantages for the cultivation of the Female mind and character. It's interests are confided to NOAH K. DAVIS, Principal,

Who has proved himself equal to this difficult and impor tant trust.

The Faculty of Instruction consists of FIFTEEN PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS, Besides other officials. The services of

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 SOLTHERN BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE, in LaGrange, Ga., which, during his administration attained a position and popularity un-surpassed in that State. For two years past he Presided over the FRMAIK COLLEGE at Aberdeen. Miss, and has es-tablished 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 Mr. L. G. Blatsdell,

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. Instruction in these branches is on the most elevated basis, of which the extraordinary success of the last sea sion is sufficient guarantee.

A Native French Lady will give instruction in her Language, that the best advantages in both reading and speaking French may be secured to the Pupils.

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

Miss Mary E. Sherman
Will Preside in the School Room, and give instruction it
Latin and English branches. The reputation already es
tablished by these ladies gives sufficient assurance of their Al the members of this large Faculty have proved then Al the memores of this arge racing have properly save seedles in the highest degree skilfful and faithful Teachers, and will maintain, by their energy and zeal, the high reputation of the Judson as a Seminary of Learning. From the Primary School throughout all departments there is an exruest endeavor faithfully to impart sound and thorough instruction, to cultivate properly the mind, the man

ough instruction, to cultivate properly the mind, the manners and the heart.

Those who enfer at an early age, and pass through the entire system, enjoy superior advantages, but we call attention 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 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. Tuition in Advanced Classes, (English) ... \$40 00
Languages (Latin or French) ... 30 00
Music and use of Instruments, ... 60 00 EST Sold by Dr. J. S. Thomas and C. Fowler, Toskegee Hutchings & Williams, Le Grand, Blount & Hale, Mont gomery: Pemberton & Carker, J. A. White-dols & Co. Columbus, Ga.; and Merchanis and Druggists generally May 10, 1860. 

To these expenses must be added cost of books, sheet music, painting materials, &c. The cost of clothing is limited by the Uniform Dress prescribed. Washing is \$1 60 per month.

An "Announcement for the Session of 1860-'61," just published containing full particulars can be had on application to the Principal.

GEN. E. D. KING. Pres.

Board of Trustees.

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

eptember. The Institution offers advantages which are believed to The Institution offers advantages which are believed to be unsurpassed by those of any other in the country. It 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.

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 retiring to

by familiar conversational lectures, the substance of which pupils are required to reproduce in writing on retiring to their seats. The advantages of this method can not well be overrated. It cultivates habits of attention, since it holds the hearer responsible for a fallume 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 words. 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 Boardung Department will continue under the im-

Arithmetic as far more appropriate.

The Boardisc 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 be made here except for minor, unimportant articles, and let neat, 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 respected, than if they were arrayed in silks and laces.

THE COLLEGIATE YEAR is divided into three terms of THE COLLEGATE FEAR IS STATED THE COLLEGATE FEAR THREE THREE TERM will begin, as above stated, (on Wednesday, September 19th.)
SECOND TERM will begin on Tuesday, January 2d.
THIRD TERM will begin on Monday, April 1st.

NECESSARY EXPENSES. Lights, per month, 15 00 EXTRA EXPENSES. Modern Languages, per term
Embroidery,
Wax or Fancy Work per lesson,

 Wax or Fancy Work per lesson,
 1 00

 Drawing, per term
 10 00

 Water Colors, per term
 10 00

 Oil Paintings,
 13 00

 Piano, Guitar or Violin, per term
 16 00

 Use of Instrument for lessons and practice, per term
 2 50

 Herp (including use of Instrument)
 " 25 00

 Extra Instructions in Latin or Greek,
 " 10 00

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 " 1 00

No charge is made for the use of Library, servant's hire refressood.

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

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

Inc. classes.

If no specification to the contrary is made at the time of entrance, the name of each pupil will be registered for the year. By special agreement, a pupil is received for any length of time. No deduction is made for absence, except in cases of illness, protracted longer than one month. Board and tuition are payable in advance at the beginning of the first and second terms respectively, and for the third term at Companyment. the third term at Commencement.

WM. F. PERRY, President. Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 13, 1860

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. Office Tuskegee Rail Road,
APRIL 23d, 1861.

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 1 10,46.

NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 6,45.

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arrives at 8.00 leayes 10.00. Sundays not excepted.

Sundays not excepted.

Tickets sold at this Office to all stations on the Montgomery and West Point Road.

