# SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

# S. HENDERSON, EDITOFS.

"Whether it be rightin the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God. judge ye."-Jet IT 11.

# \$2 00 PBB ANNUM, EN ADVANCE, OF \$2 50 AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR.

# VOL. 14-NO. 1.

### TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862. 50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

The South Mestern Baptist, A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY. HENDERSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. For Terms, &c., see third page.

# Army Correspondence.

IN CAMP AT WELDON, N. C., ) May 9th, 186%.

EDITORS BAPTIST : I was very glad to hear, some time ago, that you had commenced again the issue of your paper ; and I have desired to esume my occasional correspondence, but have not had an opportunity of so doing .-

You will see from the date of this letter that we have changed ou location. On last Sunday evenin we to Suffolk at 3. o'elock the following morning. Accordingly we made the necessary preparations, and at the stated hour on Monday morningwe bade farewell to our camp at Moser's Church, where we had spent so may pleasant hours-as pleasant, at leat, as a soldier could ask for. In t darkness, rain and mud we marchd to Norfolk, where we took the ca for Suffolk. We arrived at the latt place about 10 o'clock, and took quar ters in the cabins first occupied by the 1st South Carolina Regiment. Oth er regiments have also been encamp ed there, and some of their members have died and been buried there. On a plain pine board, at the head of one of the graves, I noticed the following inscription, roughly marked with a in hand with every benevolent enterbrush : "D. L. Chandler, Company D., 16th Georgia Regiment." We remained at the camp until Wednesday morning, when we were ordered Bible societies. It has entered the to this place. We came by railroad, place of the wealthy and the hovel arriving after night. Our tents are of the poor, alike conveying cheering

ter of doubt whether the possession of the city was worth to the . Confederacy the immense outlay of men and money required to defend it. Besides, owing to the peculiar location of the place, and the geography of the surrounding country, its defense was very doubtful; if attacked simultaneously at two or three different points ; and that such was the intention of the Yankees, there is little doubt. The greater part of the valuable public property will be removed from Norforlk and the Navy Yard, and it is probable that the possession of the place will be of but little benefit to the Yankees, except in name.

The health of the Regiment is very good, considering the number of new soldiers which the Conscription Bill has brought into it, and the number of times that it has recently changed received orders to be ready to tart its locality. Yours, &c., E. F. B. P. S.-Letters for members of the Regiment, I suppose, had better be sent to Weldon, at least for the present.

### The Religious Newspaper.

Thirty years ago there was scarcely a religious newspaper in existence. I few monthly magazines had been established, and a few attempts had been made to establish religious papers, but their circulation was extremely limited. Now how changed is the scene! Each church has its organs, through which religious intelligence is communicated, its enterprises advocated, and its triumphs made known.

The religious paper has gone hand prise. It has witnessed and heralded the growth of the missionary cause, the Sabbath school, temperance, and pitched in an open field, where the ntelligence of theprogress of Mesiah's kingdom. It surveys the world anges, and reports the events of the y, as connected with the religion Christ. It is emphatically the por man's friend. It inspires the child with a taste for reading, gites to the young enlarged views of Clrittan effort, presents to the active Christian the calls of duty, and develojes the benevolent feelings of the leart. The family who reads no religious paper lives in ignorance of syccess of religious enterprise. Such their age.

# BY REV. J. H. THORNWELL, D. D.

The ravages of Louis XIV, in the responsible democracy. The Governbeautiful valleys of the Rhine, about ment does not now recognize itself as the close of the seventeenth century, an ordinance of God, and when all may be taken as a specimen of the the checks and balances of the Conappalling desolation which is likely stitution are gone, we may easily to overspread the Confederate States, figure to ourselves the career and the if the Northern army should succeed destiny of this godless monster of in its schemes of subjugation and of democratic absolutism. The progress plunder. Europe was then outraged of regulated liberty on this continent by atrocities inflicted by Christians will be a military despotism, which upon Christians, more fierce and cruel preserves order by the sacrifice of than even Mahometans could have the last vestige of liberty. We are had the heart to perpetrate. Private fully persuaded that the triumph of dwellings were razed to the ground, the North in the present conflict fields laid waste, cities burns, church- will be as disasterous to the hopes of es demolished, and the fruits of in- mankind as to our own fortunes .dustry wantonly and ruthlessly de- They are now fighting the battle of stroyed. But three days of grace despotism. They have put their Conwere allowed to the wretched inhabi- stitution under their feet ; they have tants to flee their country, and in a annulled its most sacred provisions ; short time, the historian tells us, "the and in defiance of its solemn guaranroads and fields, which then lay deep ties, they are now engaged, in the falls in snow, were blackened by innumer- of Congress, in discussing and maturable multitudes of men, women, and ing bills which make Northern notions children, flying from their homes .-- of necessity the paramount laws of Many died of cold and hunger.; but the land. The avowed end of the enough survived to fill the streets of present war is, to make the Governall the cities of Europe with lean ment a government of force. It is and squalid beggars, who had once to settle the principle, that whatever been thriving farmers and shopkeep- may be its corruptions and abuses, ers." And what have we to expect however unjust and tyranical its legif our enemies prevail? Our homes, islation, there is no redress, except too, are to be pillaged, our cities in valu potition or empty remonsacked and demolished, our true men strance. It was as a protest against hanged," and those who escape the this principle which sweeps away the gibbet, to be driven as vagabonds last security for liberty, that Virginand wanderers in foreign climes .- ia; North Carolina Tennessee and This beautiful country is to pass out Missouri seceded, and if the Governof our hands. The boundaries which ment should be re-established, it must mark our States are, in some instan- be re-established with this feature of ces, to be effaced, and the States that remorseless despotism firmly and inremain are to be converted into sub- delibly fixed. The future fortunes of ject provinces, governed by Northern our children, and of this continent, rulers and by Northern laws. Our would then be determined by a tyranproperty is to be ruthlessly scized ny which has no parallel in history. and inrued over to moreonary stran On the other hand, we are struggers, in order to pay the enormous gling for constitutional freedom .-lebt which our subjugation has cost. We are upholding the great princi Our wives and daughters are to be- ples which our fathers bequeathed us come the prey of brutal lust. The and if we should succeed, and beslave, too, will slowly pass away, come, as we shall, the dominant na as the red man did before him, under tion of this continent, we shall perthe protection of Northern philan- petuate and diffuse the very liberty thropy ; and the whole country, now for which Washington bled, and like the garden of Eden in beauty which the heroes of the Revolution and fertility, will first be a blackened achieved. We are not revolutionsits and smoking desert, and then the -we are resisting revolution. We minister of Northern cupidity and are upholding the true doctrines of avarice. Our history will be worse the Federal Constitution. We are than that of Poland and Hungary .- | conservative. Our success is the tri-There is not a single redeeming feat-umph of all that has been considerture in the picture of ruin which ed established in the past. We can stares us in the face, if we permit never become aggressive; we may ourselves to be conqured. It is a absorb, but we can never invade for night of thick darkness that will set- conquest, any neighboring State .tle upon us. Even sympathy, the The peace of the world is secured if last solace of the afflicted, will be our arms prevail. We shall have a denied to us. The civilized world Government that acknowledges God, will look coldly upon us, or even that reverences right, and that makes jeer us with the taunt that we have law supreme. We are, therefore, deservedly lost our own freedom in fighting not for ourselves alone, but, seeking to perpetuate the slavery of when the struggle is rightly undeothers. We shall perish under a stood, for the salvation of this whole cloud of reproach and of unjust sus- continent. It is a noble cause in picions, sedulously propagated by which we are engaged. There is our enemies, which will be harder to everything in it to rouse the heart bear than the loss of home and of and nerve the arm of the freeman and goods. Such a fate never over took the patriot; and though it may now any people before. seem to be under a cloud, it is too The case is as desperate with our big with the future of pur race to be onemies as with ourselves. They suffered to fail. It cannot fail; it must conquer us or be destroyed must not fail. Our people must not themselves. If they fail, national brook infamy of betraying their bankruptcy stares them in the face; sublime trust. This beautiful land divisions in their own ranks are inwe must never suffer to pass into the evitable, and their Government will hands of strangers. Our fields, our fall to pieces under the weight of its homes, our firesides and sepulchers, own corruption. They know that our cities and temples, our wives and they are a doomed people if they are daughters, we must protect at every defeated. Hence their madness .hazard. The glorious inheritance They must have our property to save which our fathers left us we must nevthem from insolvency. They must er betray. The hopes with which show that the Union can not be disthey died, and which buoyed their solved, to save them from future sespirits in the last conflict, of making cessions. The parties, therefore, in their contry a blessing to the world. this conflict can make no compromiswe must not permit to be unrealized. es. It is a matter of life and death We must seize the torch from their with both-a struggle in which their hands, and transmit it with increasall is involved. ing brightness to distant generations. But the consequences of success on The word failure must not be proour part will be very different from nounced among us. It is not a thing the consequences of success on the to be dreamed of. We must settle it part of the North. If they prevail, that we must succeed. We must not the whole character of the Governsit down to count chances. There is ment will be changed, and instead of too much at stake to think of disa federal republic, and common agent cussing probabilities-we must make ere 25,000 men stationed around words, not found in their own ton-rfolk, besides a large number en-red in defending the various aven-tof approach to it, and it is a mat.