All Freight must be gaid for on delivery.

Advantams' Southern Express Office kept at this Depot.

May 2, 1861.

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forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the scute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage, and from its unexampled success is likely to supersede every other remedy for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhead, Biennorrheeal, and Leuchorrhead or Fluor Albas affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States. Plaramacepeta; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

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TEXT BOOKS.

Art Recreations.
Reminiscences of Rufus Choat, by Edw. G. Parker.
Tylney Hall, by Thos. Hoed.
Mary Bunyan, by the anthor of Grace Truman.
And many other new books, just received and for sale
by B. B. DAVIS, Montgomery,
July 5, 1860.
No. 20 Market-ab.

LAW CARDS.

Thoughts for Young Ladies. The following are the closing remarks to the graduating class at the Madison Female College, at the recent commencement exercises, by the President, Rev. James L Pierce .-We commend them to a large and very interesting portion of our fair readers, as showing no incompatibility between a thorough and constant attention to household duties and such an acquaintance with science and literature that the same woman may be a model in the domestic department, and, at the same time, an interesting and instructive companion for sensible people. Verily, a woman true to herself and her position will not bestow her time and attentoin to any one thing, to the neglect of any other, affecting the happiness and comfort of those who depend upon her for the charms of life, and the hallowing endearments of home. If she excel in the kitchen, is that reason enough to be stupid in the parlour? If she shine in the parlour, the greater the shame and guilt or ignorance in the kitchen. But, dear

ladies, listen to the President: "Household duties are important, and contribute, as they are performed, much to the comfort or discomfort of life; but existence is mere drudgery, spent in dusting, and scraping, and cooking, and stitching, without the cultivation of a taste for better things-the exercise of the mind in noble tasks. The former can be done, well done, and leave ample time for good book and useful reading. The woman, married or single, who confines herself to the mere routine of domestic life, and goes her daily round, intent upon nothing higher, dwarfs her intellect for want of aliment, and dooms herself to a sphere of action which will never wake mind from its birth slumbers, or summon the heart to the fruition of its noblest feelings. Reading and study, for which the busiest can find time, expand its range of enjoyment, open fields in the realms of thought, over which its varied faculties can expatiate, now pausing in raptured mood among scenes of quiet beauty, or kindling into grandeur at sublimer sights. A woman, as she should be, follows dust and dirt to their most secret hiding planes-knows when a button is wanted, and puts it on at the right place and at the right time; and when these are all done, she can summon thought to brighten and make glad the solitary hours of life, or, with the loved ones at home, in sweet discourse, fill its vacant places with richest joy, and dignify companionship with all that is tender in feeling and noble in mind. We hear a great deal said about woman's mission. Poetry, in its noblest songs, eloquence in its highest moods, have expended their beauty and their strength in praise of your sex and exaltation of your influence. Without gainsaying aught that has been sung or said, or referring further to what may be special in your influence, or peculiar in the relations of your sex, allow me to say, in few and simple words, that your mission is that of every other intelligent, accounta ble human being-to get good and do good. You should improve head and heart, that you may be equpped for life-ready for every good word and work. Cultivate your intellects, not to shine in the world-not for the poor eclat of human praise. Burn no incense to self; seek the praise which cometh from above, and conscience from within, and God from on high will unite to bless your lives and crown your days. To do less than this is to let the powers of mind and heart, capable of great good, and given to accomplish good, lie dormant and unfruitful. How many of your sex are useless idlers, doing nothing, when they might accomplish so much. They heed not, hear not, the call which resounds through the land, for laborers in the vineyard of God. Ignorance cries to them for instruction, and they have nothing to give. Children of want and sin throng our streets-wander over our fields, embryo villians, destined to curse the future with deeds of vice and crime, and reproach the present with a lack of that spirit which seeks and saves the lost. How many of your sex can be found, with mind enough for the noblest tasks, who are incompetent to instruct a class of boys, or girls in the Sabbath school. This is the humiliating representation which they make of themselves--made, too, without any seeing consciousness of guilt, in the fact or fear of judgement, when the master cometh. O, what a power in the land would be a pious womanhood-elect ladies, earnestly following whatever things are true, just, pure, lovly, and of good report! A womanhood throughout the land, thus trained and devoted, would embody a power for good, and send aboard upon the moral wastes of the world, an influence as renovating, enlivening and changing, as when spring releases the winter imprisoned forces of nature, and hangs her myraid leaves upon the naked boughs of the forest, and clothes the fields with verdure. Changes more marvelous than these-sights of beauty more lovely than vernal bloom-a fruitage richer far than all the welath of summer, would attest the power of their piety and the labour of their love. What a glory for our Christain schools, if their graduates would pioneer a reform so needed, so grand, and illustrate, by noble action, the worth of sanctified education to the world. Go forth, then, and give the world examples of useful living and holy purpose. A pious heart will

nor eternity more than measure.

glorify character, and invest you with

an influence that time cannot limit,

Occupation. The mind, says an eminent philosopher, requires some object on which its powers must be exercised, and without which it preys upon itself and becomes miserable. And yet we often meet persons, on every hand, accustomed to lives of activity, who are longing for ease and retirement. Those who accomplish this purpose, soon find themselves miserable. The l turn of a button unloosens a section is the principal purpose. This point the presence of Jesus.

those only who have regular and in- its hinges and the cool air can pass teresting occupation. Continued re- through and over the inmates, while laxation soon becomes a weariness; the curtain still shut out the rays of and on this ground, we may safely the sun. Several also have a rack assert that the greatest degree of over the head, where a trunk or any real enjoyment belongs not to the clothing desirable can be placed, and luxurious man of wealth, nor to the every thing that would conduce to listless votary of fashion, nor to the the comfort of the wounded be immebroken-spirited dependent on chari-diately within his reach. In fact, ty, but to the producing classes of the new ambulance is a complete society, who, along with the comforts movable hospital, in which the sufferof life, have constant and important er can rest at ease, forgetful that he occupation .- Field & Fireside.

Female Education. BY REV. E. B. TEAGUE. Course of Study .- ENGLISH.

To speak and write her own tongue with accuracy, neatness, and elegance, is of the first importance to an educated woman.

A correct orthography is to be acquired by thorough samiliarity with rules of spelling, and incessant practice. A good exercise is writing words of more difficult orthography tage over the rest of mankind, as especially, on the blackboard. The their average age is sixty-five. whole class may write at the same

Great attention ought to be given to the composition of words, and the doctrine of affixes and suffixes, whether the elements are derived from native or foreign sources. Words ought to be studied in families, their kin- Public officers cling to their existship being carefully pointed out. A reference to Roget's Thesaurus will impress this suggestion.

The grammatial relation of words, may be learned by memorizing and applying rules, taking up a principle at a time; but reliance must be pla- are fifty-eight. The good works of ced mainly upon the analysis and par- the clergyman follow them at fiftysing of sentences, deducing the prin- five. Shipwrights, hatters lawyers ciples of the language from the prac- and roremakers, (some very approtice of the most correct authors .-Prof. Gessner Harrison, of the University of Virginia, once said to a like most of his contemporaries, dies young man who cited authority 'yes; but we don't go by grammars here.'

Let the pupil be aided to resort to tury. original sources; and gather up the philosophy of the science. This will

The composition of words into sentences, of sentences into paragraphs, are disgusted with the tensil of life course, is the way in which this art and various merchants die at fortyshould be taught. A single thought three. The painters yield to their may be suggested, and the whole class cholic at forty-two. The brittle required, either by writing at leisure on paper, or instantly on the black-on paper, or instantly on the black-on paper. board or slate, to express it in the best terms they can. Let this process be practiced until the pupil acquires confidence in the construction of sentences. The exercise will, of course, be accompanied by corrections deems his last note and plays his dyand remarks by the teacher. Then ing fall at thirty-nine. The professsubjects for paragraphs may be sug- ional dancer shuffles off this mortal gested, and the same course pursued, avoiding abstract subjects until the pupil possesses considerable mental maturity. Then several associated at thirty-six. The teacher usually thoughts, to make so many paragraphs dismisses his scholars at the age of may be given out for an essay, direction thirty-four; and the clerk is even ting attention at first only to the im- shorter lived, for he must needs preportance of analysis and the avoiding of repetition. Finally, the propriety of logical order and sequence, longevity of wealthy uncles-the inmay be pointed out. The thought of ference is fair, therefore, they are imthe composition, for a good while, should be supplied. The object of the exercise, is not so much to test the pupils capacity of thinking, or to bring out the extent of the knowlegde, many of our readers may not be faas to teach her to set down, clearly, miliar with localities in this, region, precisely and neatly, things already it may be of interest to give some well known.