The Consequences of Subjugation | cording to the wishes, of a numerical Hartly Coleridge-Strong Drink. | landlady heard some noise in the majority of the people; we shall have, in other words, a supreme, ir-

There are words of warning for young men, in the incidents narrated by Miss Martineau, in the following paragraphs from "The Atlantic." The name of Hartley Coleridge held a distinguished place among his literary friends some twenty years ago.

"The Hutchinson's must remember him. He was one of the audience. when they held their concert under the sycamores in Mr. Harrison's grounds at Ambleside ; and thereupon he wrote a sonnet, doubtless well known in America. When I wanted his leave to publish that sonnet in an account of Frolies with the Hutchinson's,' it was necessary to hant him up, from public house, to public house for the feeble, and joy to the careearly in the morning. It is because these are universally know, because he was spoken of by drivers and lax artisans as an-ale-house comrade, that I speak of him here, in order that I may testify how he was beloved and cherished by the best people in his neighborhood. I can hardly speak of him myself as a personal acquaintance, for I could not venture on away from the lowering brow. Who inviting him to my house. I saw could dwell upon the arid wastes of what it was to others to be subject to life's desert, did not thy beams point day-long visits from him, when he the road to future bliss? When sorwould ask for wine, and talk from row plows up the heart with deep morning to night-and a woman, furrows, and the ties of life are sunsolitary and busy, could not under- dered one by one, thy white-robed take that sort of hospitality; but I gentleness speaks peace to all that saw how forbearing his friends were, are within. Let thy beacon-blaze of and why-and I could sympathize celestial glory shine on in its unin their regrets when I met clouded splendor, till every darkened him in company occasionally, and path be lighted by its cheering rays! never saw him sober; but I have Charity! Greatest of all-the heard from several common friends crowned queen among virtues-the of the charm of his conversion, and brightest hand-maid of religion and of the beauty of his gentle and affec love! May thy steps never wax tionate nature. His mind was devel- feeble, nor thy heart grow cold. Let oped by the conversation of his father us mark the splendor of thy presence and his father's friends; and he him- by every desolate hearth, and by calf had a great friendship with every mounner's cot. Teach us to Professor Wilson, who always stood throw thy mantle of compassion over

poarch, and found Hartley stumbling in. She put him to bed, put ho bricks to his feet, and tried all the proper means, and in the middle of the day he insisted upon getting up and going out. He called at the house of a friend, Dr. S-, near Ambleside. The kind physician scolded him for coming out, sent for a carriage, took him home, and put him to bed. He never rose again, but died on the 6th of Jap. 1849."

### Faith, Hope, Charity.

Faith! What uncounted comforts lie hidden in that little word! A shield for the unprotected, strength, worn and grief stricken. Let thy saving and cheering influence descend upon every soul!

Hope! Thou who hast a throne in every bosom, a. shrine in every heart, what were the joys of earth without thy cheering light! Beneath thy brilliant beams, bright as the rays of morning stars, the cloud flits by him with a pitying love. He had the ignorant, the erring and the guilthis kind of discursive education, but ty. Let thy influence soften every

hot sun of the day and the cold dews of night come down in all their unpleasantness. Where we will next of with the eye of the politician, be sent or what we will have to do in the merchant, but condenses, arbe sent, or what we will have to do. of course I do inot know. We are ready for whatever service we may be assigned to, and will endeavor to perform it as good soldiers should do.

On the 1st day of this month, the Light Infantry had an election for officers for the ensuing two years, under the provision of the Conscription Bill. Capt. Swanson declined a re election, having been advised by physicians to leave the service, at least for the spread of the church, and of the a time. The necessity for such a course on his part was much regret a family lives thirty years behind ted by us, as his absence is a loss both to the company and to the service .---As an evidence of our esteem for him, and of our regret at his leaving, we presented him on the day of his departure, a beautiful service of silver, which he will no doubt cherish as the hibindoctrines and duties with clearproudest memento of his life. Lieut. S. B. Johnston having been appointed Adjutant of the Regiment (with the rank of 1st Lieutenant) is also lost to the company. While we are gratified at, his promotion, we still would have been glad if he had remained with the company. But we are satisfied with our present officers, and hope that under them the Tuskegee Light Infantry will maintain the reputation it has ever had, as one of the best companies in the service .-The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the company now are Robt. L. Mayes, Captain; Chas. J. Bryan, 1st Lieutenant; W. T. Bilbro, senior, 2d Lieutenant ; T. A. Ethridge, junior, 3d Lieut .; E. F. Baber, 1st Sergeant: John J. Howard 2d ; A. H. Bailey, 3d; Augustus Germany 4th; James M. Tate 5th; War-A. Bilbro, 2; David F. Wright, 3d; William H. Drakeford, 4th.

As the matter is becoming publicly known, it may not be amiss to tell Norfolk and the surrounding fortifi-

APVICE TO MINISTERS .- Warn with fevor-exhort with affection-invite with earnestness-expostulate with zeal+reason with percision-and exness and concern.

Let the cross befound in every sermon--as the objecct of attraction-the motive to duty-and the encourcgement of the fearful soul.

Often ask in reference to what you reach, "Is it true? Is it important? Will it do to die by? Should I preach it if I was sure I should die to-morrow ?"

Never forget your three grand rules :- "Let all thing be done with charity. Do all to edification. Do all to the glory of God."

Feed the flock with constancy, care and prudence; let none be lean for want of proper food, since the pastures of God's word are so various and so rich.

"HALLELUJAH."-Two heathen. from different parts of the world, ren A. Clarke 1st Corporal; James once met upon the deck of a vessel. They had been converted from their: heathenism, and were brothers in Christ ; but as neither was acquintted with the language of the other, ou that our forces are evacuating they could not speak to each other. They pointed to their Bibles, shook aiions, and they will no doubt soon hands, smiled in one another's face; he in possession of the Yankees. The but that was all. At last a happy necessity for such a movement, on the thought occurred to one of them .-part of the Government, is much to With suden joy he exclaimed, "Halbe regretted, but I am inclined to lelujah !" The other, in delight, think it was a wise conclusion. There cried out, "Amen!" These two were 25,000 men stationed around words, not found in their own tontof approach to it, and it is a mat- of one language and one speech. the will, and shapping its policy ac- fear.

no discipline ; and when he went to obdurate heart, and reclaim every college, he was at the mercy of any vicious mind. who courted his affection, intoxicated his imagination, and then led him into vice. His Memoir shows how he Does the following extract of a letlost his fellowship at Oriel College, ter, penned by General Washington Oxbord, at the end of his probationa- in 1778, present a picture of the presry year. He had been warned by the ent times in the Northern States ?-authorities against his sin of intem- And is it a sketch of a large number perance; and he bent his whole soul | in this Confederacy? to get through that probationary year ... "If I were called upon to draw a For eleven months and many days picture of the times, and of men, of the 12th he lived soberly and from what I have seen, heard, studied well. Then the old tempters and in part know, I should, in one agreed in London, to go down to word, say, that idleness, dissipation, Oxbord, and get hold of Hartley .- and extravagance seem to have laid They went down on the top of the fast hold of most of them; that coach, got across to his room, made speculation, peculation, and an inhim drunk, and caried him with satible thirst for riches seem to have them to London, and he was not to got the better of every other considbe found when he should have passed. eration, and almost every order of The story of his death is but too like men ; that party disputes and personthis.