orthography, etymology, structure of sentences, pargraphs, essays and dis- a point well known to all. Point of courses, the best authors ought to be Rocks is twelve miles below Harper's extensively studied, under the directive, on the Maryland side of Pototion of a master. The modern me- mac, and is the point where the Balchanical mode of acquiring languages timore and Ohio Railaoad strikes can never be so successful as the ol- that river, and then follow up the den philosophical one.

on the pauses and emphasis one natu- miles from Washington. Fairfax rally makes, who thoroughly under- Court House is about eighteen miles stands the sentence or paragraph befrom Alexandria. Manassas Juncing read, may be incidently taught tion, where the Railroad from the through all the above described pro- Valley of Virginia, and the road

soin for explaining and exemplifying | Court House is about sixty-two miles the metrical structure of poetry.

not only pleasant, but fascinating, eighty miles from Alexandria on the both to pupil and teacher; and make same railroad and is the point where a department which often drags, a the Richmond and Charlottsville source of refined and delightful re- railroads meets-the latter place be-

giving prominence to the great events from Alexandria. Aquia Creek, beof history, and pursued with special low Alexandria, is the point where reference to Geography and Chronolo- the Richmond and Fredericsburg gy, the 'two ages of history,' would railroad strikes the Potomac. York make an appropriate sequel to the En-River empties into Chesapeak Bay glish course we have market out .- south of the Potomac and between The histories of the Jews, Romans that and Fortress Monroe-Yorkand English, somewhat more in de town being a few miles up the York tail, might conclude the course. A river. Fortress Monroe is at the large chronological table, in some conspicous position, should be a part of James River into Hampton on the the furniture of school room .- Chris- main land of Virginia, about two

## Ambulances.

An ambulance is a moving hospitle of Manassas:

is divided into two compartments, fensive. any elevation desirable, and either lay down twelve orders of battle. A a good pillow in an instant. A small long and too complicated to interest trap door in the centre of bed, work- the reader. Which of these should a convenience to the sufferer that can chief himself on the ground, where be easily appreciated. If the weath- all the circumstances may be duly

is in the camp or upon the battlefield.

#### Chances of Life.

We have an old document in our possession which contains some interesting information unknown to many, and rarely encountered in the papers. Among other things, it contains a table exhibiting an average age attained by persons employed in the various popular professions of the day. This particular, as in most others, the farmers have the advan-

Next upon the docket come the judges and justices of the peace, the dignity of whose lives is lengthened out to sixty. Following, then, immediately in the category of longevity, is the bank officer, who sums up his account at the age of sixty-three .ences with as much pertinacity as they retain their places—they never resign the offices, but life forsakes them at fifty-six.

Coopers, although they seem to stave through life, hang on until they priately,) go together at the age of fifty four. The "Village Blacksmith," at fifty-one. Butchers follow their bloody career for precisely half a cen-

Carpenters are brought on the scaffold at forty nine. Masons realbe retained when the rule is forgot- ize the cry of "More!" at the age of forty-seven. Traders cease their speculation at forty-six. Jewellers of paragraphs into consecutive dis- at forty-four. Bakers, manufacturers,

Editors, like all other beings who comes under the special admiration of the gods, die comparatively young -they accomplish their errand of mercy at forty. The musician recoin at thiry-nine. Printers becomes dead matter at thirty-eight.

The machinist is usually blown up mortal .- Albion.

## Localities in Virginia.

As Virginia is the seat of war, and idea of the position of points likely With reference to all these subjects, to be importance during the war.

Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, is river to Harper's Ferry. Alexan-The art of punctuation, depending dria, on the Potomac, is about eight from Charlottsville to Alexandria If poetical authors should in part meet, is about twenty-seven miles be read, this will be the proper ocea- South-east of Alexandria. Culpepper from Alexandria on the road to Char-Such a course of study will be found, lottsville. Gordonsville is about ing about eighty-eight miles from A comprehensive historical course, Richmond and about one hundred and a half miles from the Fort.