"His fellowship lost, he came the day; whilst the momentous conruinously humbled to live in the Dis- cerns of an empire, a great and actrict, at first under compulsion to cumulating debt, ruined finances, detake pupils, whom of course he could preciated money, and want of credit. not manage. On the death of his which in its consequences is the want mother an annuity was purchased of everything, are but secondary confor him, and paid him quarterly, to siderations, and postponed from day keep him out of debt, if possible .---He could'nt take care of money, and our affairs wore the most promising he was often hungry, and often begged the loan of a sixpence, and when the

publicans made him welcome to what he pleased to have, in consideration of the company he brought together to hear his wonderful talk. his wit, and his dreams, he was powerless in their snare.

"In the midst of the great black frost at the close of 1848, he was at a small dinner party at the house of a widow lady, about four miles from his lodgings. During dinner some scandal was talked about some friends

of his to whom he was warmly attached. He became excited on their behalf--took champagne before he had eaten enough, and, before the ladies left the table, was no longer master of himself. His host, a yery young man, permitted some practical oking : brandy was ordered and given to the unconscious Hartley; and by eleven o'clock he was clearly took him throug Ambleside, and then the issues of life."-Arnot. left him to find his way the other two miles. The cold was as severe as The believer is entitled to more it was six in the morning when his courage to claim.

IS IT A PICTUE OF OUR TIMES ?-

al quarrels are the great business of to day, and from week to week, as if aspect."

THE DRAMA .- All great amusements are dangerous for the Christian life : but among all those that the world has invented, there is none more to be feared than the drama. It is a representation of the passions, so delicate and so natural, that it rouses them in the heart; and the more innocent they are made to appear to innocent minds, the more they are capable of being moved by them .--Pascal.

KEEPING .- "Keep thy heart with all diligence," keep it with all keepings; keep it from getting evil, as a garden is kept ; keep it from doing evil, as the sea is kept at bay from reclaimed land; keep it with the keeping of heaven above, and of the earth beneath-God's keeping bespoken in prayer, and man's keeping applied in watchful effort. Keep it, unfit to walk home alone. The man with all keepings, "for out of it are

any over known in this climate, and than he knows, and more than he has

# SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

# The S. 201. Baptist TUSKEGEE, ALA .: Thursday, May 22, 1862 New Volume-Reduction of Size.

With this issue, we enter upon the fourteenth volume of the South Western Baptist. To Him who bath sustained us up to this hour, do we look to bear influence, the most fatal blight will fall us safely through this trying ordeal .--The future is, to the eye of sense, dark and forbidding-but this must not paralyze our efforts. Indeed the Christian hero, like the patriot hero, must increase his zeal as embarrassments mul- principle. The individuals composing tiply. This is no time to calculate the the membership, are the sole earthly cost of a faithful discharge of duty, sources of power in a church. The either of labor or means. - He who now members in their organized capacity, pauses to weigh interest against princi adopt their constitution and articles of ple, is a traitor both to God and his faith, choose their pastor, admit and country. The time has fully come when exclude members, and do all other acts we must make an offering of all-mo-(ney, labor, life itself-upon the altar of God and our country. If we survive this struggle, and save our liberty and our country, even though we lose every thing else, it will be a glorious success. deprive them of those inalienable rights And as the cause of our Redeemer is most intimately connected with this mighty struggle, we shall continue to devote our paper to the sacred cause of sustaining each-"rendering unto God God-given right of choosing our rulers the things that are God's, and to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's."

We are compelled to reduce some what the size of our paper on account of the unparalleled rise in the price of material. We now pay nearly double as much for the paper on which this issue is printed as we did eight months ago for our former size. But although we are forced to adopt this policy, we shall furnish nearly, or perhaps quite as much reading matter as formerly .-There are now no advertisements of consequence, as nearly all business is suspended; and the space usually occupied with these will be devoted to religious and secular intelligence. This cuts us off from one of the most prolific sources of our income, and throws us almost exclusively upon the income of subscriptions to sustain the paper. If this fails us, the paper goes down. But we have an abiding confidence that our brethren and friends will not allow this, The last few weeks has greatly encouraged us in this respect. In this confidence, we enter upon this new volume, "believing that God will help us in this hour of extremity,-and that we shall yet, at no very distant day, celebrate his goodness and mercy in delivering us, "from the wrath of unreasonable men," and secure to us an honorale peace. We hope that our brethren accustom ed to write, will continue to furnish us occasional communications upon such topics as are appropriate at this crisis. Indeed, the discussion of any article of Christian faith or practice will not be out of place. This is a time that tests the foundation principles of religion, as well as civil government. Let them be brought out and discussed with earnestness, with candor, and in the true spirit of charity, and God will bless his own truth. Many of our churches are now destitute of pastors, and we desire to furnish in our columns such expositions of Christian doctrine and duty as will to some extent supply this lack of service. "Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you : and that we may be delivercd from unreasonable and wicked men: for all men have not faith. But the Lord is faithful, who shall stablish you, and keep you from evil."

# The Ecclesiastical Aspect of Sub-

In revolving the numerous evils resulting from subjection to the Northern power, we should not overlook the disastrous effects upon religion and our Southern Churches. Subjugation will extinguish the last spark of religious liberty in the South. And while all Christian persuasions will feel its withering upon the Baptist Churches of the South. All history proves that Baptists do not flourish under despotisms. An essen' tial and distinguishing feature of our polity, is the republican or democratic which the law of Christ has enjoined upon the churches.

Now the subjugation of the South to our enemies will inevitably bring our churches likewise under the yoke, and which their Divine Founder has conferred upon them.

Can it be supposed that the oppress or of our land, who denies to us the and exercising the privileges of a free people, will tolerate a religious creed among his humbled subjects which strikes at the foundation of his usurpa tion, or which condemns his fanatical crusade against our institutions? To say nothing of the essential practical connexion between civil and religious liberty, there is so intimate an alliance between Northern political and religious teachings on the question of slavery, that in carrying into practice the one, they will find it necessary to employ most actively the other: Judging from the history of the slavery discuss ion, and from the extreme height to which the tide of fanaticism now\*rises in their Corgress, and their popular gatherings, it is logically conclusive. that their madness, in the event of success in this war, will not stop short of practical intolerance with respect to church creeds. To us, it appears almost self-evident, that these fanatics will erect a rigorous censorship over our Church faith and discipline, and will enforce their pleasure at the expense of individual opinion, and even at the sacrifice of religious liberty in a whole Church. If the unscruppious tyrant, at Nashville, threatened the Episcopal clergyman with the rope, in case he refused to pray for the President of the United States, is it to be expected that more leniency will be exercised towards us, in regard to faith and worship, though we have no liturgy or printed forms of prayer? The measures of the invaders are now professedly conciliatory; but if they do such things in the green tree, what will they not do in the dry? If, while upon a career of conciliation; they resort to such high-handed outrages upon religious liberty, what will they not do, when having gained their end-our subjugation-they shall no longer need the mask of pretended kindness ? We may well fear, not only a prescribed form of worship, but even the requisition that our creed must be revised or endorsed by our masters. And encroachments once commenced, where are they to end? An established Church, against which Baptists have been contending through

The Hand of God in Adversity. | know of the circumstances which in-

"Hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it."

Of all the methods God has ever adopted to impress his creatures with the deep turpitude and fatal consequences of sin, public calamities are the most effective. They are the last appeals of defeated love-love that has falied to reach the heart through the kindly methods of goodness and mercy -love crossed in its gracious designs, and yet persisting its divine overtures. "When thy judgments are abroad in the earth, the people will learn right-cousness." We may be assured that matters are rapidly approaching a crisis, when God makes the appeal to fear-when the hoarse utterances of his voice are heard in the avenging rod. Then it is that He arrays himself in the terribleness of his vindictive fory, to teach all men the estimate He puts upon his own law. It is this aspect of the divine conduct that shows the last stage of human corruption.

It becomes a question, therefore, of deep and painful solicitude, how we shall demean ourselves under the chastening of the Lord. If we are restive and fretful, and inclined to murmar, we may be sure that our roin is at hand. Listen at God's complaint against Israel-"O Lord, thou hast stricken them, but they have not grieved ; thou hast their faces harder than a rock." Jer. 5:3. They were proof alike against Let us not, therefore, pass basty judg the goodness and severity of God, the cup of their iniquity was full, and nothing remained but for them to drain it to the dregs. Seventy long years of exile from their native land-of painful and degraded slavery--concluded the scene. That direst corse that ever befell any people became their portion : "They that hated them, ruled over them," It is our duty first of all to view all events through the medium of faith. It must never be forgotten that "the Judge They may be as wicked as any of us events in providence, no matter how dark and mysterious, can falsify the dier for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." It is the province of faith idence as displayed in the government of this world, the lustre of a triumphant vindication. In the very last, ex- Father hath given me, shall I not drink

fuenced these movemente? Has it not been demonstrated for months past that we have no fortifications which can withstand the naval armament of our enemies? Has not the whole country been clamorous for weeks to transfer this contest from the water to the land? Then why blame our authorities for withdrawing our forces from an element in which nothing but disaster and defeat has attended our arms, to one in which we have been as uniformly successful? Suppose the worst. Suppose our Secretary of the Navy has been notoriously incompetent-it is now too late to repair the injury during this war. If our losses upon our coast and rivers are attributable to his negligence or want of capacity, the genius of Napoleon could not now arrest the tide of defeat in this arm of the service. It becomes us to accept of all these embarrassments, and throw our energies where they are likely to be crowned with success. The Christian, at least, should look beyond all second, causes, and realize that the hand of God is in all this. "Shall there be evil in the city, and the Lord bath not done it ?"-Our public men have at least as much at state in this revolution as those who stay at home and criticise so unsparingly their conduct. We know that if final disaster should overtake us, that they will be the first to suffer. We know consumed them, but they have refused that they will have to pay the forfeit of to receive correction ; they have made their lives to that despotism against which we are contending, if we fail .ments upon their conduct. Let us await the maturity of their plans, be-

them. Again : We should atrive against the indulgence of any of the malignant passions even against our enemies. If we are correct in the views suggested, they are God's instruments to punish our guilty land. He uses them as he used Nebuchsduezzar to punish Israel. of all the earth will do right"-that in- suppose them to be. They may be acfinite wisdom cannot err-and that no tuated by the basest motives. But this does not release us from the duty of accepting of these calamities as from the .vine promise-"ALL THINGS work togeth- Lord. A more basely wicked rabble never banded themselves together than that one who crucified our blessed Lord; and yet in the garden of Gethsemane, to throw over the whole scheme of prov- in full view of what awaited Him, He said to His Father, "Not my will, but thine be done.". "The cup which my tremity, it still exclaims, "though he it ?" He looked above and beyond the slay me, yet will I trnst in him." 'It immediate agents of his sufferings to is the Lord," said good old Eli, in the "the determinate counsel and foresorest trial of his life, "let him do what knowledge of God." So should it be seemeth him good." A calm and sweet with us. Let us look beyond all second causes, and detect a Father's hand all the calamities of this war.

fore we assume to sit in judgment on

alizing the joy he had so long antici-) cession was the only measure left i pated. When Joseph and Mary came save our country from hopeless rain. his own bosom, and with a heart smill shut up to it, then we are walking in love, he blessed God and said : "Lord out, and may confidently look to God now lettest thou thy servant depart in for His blessing. There is no more all people ; a light to lighten the gen-tiles, and the glory of thy people Isra-finally maintain the right.

Joseph and Mary beheld the scene with intense interest, and marveled at the wonderful things that old Servent of God had spoken. Simeon then turned to them and pronvuced a blessing upon them; and when he returned liberty are one. Will not God hear the babe to Mary, he said unto her, the oppessed? Is He not specially "Behold this child is set for the fall nigh to hose who are struggling for and rising of many in Israel ; and for the great ends of His own moral ad a sign which shall be enoken against ; ministration on earth ? Let us look at (Yea a sword shall pierce through thy a singly aspect of this consideration, own soul also;) that the thoughts of God certainly has a providential purmany hearts may be revealved."

Just at that instant another wonder appeared. Anna a prophetess of God, compensurate with the scale on which a widow of Eighty four years of age, it he existed has yet been answered come into the temple, and with a heart here It is evidently reserved for a impressed by the spirit, "gave thanks future period, and may we not hope unto the Lord, and spoke of him to all tha He is preparing this young them that looked for redemption in republic to work out this very purpose? Jerusalem," (many in Israel.)

scene, the astonished priest took the offerings that, were given him, and went through with all the ciremonies of the law./ Never before had so exalted a son been presented unto the Bord in his holy temple. Never had the law been so highly honored-and so completely fulfilled. Never had such glocy irradiated the courts of the living God. The Temple of Solomon though far superior in other respects, yet was never honored by such royalty; for a greater than Solomon was there to honor that second temple: (Ilag. mock us. If then we are humble and gia 2:7.)

The whole scene was glorious be yond conception. Every circumstance connected with it was important and interesting. And when it closed the happy group departed. Joseph an Mary retired to their home, bearing with them the blessed babe, and th remembrance of what they had hear and seen: Good old Simeon went hom to die in peace. And the devoted An na left the temple on earth to enter th temple on high.

# Prayer for the Country.

To guard against presumption prayer, we must be persuaded before hand that the things for which we pra are agreeable to the Divine will, or the absence of such a persuasion, must hold ourselves in readiness acquiesce without a murmur in the vine appointment. We have no rich to make our own desires the measure of God's dispenations ; the design of prayer is not to bring Him over to as but to bring as over to Him. Lis vill is the standard of wisdom and right. There are some things in relation to which His will is clearly revealed. He has given us promises, and these nomises we may confidently plead. The desires about which there can be no doubt. Hence we should dismiss all fear and apprehension when we ask for apiritual good. Our persuasion of God's readiness to bestow grace shited to our need, leannot be too strong-Our faith here can never be excessive. But there are other things in relation to which Hisswill is not made known. They seem to us to be blessings but they are not the specific subjects of Divine promises. God has nowhere pledged Himself, for example, to heal the sick, or to relieve the poor, to avert danger or impart temperal presperity, cious compilation. We use it in all in answer to prayer. With respect to our religious services. such things our prayers must not be absolute, but conditional. They should express our own desires, with a readiness at the same time to bow in submission to His holy purposes. In the present condition of our country a very interesting question arises as to the nature of our prayers for it. Are we authorized to assume that its deliverance is a thing agreeable to the Divine will ? | Can we pray in faith that the things for which we ask shall be granted ? Has God promised us success? Is there any Word of His that we can plead for our encouragement? There are several considerations which seem to us to justify a confident appeal to God for our ultimate success, though there is nothing to authorize the belief that it shall come at the time and in the manner which our prayers seem to indicate. God will hear us, and though He may not gratify the desire precisely as it is cherished, yet He will do more and better for us than we are competent to ask. 1. In the first place to pray for our success is to pray for His countenance and favor in the discharge of clear and manifest duty. This war we never sought. It has been forced upon us .---We have stood from the beginning up-on the defensive. Our rights in the what can newspaper editors, a thou- its divine influence he had entered the first instance were ontraged by the sand miles from the scene of action, sacred court in full expectation of re- election of Abraham Lincoln, and se-

in, and he saw the blessed babe in the If every step we have taken had been armes of his mother; he took him to in the path of duty, if we have been ing with emotions of gratitude and the road which Providence has pointed peace, according to thy word ; for mine lawful subject of prayer, than that of eyes have seen thy salvation, which grace to do our duty, and there is no thou hast prepared before the face of bolier faith than that which believes

2. In the next place, we are praying for interests to which all history shows that God is not indifferent. We are praying for the highest interests of the human rate upon the American continent. Our cause and the cause of pose onpected with slavery. It would

be abelem to deny it. No purpoin If re can secure our independence, a At the close of this very impresive ne and brighter epoch will begin in the history of this institution. But if w fail, the pegro is doomed to extinctin, and his whole career upon this tinent becomes an aimless episode Providence./ If, therefore, we have ason to believe that there are undecloped schemes of Providence in retion to our constry, to which the sneess of our cause is essential, we may

ray in faith. 3. The spirit of dependence and rayer is an omea of success, God

rives it, and He does not give it to truly waiting upon God, we have already an earnest of the good He is preparing for us.