## The Order of Battle.

When large bodies of men approach tal attached to an army for the pur- for battle, only a proportional part pose of rendering immediate assist of them are engaged at a time-they ance to sick or wounded soldiers .- are replaced by another similar force; It will perhaps interest the reader to the progress of the battle is by suchave a description of the ambulances cessive engagements. On the genius captured by our troops after the bat- and judgment of the chief will depend the character of the action, The body is fifty inches wide, and whether it shall be defensive or of-

each one entered by means of a door When an army awaits the attack, it at the rear. The driver sits outside, takes its position and form its line of entirely away from the sufferer, and battle according to the nature of the is protected from inclement weather ground, and the character and strength by an adjustable calash top. The of the enemy's force. If offensive, ambulance has four steel springs rest- the main thing is to seize upon the ing on the flexible hickory shafts, and decisive point of the field. This the bed on which the patient lies is point is determined by the configuraalso supported by four other steel tion of the ground, and the position springs, to which are attached small of the contending forces, or by a comwheels to facilitate the movement in bination of these. The defense is and out of a wounded soldier, with- considered the stronger form of acout his rising. The bed and mattress tions of war, and a skillful general is a decidedly ingenious arrangement, will take advantage of favorable cirand should be seen to be fully under- cumstances to charge the defensive stood. Either end can be raised at into the offensive. Militarys writer end of the mattress can be made into description of these would be too ed means of a spring and bolt, affords be followed, must be decided by the er is warm, and the sun too hot to considered. To concentrate a supeadmit of hoisting the curtain, a riority of forces at the decisive point

pleasure of relaxation is known to of the side, which drops down upon | is in the flanks or in the rear of the | Scrofula, or Kings Evil,

is in the flanks or in the rear of the enemy. To do this the skill of the general is brought into requisition.

On the field of battle the infantry is divided into three bodies—in advanced guard, a main body, and a reserve. These three bodies are separated from each other by intervals, which will depend on the nature of the ground—the advanced guard occupying the front, the main body at a distance from one hundred and fifty to three hundred paces in its rear, and the reserve at a like interval in the rear of the main body.—

The troops composing these three bodies the rear of battalions, or be deployed.

Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervales the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint 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-ver be its 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 intiquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and interpal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This four corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer forms errofulous compalians, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer forms errofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by its taint in the system. Most of the consumption which genders by disorders which. umns of battalions, or be deployed. For an attack, for evolutions, or for defense against cavalry, the formation of columns of battalions is the best. To repel the enemy's attack by a fire, and to present a less favorable mark to the enemy's artillery, the battalion should be deployed .-The reserve should be composed of the most reliable troops, and should, if possible, be kept masked from the enemy's view and fire, until called into action. The time for engaging the reserve is either when the enemy has been shaken in its attack by the resistance offered by the main body, or when the main body is unable fur-

The cavalry is usually placed in the rear of the infantry, and should be masked from the fire until the moment arrives to bring it into action. The habitual formation of cavalry for the attack is a line of two ranks, with a reserve or support in rear. Cavalry should wait patiently until a way is prepared for its action by the fire of artillery on the enemy's infantry; or when the infantry is fatigued or exhasuted; or when the infantry is in motion, so as to surprise it before it can form to receive the attack. It should direct its charge on that part of the enemy's infantry where it will be itself exposed to the least column of fire. If should be made on one of its flanks; if in square, on one of the angels of

ther to resist the enemy's efforts.

obtains. In defense the batteries should be distributed along the entire front of the position occupied. The distance between the batteries should not be much over six hundred paces. When the wings of a position are weak, heavey batteries should be number of pieces should always be held in reserved for a moment of need. In the attack the heaviest pieces should be placed on the flank of the ground occupied by the assailant, or in the centre if more favorable to the end to be attained. In all the movements of the artillery great care should be taken not to place them so that they shall in the least impede the operations of the other troops.

What a Ration is.—Twenty ounces fresh and salt beef, or twelve ounces pork; eighteen ounces soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces hard bread; two and a half ounces beans, or one and three-fifths ounces rice:

NEVER DEBILITATES.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and hand many and shabecome an established fact, a Standard Medicine, hand is mow resorted to with confor which it is recommendent. It has cursed thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in the disease in the disease in the disease in the disease in all the disease in all the disease in all the disease in the disease in all the disease in the disease in the disease in the disease in all the disease in the disease in all the disease in all the disease in th number of pieces should always be

or one and three-fifths ounces rice; one and five-sixths ounces sugar; one ounce coffee, ground; one-eighth gill vinegar; one-fourth ounce candles; one-half ounce soap; one-half ounce salt. This answers for the subsistence of each soldier during the day, and rightly managed is plenty; with a prudent cook the scraps can be GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in made up into mixed dishes, and nothing will be lost.