We might enlarge these considerations, but enough has been said to free us from the charge of presumption in bringing our cause before God. The most important thing is that we pray in spirit and in truth. Let us feel our need, let us recognize our absolute dependence, let us acquiesce in His own time and manner of relief, but let us trust Him with all our hearts. Our cause is safe if we truly put it into His hands .- Southern Presbyterian

# Tracts and Hymns for Soldiers.

MY DEAR BROTHER :-- I send you herewith a list of tracts South Carolina | Baptist Colportage Board for the soldiers. We have now thirty-two, and hope to continue to jocrease the list. They are very popular with the soldiers, as the following letter-only one of many of the kind I am daily receiving, will show :

### Atlanta Fire.

The late fire in Atlanta, Ga., seems, to have aroused the Confederate Military authorities of the State to the protection of its stores. Gen. Lawton has dispatched Col. G. W. Lee, to Atlanta, who comes out in the papers with General Orders No. 1, which are strict, and about such regulations as are needed in every city where stores are kept .--No people upon the face of the broad earth have been as lenient to men and women residing in their midst, and hold ing on to the old wreck of the United States, as these Confederates, hence there has been ample opportunity for enemies to get into our cities, and plot and carry out their , nefarious designs. It is time that the exact position of every man and womon within the limits of the Confederate States, was known, and if any be found who are not for our cause, they should be promptly imprisoned, so that they could not endanger our safety. Whether the fire in Atlanta was the work of enemies or not, it matters not. It is proper to so regard it, and take steps to prevent a like catastrophe. We have but small lots of stores in our city, clothing excepted, but we have the means to pro duce those stores, and a guard sufficient should be well guarded, and a suspicious man could be made to give

no worse Again, consider in what peril would be placed the right, sinherent, and so dear to the membership, of choosing their pastor, and of listening to the truth, untrammeled by restrictions .-Let but the Southern pastor rise in his pulpit and interpret the word of God according to his own judgment ; if he but trench upon the prejudices of the Northern censors, he must either be removed, and make way for one not of the Church's selection, or he must fail to declare the whole counsel of God, and thus the people be deprived of that instruction to which they have a right, from a teacher of their own choice .-And in many instances, churches will have Northern pastors forced upon them by circumstances, or demanded by the exactions of public policy.

so many centuries, would certainly be

We repeat, then, that the success of the South in this desperate conflict is necessary to the existence, not to say the prosperity of Southern Churchesand especially of Baptist Churches .-Let but our beloved land be subdued and we will be the victims of the most despotic tyranny that ever held meu's souls and bodies in bondage. And in the atmosphere of a despotism our peculiar organism cannot exist. For the moment interference begins, its vitality ceases. Then, in the name of God and his Church, let us resolve at every sacrifice, to repel the invader from our soil, and never to lay down our arms until our independence is acknowledged by the power that would oppress us .sufficient should be set, so that every To every citizen and soldier we would earnestly repeat the exhortation of Joab: an account of bimself. "Eternal, vigi-iance is the price tof liberty."-Colum-bus Sun.

submission to the will of God, combined with an unfaltering trust in his holy name, are a temper of mind and heart to which we should constantly aspire. It afforded us no little gratification to learn a short time since, that the President of the Confederate States had made a profession of the Christian religion, and connected himself with one of the Churches in Richmond. He is now a praying man-and surely the Lord does not design a curse for our people by the conversion of their Chief Magistrate

The state of mind to which we allude. instead of leading us to refer our ca lamities to our public men, will induce from his own personal knowledge o us rather to accept them as from the Lord, to "bear the rod, and who hath appointed it." We are aware that in the midst of such dire calamities as those which have recently befallen us. it is natural for people to censure the authorities charged with the public defense. The President, the Cabinet, the Congress, our Generals, all come in for a share of the blame which attaches to somebody for these disasters. Well, we are far from condemning a spirit of fair and candid criticism upon : the delinquincies of public functionaries .--They should be held to a strict account for the manner in which they have discharged the momentous responsibilities with which they have been entrusted. If they have been unfaithful, discharge them, and appoint others.- But let it be borne in mind, that the wisest, the best, the most sagacious of men, are sometimes defeated in their plans. In war, success is the rule by which we judge of the capacity of those who conduct it. But how do we know what is, and what is not success ? A movement that looks to a casual observer as if it were fraught with untold calamities, has often proved the very salvation of a country. Who does not remember the burst of indignation which derful scene was exhibited. lit upon the lamented Johnston for the retreat of his forces from Bowling God, whose name was Simeon, was Green to Corinth? Yet when all the there to hail them at their coming, and facts came out, the policy was vindicated as the wisest piece of generalship displayed in this war. So also, the fall of death ; but had recceived the assor of New Orleans, the evacuation of ance from God, that his eyes should Norfolk, and the destruction of the Virginia, that monster whose debut is like-ly to revolutionize the navy of the greeting his Lord in his sacred temple, world, is calling down upon the heads of our officials, civil and military, the Lord signified to him that the holy usual quantum of public censure. Bat

In our recent notice of the Georgia Convention, we stated that Rev. J. H. Campbell was a missionary to the soldiers under appointment of the Domestic Bounds Brother Campbell writes as that he is not acting under a commission from that Board. He is sustained by funds furnished from the Baptists of Georgia.

Especial attention is directed to the card of Miss W. GROSCHEL; who, advertises for a class in Music. The writer eap conscientionsly recommend her, her for three years past. Her own attainments in music are extraordinary, and her artistic skill is surpassingly brilliant. We feel sure that those who may favor her with their patronage will be amply repaid.

> For the South Western Baptist. New Testament Scenes.

BY J. M. W., COLUMBUS, GEO.

NUMBER 7.

Jesus Presented to the Lord & LUKE 2 : 22-39 Jesus was forty days old ; and Joseph and Mary went up from Bethle hem to Jerusalem, a distance of about six miles: They bore in their bands, a pair of turtle doves or two young pigcons, one for a beent-offering, and the other for a sin offering, according to the law of the Lord in the 12th chap ter of Leviticus. They also took Jesus up to offer him to the Lord in obedience to the requirements of the law given in Exodus 13 : 11, 12. Entering Jerusalem from the South, they passed through to Mount Moriah upon which stood the temple of God. Nothing remarkable occurred, until they entered into the sacred court where the priest officiated at God's altar. There a won-

An old and very devoted Servant of to rejoice at the sight of his /incarnate Lord. He had lived in the expectation not wax dim, nor his strength fail un-That memorable day, the spirit of the promise world be fulfilled, and under

JAMES ISLAND, S. C.

REV. W. D. RICE-My Dear Brother: -I have received the tracts you so kindly furnished me from the Corportage Board of South Carolina, and find them highly evangelical in de and in every way well adapted to the wants of our soldiers. They are calculated to attract attention by their brevity, move the affections by their terseness, arouse the emotions by their pathos, and strongly impress the mind by their familiar style.

Another feature which add much to their popularity among us, is that they are, as the soldiers express it, "made by onr own people whom we know to be interested in our welfare."

We shall be happy to receive any number you may have the kindness to send us. I have also received from you and other friends fire hundred copies of the "Camp Hymne."s It is a judi-

Your Brother truly, J. HAWKINS, Chaplain 20th Reg. S. C. V.

The "Camp Hymns" which we pub lished some three weeks since, are in very great demand. In this time specified, (three weeeks) we have distributed 12,000 copies. Here is what one of the Chaplains says about them

JOHN'S ISLAND, near Charleston, S. C. DEAR BRO. RICE : -Accept my since thanks for the package of Camp Hy and tracts. The men welcomed then as gladly as I did. They are exceed ingly popular. Every man deire ou. I have only the remaining. I wou like to have as many as you can spare. Since the hymns arrived, the anging at night is not only general, but of the most heart-stirring and reviving char-ter. I thank God for their publication, and feel that one of the great wants the camp has been met., I hope sysse URAPLAIN will see to it that their regments are well supplied. Your Brother in Christ,

JAS. F. BUNT, Chaplain 12th Reg. S. C. F.

Should Georgia or Alabama so need-aby of these sweet little Hym Books, I shall be glad to fil all orden One dollar will bug one hundred opis one dollar will buy 1,500 pages o cts. The selection and arran of the Hymns is by the Rev. Dr. Wa ler, of Charleston.