A HINT TO MEDICINE TAKERS.—If any persons obliged to take offensive medicine, would first take a bit of

stock, and immerse them in cold water about four inches deep. Then tiement. Dose, 1 to 8. wrap some stout cloth (two clings to the barrels, and leaves particles in them) about the cleaning rod, so this about the cleaning rod, so wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns. thick that you will have to press rather hard to get it into the barrels; then pump up and down, changing the cloth till the water comes out PREMIUM COTTON GINS. clear; then pour hot water in them, stopping up the nipples, and turn them muzzles downward. Then put on dry cloth and work till you can feel the heat through the barrels, and the cloth comes out without a particle of moisture on it. Then put a few drops of clarified oil (made by putting rusty nails into some good salad oil) on the cloth and rub the insides; rub the outsides all over and then put the graph of the cloth and rub the insides in the country of the cloth and rub the insides. and then put the gun away .- Porter's

A HEROINE'S SACRIFICE.—A young lady of Georgia has been heard to declare that she couldn't go to "t for | the country, but she was w to our enterprize. allow the young men to go, and die an old made which she thought was as great a sacrifice as anybody could be called upon to make.

Io onr enterprize.

References: Homer Blackmon, P. H. Youngblood, Union Springs; Maj. Menefee Tatum, Warrior Stand; Ir. T. P. Gary, W. M. Johnston, Tuskegee; Col. J. F. White, Auburn; Col. H. Hobdy, Pite. Co.; Dr. James Boyd, E. Crawford, Cotton Valley; Col. S. T. Anstin, Columbus, Ga.; Col. E. Harrison, Montgomery, Ala.; W. S. Jackson, Chambers county

HEALTHY WOMAN .- Says Dr. Meigs, A healthy woman has no experimental knowledge of back, sides, head, N. lungs, stomach, liver or any other organ, she is conscious of herself only as one perfect, elastic, and life enjoying whole." A well known writer commenting on this, remarks: "O, ye poor victims of aches, pains, and languors, of neuralgia, and headache and dyspepsia; ye patrons of pathies, ye deadly mothers of dying babes; ye coughing, groaning, sleepless, complaining creatures, old at twenty-five, and quite broken down at thirty, how near can you come to Thomas L. McGowen, Adm'r, &c., IN pursuance of a

reetly in this scrothous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by

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

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their per-sons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their beath 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 and exercise. Such a medi-cine we sundy in cine we supply in

AYER'S 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 rom its destructive consequences. Hence it should be imployed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those ther affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and other affections which arise from it, such as Erryffelas, Bein Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysfelas, Pimples, Puntues, Blotches, Blaiss and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheu-matism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dys-presia. Debuty, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in '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,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC are so composed that disease within the range of their ac-tion can rarely withstand or evade them. Their peneten can rately withstand or evade them. Their pene-trating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its dis-eased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed lown with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so sim-

its nearth or energy restored by a remedy at once so sim-ple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every sody, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my american Almanac, containing certificates of their cures

#### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

the infantry is in a line, its charge Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

the square.

The manner of placing the artillery, and its employment, must be regulated by relative importance under given circumstances with respect to the action of the other arms. In defense, the principal part is usually assigned to the artillery; in offensive movements the reverse generally obtains. In defense the batteries

ed stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness 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 alarming and even desperate diseases of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness 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 alarming and even desperate diseases of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the lungs by its use. When course it is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the lungs by its use. When course it is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the lungs by its use. When course it is cures, that almost every section of the lungs by its use. When course it is the field oits cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the disease.

So wide its the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the lungs by its use. When comes the field of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even despense to country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even despense to country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even despense of the lungs alarming and ev

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. All our Remedies are for sale by Chauscer Fowler, and Dr. J. S. Thomas, Tuskegee; and by all Druggists dealers in Medicines everywhere September 27, 1860.

SANFORD'S placed to secure them. A sufficient LIVER INVIGORATOR

NEVER DEBILITATES.

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

ALSO, SANFORD'S FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS COMPOUNDED FROM

any climate. The Family Cathar- | tic PILL is a gentle but

any persons obliged to take offensive medicine, would first take a bit of alum into the mouth, they could then take the medicine with as much ease as though it were so much sugar.

How to Clean a Gun.—No one should put away a gun without cleaning, not even if it has fired but one shot—that one barrel should be cleaned. First take the barrels off the stock, and immerse them in cold wa-

PRICE THREE DIMES. S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Proprietor,
208 Broadway, Corner Fulton St., New York
May 24, 1860.

Reversing Breast.