Very Truly, W. D. RICE, Gen'l Supt. S. C. Colportage, Charleston, S. C.

# SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST

# Secular Intellijence. Confederate Army Oder.

Telegraphed from Richmorl, Va., to Gen. M. Lovell. May 1d, 1862.

The following dispatch wa sent to you on the 25th ult : A. T. BEDSOR

Assistant Secretariof War, "It has been determined to burn all the Cotton and Tobacco, whether for eign or our own, to prevet it from falling into the hands of theneby. "Yon will therefore destry it all i necessary to prevent them fom getting it."

(Signed) G. W. RAMOLPH. Secretery of War.

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AJERICA. ) Headquarters, Department N. 1. May 3, 186.

Camp Moore, La. General Orde, No. 17. The enemy by an overwhilming 'naval force having succeeded n passing the defenses and gaining persession of the city of New Orleans, are jubilant in the boast, the the sruggle which a gallant people se making from a bondage to which dath would be prefers ble, is rapidly tosing in disgrace and humiliation to be South. They claim that the greatVally of the West being opened, the redtest commercial interest of the cilized world will have cause to side with them in the ironhanded contrversy which they are now waging uporus ; for the reason that cotton will pw flow from every tributary of the lississippi to seek a market under thir protection in the ports of Europe for without that staple they know ill well that a brief period will put an nd to their attempt to conquer the Sath.

It is withthe people to decide this question & themselves. If you are resolved the free-if you are worthy of the here blood that has come down to you thragh hallowed generations. if you hav fixed your undimmed eye upon the tightness that spreads out before you and your children, and are determined to shake away forever and ever all pulitical association with the randal hode that now gather like a testilenceabout your fair country, now, strike 1 Jue sparkling, living touch of fire in manly action for one hour upon eac cotton plantation, and the eternal cal of Southern independence is fired ad fixed in the great heart of the worl.

It neds no argument to show that with thidestruction of negro property. the cotin and sugar lands of the South ould be worthless, and that and fight behind their horses. the migty effort of this Abolition war The first volley was a deadly one, and during

The Wilmington "Journal" states that the above account from the "Raleigh Standard," it is as nearly correct, as may be. The skirmish took place at Mr. Bender's 2-1 miles below Pollocksville. It is certain that a Colonel, named Egglestern, of the 103d New York regiment, was either killed or mortally wonded, and a Captain killed, The whole number of killed was probably about ten ; the wounded cannot be ascertained. We regret to leran that three of Captain Boothe's men were made prisoners, not having been able to get to saddle before the infantry

From Hayana.

came up.

We are indebted to Captain D. A Martin, of the schooner Break O'Day, which arrived vesterday morning from Havana, for the following news : The steamer. Fox, formely the White more, left Havana on the 1st inst., for a Confederate port, with a large amount of powder and arms. She was chased into Bahia Honda, by a Yankee steam er, and a shell from the latter vessel burst on the Whitemore's deck, wounding the captain, , and disabling the

steamer's engines. He says there are from seven to eight Confederate vessels arrived there from different ports daily, and that the whole coast, from Cape Antonio, is strongly guarded by Yankee vessels. He also learns, on what he thinks to

be good authority, that the Captain General is in possession of certain information concerning the visit of the French Minister, M. Mercier, to Richmond, and that, he says it is undoubtedly stated that that government would recognize the Confederacy very shortly. This report, he says, is very cur-rept in all the circles in Havana, and that it was belived by every one.

We did not learn the exact amount of arms and ammunition, but can state that there is a considerable quantity of all kinds on board.-Mobile Tribune, 10/4

### Morgan at Lebanon, Tenn.

At Pulaski, Col. Morgan, as the public knows, had an engagement with the enemy in which 110 of the latter were killed, and 315 taken prisoners, with the loss of but one man on our side.

The gallant partizan leader, leaving 600 of his men at Pulaski proceeded northward with -now my fellow citizens is the time to the remaining 400 on an enterprise of much importance and daring. Unfortunately, however, some prisoners parolled at Pulaski reached Nashville in time to notify the Federal Commander of the intended movement While at Lebanon, 30 miles east of Nashvitle Col. Morgan, with his 400 men, were surprised and surrounded on three sides, in the public square, by three regiments of Lincoln troopsone of cavalry, and two of infantry. Morgan immediatly ordered 200 of his men to dismount

is for tht purpose is amply proved by the consternation produced, Col. Morgan charged furiously at the head of the other two

zele the best skilled quid nuncs Whatever town. There is a hotel, there are churches will, we think, disclose it all.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.] - ENGAGEMENT NEAB WILLIAMSBURG.

An official dispatch was on Monday morning received at the War Department, giving intelligence of a severe engagement near Will-iamsburg, on Monday, in which the enemy were repulsed, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded. They also lost twelve pices of artillery and 900 prisoners. The fight lasted from 7 o'clock to 11 o'clock A. M.

The troops engaged on our side consisted of a portion of the division of Major-General Longstreet. An official letter from General Johnstion states that "a handsome affair" took place at

Williamsburg on Monday. The enemy attacked our rear goard in great force, and were driven back to the woods about a mile.

Our latest information is complete upon the main points of the result of the engagement .--Our loss in killed and wounded was two hundred and twenty. The Federal prisoners captured by our forces numbered six hundred and twenty-three, and the number of field pieces eleven. The extent of their casualties is not correctly known, but it is believed that their loss amounts to upwards of a thousand in killed and wounded. They numbered six thousand. strong, and were deployed in a skirt of wood,

opposite our position, from which they were driven, subjected to a disastrons fire from the right, left and Tront. The prisoners taken were yesterday on their way to this city, and were expected to reach here last night. They were but a few miles from the city late in the afternoon. They were marched by land under guard,

LATER FROM THE FIGHT .- Some five or six soldiers, who were wounded in the fight of Monday, reached Petersburg Wednesday evening.

They state that the battle was long and bloody, beginning about eleven o'clock and continning until dark.

Nearly the whole of Gen. Longstreet's brigade was engaged, although Gen. Johnston commanded in person. Our force is said to have been some eight or ten thousand, and that of the enemy is estimated to have been at least twice as much. They were reinforced rapidly, while the main body of our army was ten or fifteen miles distant, and reinforcements did not

We repulsed the, enemy driving them at least' two miles, killing and woonding over one thousand, and taking several hundred prisoners.

One of the wounded soldiers, who arrived last evening, states that the enemy landed in his transports on York river, near Williamsburg, and in this way brought his artillery to the scene of action, without trouble. It is also stated that we fought entirely without artillery, but we think this must be a mistake.

The enemy is said to be again preparing for an advance, and another fight is hourly expected, if indeed it has not already taken place.

Rev. J. R. Graves. A correspondent of the Banner & Baptist of Atlanta, thus speaks of Rev. Mr. Graves, of London Nashvillle, in an interesting article on the

sind of a ruse de querre it may be, a few days several streets lined with shops, (where, however, there is now little to be purchased) and many good private dwellings. 9 But the hotel and the churches have been turned into bospltals, most of the inhabitahts have gone away, nd the village has been converted into a busy

and populous camp. The London Standard says : "By recognize ing this blockade of the Southern coast, we are condemning thousands of Englishmen to starver tion, and are giving a most unfair assistance to the Federal Government. The fleet which it ought to employ in the blockade is devoted to predatory incursions in the enemy's territory. We are aiding to protract a barbaroas war, and putting ourselves forwad to pay its costs. The law of blockade is one which must e construed strictly. A nation which avail itself of a measure so injurious to neutrals must fulfill every one of the conditions under which its exercise is permitted. If it makes default in one its right is lost. The Federal Government has made default in the most important equisite of a blockade. The default amounts, in the language of a great Federal authority,

RICHMOND, May 15. The following bulletin was posted at the newspaper offices this morning :

The Yankee gunboats-it is supposed the Monitor and the Galena-opened fire upon our batteries at Wilton about 8 o'clock this morning, at a distance, of about 500 yards. The enemy fired with great rapidity and violence. Our batteries replied deliberately.

bo'clock, P. M.-We have just fired the Galena, and the other gupboats retired down the river. Our loss is four killed and eight

The Galena was on fire when she retired. Our troops are in high spirits, and confident of success.

CORINTH, May 14 .- Skirmishing has con inued throughout the day, but without results

The Confederates captured to-day one hundred and fifty beeves, somewhat to the detriment

European intelligence to the 27th alt. is convert a blatthan papers The London Times considers the check to the Federal advance at Shiloh equivalent to a Confederate victory, and finds in it confirmation of its old argument that the military diffi-

attempted invasion of the inner South. The steamer Tubal Cain had left Liverpool

The London Times speculates on the pros pective fate of the negro population of the South, and in any result of the war sees for them

the Confederate cause, will soon appear in P. W. A.

She had been sick but was thought to be con-valencent, and just as her family thought she was out of danger and was hopefully recovering she was attacked suddenly and violently, and in she was attacked suddenly and violently, and in a few moments her pure spirit was liberated to go to the spirit world. Life's san set, to her, when it had just passed the meridian. But we feel assured that darkness did not ensue. But the effulgence of an eternal day burst forth up-on her enraptured vision. For, "the path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." And what seemed to us the agonies of death were to her but the motions of a new life. For her Savior said, "As I live ye shall live also."----She left a tender babe and several children, and a devoted husband and many warm friends and brethren and sisters of the same church to moyrn her departare. But they mourn not as those who have no hope. For our loss is her eternal gain. For it shall be well with the righteous. May her children and surviving righteous. May her children and surviving companion be prepared when the solemn change comes, to rejoin her in that eternal world of bliss, is the prayer of their Pastor, WAA.

Died, at the residence of Noah Robinson, in Butler Co., Ala., March 19th, 1862, J. F. PARSONS, in the 23d year of his age. His sudden and untimely death was from inflamation of the kidneys and bowels, causing most excrusiating pain which he had bore for sever-al days and nights with the greatest degree of Christian fortitude and resignation. He was fully sensible of his approaching death for sev-eral days, and often spake of his departure as of going home where he expected to meet his dear father (who had preceeded, him only a few months) and whom in prospect, he could see with the holy Angels waiting for and beek-oning him away. On the day before his death he requested those present to sing a favorite song which had been sung at the time of his conversion, or when he embraced the blessed Jesus; (the "Prodigal son or Afflictions &c,") he joined with spirit and animation in the sing-ing,-he also sung alone all of that excellent hymn, "Amazing grace how sweet &c.," at the close of which, after asking those present the close of which, after asking those present (none of the public men) to "unite in prayer---offered up himself a very fervent and appropri-ate prayer, in which he did, as his great Pro-totype : "prayed that," for the sake, of "dear wife and habe, a bereeved mother, many sisters and brothers : the eldest of whom is now at Yorktown, Va., a soldier, and for the church, he might be spared," but dosed saying, "Not my will but thine be done." He suffered on patiently fill next day when the harpor which patiently till next day when the happy spirit left its clasy tenements and winged its way to glory. He leaves a wife, infant, widowed mother, sisters and brothers, and many churchmembers and friends to mourn his sad death, but they mourn not as those who have no hope balieving as they do, that loss to them is his believing as they do, that loss to them is his eternal gain. He often spake of his hope be-ing steadfast and his faith, unwavering and his prospects brought before him. He was born in Harris Co., Ga., May 22nd, 1839; from Harris his father moved to Russel Co., Ala., where he was baptised by Rev. C. A. Stanton at Obswelley, in the Ufall of 1859; from Rus-sel he moved to Butler, and united first, with the church Sardia and subsconently with the Geor church Sardis and subsequently with the Geor-gianan church, with whom was his membership at the time of death. Strange and misteriou are the ways of providence but we bow sub missively, saying the Lord's will be done. P Business Department.

Receipt List.

A C Baker ..... 15 .

Paid to Volume No. Amon

\$3 85

1 25

### Marshall's Sale.

1471LL be sold before the Court House Do W 11.L be sold before the Coart House Door June 1862, the West Half of the North-west quarter of sec. 36, township 17, range 23, join-ing Jesse Feltson the East and Daniel Gortman on the North. Levied on by virtue of an execu-tion issued by the Town Council of the town of Tuskegee, for taxes due said town against Lou issued by

May 10, 1862. tds

### ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

THE FOURTH SESSION of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in October 1801. The present efficient corps of Instructors will for the most part be re

ectally called to the Excelsior Class ion is esp Attention is especially called to the Excelsior Class, organized for the benefit of Young Ladies who have grad-uated in this or other Institutions, who may desire a more extended course. The advantages derivable from this higher acheme of studies are no longer problematical. The experiment of the past year, with a noble class of five Young Ladies, has demonstrated the wisdom of this new feature. The numbers of this class may prosecute any of the studies embrased in the curriculum, or may devote themselves to the study of English -Litterature, Political Science, the Constitution of the Confederals States, and Composition. The advantages in the Musical Department are une-

Political Science, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and Composition. The advantages in the Musical Department are une-qualed. The Principal has been a leader in some of the most eminent Musical Establishments of Europe, and is an Artist of the first class. His Assistants, trained un-der the same system as himself, educated at the best Mu-sical Conservatories of Europe, possessed of the rarest skill in execution, and successful as leaders, have ably seconded the efforts of the Principal to phace this De-partment of the Institution beyond all competition. The other Departments will maintain their established char-ster. The War need not interfere with the operations of the College nor the designs of parents to give their daugnters the best advantages.

July 25, 1861. A. J. BATTLE; President.



The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in progress.

For Catalogue or unpublished particulars ap-NOAH K. DAVIS. ply to MARION, ALA.

January 30, 1862.

### Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA.

THE Thirtisth Session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 4th November next. Anatomy, H. F. CAMEDERIA, M. D. Sargery, L. A. DUGAS, M. D. Chemistry, JOSEFH JONES, M. D. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, I. P. GARVIS, M. D. Institutes and Practice, L. D. FORD, M. D. Physiology, H. V. M. MULES, M. D? Obstetrics, J. A. EVE, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, Roment CAMPARIA, M.D. W. H. DOTOMITT, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City. Bospital.

 M. Dorbart, M. D., Presenter to Professor Anatomy.
 B. SILKONS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
 Lectures, (full course) \$105.
 Matriculation Fee, \$9.
 The Collegriate building has been thoroughly renovated, al many additions made to former facilities for instruc-ing. I. P. GARVIN, Dean. September 19, 1861.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM. Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Rus-sell and Tellapoosa counties. Particular attention paid to collecting and curing claims.

3 Office over the Post Office. TUSKEGEE, ALA., February 6, 1862.

W. P. CHILTON, W. P. CHILTON, JR. W. P. CHILTON & SON.

[From the Mobile Advertiser and Register.] on either sids of any importance. of the commissary's stores of the enemy.

The outlaying Confederate troops have taken seventy Federal prisoners near Paris.

culties of the North have just begun with its

for Nassaa with a heavy cargo of arms and mmunition.

only slavery, extermination or expulsion from America.

A weekly journal, established to advocate

to an 'entire defeasance to the measure.' It should be understood in Lancashire that the distress which prevails, and the starvation which threatens, have no other cause than EARL RUSSELL's sympathy with the North,"

a thousad evidences unnecessary to refer inhis order, and which are rap. hundred and cutting his way through the idly comlating in the various schemes of the Ideral Congress in reference to the desuction of the slaveholding interest itall the border States.

YourMajor General calls in this hour oflanger for one heroic effort. will notall in vain. Let not a solitathe invier, and all will be well. By our of Major General Lovell,

J. G. PICKETT, Ass't Adj't Gen.

# Asuccessful Skirmish.

We is glad to record another suc Boothe company of the 2d North Carolina Cvalry. A picket of 18 of the compar, commanded by Lieut, Roberts, ere on duty last Sunday some postednd the rest of the men were at diner at a farm house. The picket | bestriding him-the object being to take him ry advacing towards him, whom he first uk to be Confederates, but on givingthem the sign discovered they Yanks. He fired off his piece at were them's a signal, and retreated towards the sead, the Yankees after him in full dise. He dashed on, the Yankees ing upon him, and gave the alarm the squad not having heard the signa The Yankees were too close on then to allow them to get their horse and Lieut. Roberts ordered them o charge. The Yankee commander odered them to surrender, which was sturned by a ball that brought him to the ground. The fight became general, our men standing firmly, and with mering am brought some 20 of the evemy to he ground. They were ded man. He, an excellent young man of Gatis county, Mr. Gross, received a ball in his lungs. Whether the wound known. Some think they ran short of provi-

enemy, made his escape over the turnpike running westwardly on the South side of the Cumberland. The enemy's Cavalry followed in hot pursuit, but Morgan with forty of his men turned to the right, leaving the turnpike, and crossed the river at Carthage, eighteen miles from the Lebanon. The enemy supposand he els consciously proud that he ing he would keep the South bank, passed the fork in the road, on the track of the other ry balef cotton be left as spoil for part of the force. These outran the enemy and crossed the river lower down, completely eluding their pursuers, and finally rejoined their commrades at a point near the Kentucky

Of the two hundred who dismounted at Lebanon, forty are killed, wounded and missing -most of their horses, having been killed in cessfulkirmish of a portion of Capt. consequence of having been used for breastworks. The loss of the enemy was heavy supposed to be several hundred, as dead bodies lay scattered close together over a large area.