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

cked clean with a worn-out Breast. Purchase one o 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 patronage, 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. Wern & 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 recently owned by W. F. TEAT, 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 on delivery.

he can convert Corn into Meal or Grits at the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, hoping by strict attention to his business to merit

His Grist Mill is also in successful operation, and

#### REGISTER'S SALE. Chancery Court, 13th District of the Middle Chancery Di-rision of the State of Ala:ama.

the old Doctor's simple standard of health?"

Death is coming: are your ready? Why not? He is sent to lead you from earth, and introduce you into the presence of Jesus.

Thomas L. Mogores, Adm'r, &c., Is decree rendered in the above cause, at the May Term hereof A. D. 1861, I will proceed on Monday the first day of July next, to sell before the Court House door in Tuskegee, the following named negroes, to wit: Sophia, Watt, Nathan, Sylvia, Marich, Darit and Jerry.

Terms of Salk.—The above negroes will be sold on credit until the 1st day of January next, the purchasers executing notes with two approved securities.

WM. R. MASON, Register

May 30, 1861. 5t

Business Cards.

N. S. GRAHAM. R. L. MAYES, R. H. ABERCROMBIE. 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-bama, and in the United States District Court, at Mont-

gomery.
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, Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties: in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United 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 Control of Macon, Russell, Tallapoosa, Chambers and Montgomery; and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Strict attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care.

Office over "the Bank," in Echols' new building.
February 14, 1861.

SMITH & POU. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.

BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1860. BARNA M'RINNE. FERRELL & MCKINNE,

Office up-stairs in Bilbro & Rutledge's new brick

ding. Tes

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 Counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at

lontgomery.

Office up-stairs in Felts' Building. SAM'I. B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Peace. March 14, 1861. J. B. KENDALL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

KEESEE & SAWYER. AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS TUSKEGEE, ALA.

THE subscribers, having associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business will attend promptly and faithfully to all business en-Varieular attention given to estates and other sales.—

Consignments and a share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

Regular sales every Saturday night.

They will, for the present, occupy the store formerly occupied by B. P. Clark, on the north side of the Public Source.

Square.

Refer to the business men and citizens generally e
Tuskegee.

Dec. 22, 1859.

CHRIS. T. KEESEE.
WILSON SAWYER.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. S. M. BARTLETT INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS: with the best

LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE, FRENCH BRANDY, and VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY, For Medicinal Purposes He has varieties of FLAVORING EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY,

FURNITURE STORE.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens of Tuskegee and the surrounding country, that he has opened

s new and

SPIENDID 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 determined 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.

The Call and examine the stock, and prices, &c.

R. A. JOHNSTON.

August 25, 1859

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 us. 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.

Holding ourselves ready and willing to accommodate the public in every way commensurate with our business, we are.

Very respectfully,
Oct. 25, 1860.

A. I. MOSES, I. W. ROBERTS. WYMAN, MOSES & CO., (Successors to Hall, Moses & Roberts) DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. PAINTS, OILS, & C., SIGN OF THE PADLOCK,
106 and 168 Commerce St., Opposite Exchange Hotel MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Oct. 4, 1860. MACON HOUSE, SELMA, ALA. (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, and feels "assured that those who favor him with their patrons" ind all the comforts and convenience usually 1 at first-class Hotels.

J. E. J. MACON,

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS A BE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfray, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark and Bayberry.

We Challenge the World to Produce their We Challenge the World to Produce their Equal!!

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 every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

Inciplent Consumption,
Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases peculiar to Females,
Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are

Unsurpassed: For Sore Throat, so common among the clergy, they

For Sore Throat, so common among the clergy, 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 exhibitanting 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 adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

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 in spreading these truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby essentially add in hanishing Physicians. CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,

78 William St., New York. And sold by Druggists generally.

Wholesale and Betail Agents for Georgia, PLUMB &
LEITNER, Augusta.

DR S W BARTISTE July 26, 1860. ly

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER. The Greatest Remedy In the World,

And the Most Delicions and Delightful Cordial EVER TAKEN. The thousands up-on thousands who are daily using McLean's Strengthening Cordial, certify that it is abso-intely an infallible remedy for renovating remedy for renovating and Invigorating the shattered and discased system, purifying and enriching the Blood—reatoring the sick, suffering invalid to HEALTH AND

STRENGTH.
THERE IS NO MISTAKE After taking. Before taking. It will cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoxa Dysentery, Headache, Depression of Spirits, Feverand Ague inward Fever, Bad Breath, or any disease of the Liv

nd vigorous?

LADIES, do you want the Bloom of Health to nount your Cheeks again?—then go at once and get McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.

Delay not a moment; it is warranted to give satisfaction, it will cure any disease of the Kidneys, Womb or Bladder; Fainting, Obstructed Menistruntion; Falling of the Womb, Barrenness, or any disease arising from Chronic or Nersous Debility, it is an infallible Remedy.

GENTLEMEN, do you wish to be healthy, strong

For Children.

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

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

CAUTION!—Beware of Druggists or Dealers who may try to palm upon you a bottle of Bitters or Sarsaparilla, (which they can buy cheap.) by saying it is just as good. There are even men BASE snough to stealpart of my name to dub their VILE decoctions. Avoid such infamous PIRATES and their villainous compoundat 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 Bottlee—31 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

DR. J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprieter. For Children.

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

DR. McLEAN'S UNIVERSAL PILLS. FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEAD-ACHE, dC.

There has never been a CATHARTIC medicine, offered to the public, that has given such entire satisfaction as McLEAN'S UNIVERSAL PILLS. Mellean's UNIVERSAL PILLS.

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

tricts.

They produce no Griping, Sickness or Pain in the Stomsch or Bowels, though very active and searching in their operation, promoting healthy secretions of the Liver and Kidneys. Who will suffer from Biliousness, Headache Kidneys. Who will suffer from Biliousness, 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 aickness. Ask for Dr. J. H. McLean's Universal Plils.—Take no other. Being coated, they are tasteless. Price only 25 cents per box, and can be sent by mall to any part of the United States.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole Propriets.

Corner of Third and Pine Strests, St. Louis, 10.

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

THE BEST EXTERNAL IN THE WORLD, FOR MAN OR BEAST. 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 foulest SORE in an incredible short time, McLEAN'S VOLCANC OIL LINIMENT will relieve the most inveterate cases of Rheumatism, Gout, or Neuralgia. For Paralysis, contracted Muscles, Stifiness or Weakness in the Joints, Muscles or Ligaments, it will never fail. Two applications will cure Soar Throat, Headache or Earache. For Burns or Scalda, or any Pain, it is an Infallible Remedy Try it, and you will find it an indispensible Remedy. Keep it always on hand.

hand.

PLANTERS, FARMERS, or any one else having charge
of horses, will save money by using McLean's Volcanie
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

you will be convinced.

DR. J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor,
ST. LOUIS, MO. May 23, 1861.

J. B. HART & SONS, DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods:

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

JAS. G. ROBERTSON, } ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO., HAIR POMADES, TOLLET SOAPS, BRUSHES, and the usual assortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store; all of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Feb. 9. 1860.

No. 35 North Commerce St... No. 35 North Commerce St., MOBILE, ALA.

L. D. C. WOOD. JAMES H. LOW. J. H. LUDWIGSEN Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants, NO. 35 NATCHEZ STREET,

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

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY (SIGN of the LARGE GOLDEN MORTAR.) Tuskegee, Ala. ESTABLISHED IN 1846A

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS; GLASS, PUTTY, DYE-STUFFS; PERFUMERY; PATENT MEDICINES; PURE WINES AND LIQUORS: FANCY ARTICLES, CANDIES, TEAS, SPICES.

SNUFF, TOBACCO, CIGARS; GARDEN SEEDS, &c. &c. A FULL and well selected stock constantly on hand, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited,—feeling condident that I can offer pure, fresh, genuine articles on as reasonable terms as they can be had

lsewhere.
Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me for 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. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. February 16, 1860.

CARRIAGE EMPORIUM.



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

Carriages, Rockaways, Top and No-Top
Buggles, Iron Axle 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 experenced 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.

give satisfaction to his customers. PLANTATION WORK done in the best manner, and REPAIRING in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch. Feb. 23, 1860

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

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 cent or remittances.

Orders for change or direction, must give the Post Ofece, County and State to which the paper has been, and

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

No. of Squares. | 1Time. | 3 T's. | 1 M'(h | 3 M' z | 6 M' z | 1 Year Half Square. \$1 00 \$2 00 \$2 50 \$8 00 \$4 00 \$6 60 00 00 6 50 ares. \$2 00 \$4 00 \$6 60 00 10 00 \$1 For Special Notices, fifty per cent. additional will be charged.

charged accordingly.

\*\*Proposition of the proposition of the proposit

All Job Work is considered due when finished. DR. S. M. BARTLETT.

Sole Agent for Tuskegee.

LETTERS containing remittances, or on business, snow be addressed to the SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST, Tuskeget.