One of those parolled] by Col. Morgan at distan below Trenton. Pickets were Puluski, named Woolford, was retaken. He was lashed to a horse, one of Morgan's men below is covered a company of caval- with them. But the enemy getting too close, a Bowie-knife closed his earthly career, the cords were cut, and his lifeless corpse was allowed to drop in the road.

Thus was the escape of this gallent partizan secured, and the enemy-foiled, in the most brilliant and succesful manner; leaving him and his men at liberty to be a terror to vandal invaders, and to execute the great purpose of his enterprise. We have been inform id as to that purpose, but deem it best to withhold it. He has four thousand picked men in Tenpessee ready to join him, so that in due time, the public will hear startling news from-news worthy his genius and prowess, and which will be a crusher to our insolent foe .- [Allanta Commonwealth, 12th.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG .- From the Whig of the 9th inst., we obtain the following :

THE FEDERAL FLEET .- At 4 o'clock yester. day noon six Federal vessels were anchord off Tunica, about twenty-five miles below Bayou about to repulse them, when our men Sam. One of the steamers went on down, and discovered a regiment of Yankee in- it is supposed will go to the city. Some of the fantry advancing upon them, when, af. men from the fleet went out to a plantation and ter securing saben, pistols, &c., made threatened to kill the negroes if they did not good their retreat, with only one wonn-ded man. He, an excellent young over negroes fied from their quarters to the verseer for protection.

is mortil or not is no. known. Capt. Booth's company is winnig laurels by its intrepidity. This is the second or Orleans to get a supply. Others are of the third skrmish in which t has met with opinion that they went to intercept troops and success. If all our cavatry were pro-perly equipped and officeted, we might expect every day to hear of success. - boat buildes to clean the boilers as that could Coolness, judgment and courage will be done as well at one place as another; nor do wondws. The country requires can it be to intercept troops and cattle coming. every manto do his duty-his full du- out of Red river, as they have anchored some ty. If we do, we can yet drive back fifty or sixty miles below the mouth of that stream. The move is a mysterious one, and

battle of Shiloh, written from Corinth Miss: A refugee from his home and State, he came

here bearing despatches to General Johnston and learing that he had left Corinth, proceeded to the field. Arriving on Sunday morning he attached himself to Dr. Yandell's staff and acted in the capacity of surgeon during the fight. He went on the field and brought in the wounded, dressed their wounds, and did every thing to render them comfortable. In the evening, he took a wagon and brought a number of tents from the enemy's camp, with a large supply of blankets, and made a splendid hospital, where a hundred and fifty wounded men rested that night, secure from the rain to which so many were exposed and which caused the death of so many. Learning the great want of medicines and

and medical stores, he took two wagons, early Monday morning, and went to the enemy's camp, taking a captured surgeon along with him as his guide; and although the enemy unexpectedly opened fire on the very place he was to g6, he succeeded in filling both vehicles with medicines, lints, bandages, blankets, and other needful articles, and brought them safely to the hospital, though exposed to a sever fire for a mile on his retreat-left behind by our troops, and in charge of a prisoner. He secured over five thousand dollars' worth of stores, and , by so doing got that which money could not buy nor love beg. I heard Dr. Yandell, the Medical Director for the Western Departement, say that he would not give him for any ten men on his staff-that he did more good on that field and at the hospital than any one who was with him. He has brevetted our brother, Dr. Graves, for gallant conduct on the field, and wishes to have him permanently attached to his staff; and as the new conscript law will prevent his raising a regimen,t I presume he will do all the good he can by alleviting the sufferings of those who may fall while fighting the battles of a common coun-

# Yankees Again Routted.

To, the Editors of the Enquirer :

GENTLEMEN : I learn from a gentleman direct from Lewisburg, that Capt. Downs, of the Virginia Rangers, after a three day's seige, succeeded in expelling the Yankees from the town of Somerville, with the loss of two men. killing thirty of the enemy, wounding a goodly number of them, and capturing some prisoners (number not known.) The Federal forces at Somerville was between seven and eight hundred. Captain Downs' whole force was two hundred and sixteen. Somerville is the county seat of Nielies county, and has been occupied by the Yunkees all winter,

### VIRGINIA.

CORINTH .- A correspondent of the Charles. ton "Courier" gives the following description of Corinth which will prove interesting just. at this particular time ;

Corinth is really "quite a place," I expected to see in it an insignificant railway station, with a hutfor two, and a shop and post office in one. I found it, on the contrary, presenting the appearance of a large village suddenly arrested on its way to become a considerable

Obtinartes.

The late Mickelberry Ferrel, Esq., of Troup County, Ga. Some tribute is due to the memory of this excellent citizen, who breathed his last at the

residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Presley, in Louisiana, whither he had gone to settle a plant-ing interest, October 30th, 1861. Bro. Ferrell was a man of noble and gener-

ous impulses, of nervous and excitable temper-ament, and his faults were those of that temperament conbined with a strong and impetuous will. His regrets for any follies into which he was betrayed, were singularly acute and inge-nious. By those who understood him, he was greatly beloved.

His integrity was unquestioned even by those who did not understand him. His fidelity as a public man, (and his fellow-citizens often plac him in positions of trust,) was chivalrouscharities boundless.

To his pastor be often expressed the struggle going on between what he regarded his unto going on desween what he regarded his unto ward nature and divine grace. Keenly were our sympathies awakened. He was our unwar-ering friend in every adversity. Long will his loss be felt by the unfortunate and the sorrowing. A checkered life, in many respects eventful, was closed in holy triumph. No doubt his thoughts were upon the protracted straggle to which we have referred when victorious grace enabled the dying man at more than three score and ten to exclaim, "Glory to God in the high est ; peace on earth and good will to men. E. B. TEAGUE.

Departed this life at her home, in Chambers ounty, Ala., on the 8th of May, 1862, Mrs. usan J. PENN, wife of bro. Wm. Penn, in

the 26th year of her age. Sister Penn, whose maiden name was Buckelew, was early in life a subject of divine grace, nd for about 12 years was an exemplary ber of the Baptist Church. During the last 8 months of ber life she was deeply afflicted, which she bore with Christian fortitude and reation; during ner more approaching disso-calm and sensible of her approaching dissofor her, and often desired them to sing the songe of Zion, especially referring to the one contain-ing the lines-

"Let music charm me last on earth And greet me first in heaven."

Thus while her earthly house of this tabercacle was being dissolved, her reterned and happy spirit passed to her house not made with hands, elernal in the heavens.

nd husband and two small children, one but few weeks old, with many relatives and friends to mourn their loss – but they sorrow not as those who have no hope, for they feel fully as-sured that their temporal loss is her eternal gain. May 13, 1862. HER PASTOR.

Departed this life April 4th, 1862, at the esidence of her husbaud, Mr. James T. Gardresidence of her husbaud, Mr. James T. Gard-ner, near Reform, Pickens county, Ala., Mrs. REBECCA C. GARDNER, in the 38th year of her age. She was born in Camden, S. C., May 13th, 1824; removed with her purcuts Mr. Everard and Mrs. Rebecca Cuerton to Pickens county, Ala., in 1833, and Married Mr. James T. Gondons Soci 24th 1840. T. Gardner Sept. 24th, 1840. She was a ten-der mother and a kind, obliging and affection-ate wife. She was devoted to her family and

member. Troly may we say, "None knew her but to praise her," "Her exit was very sudden.

 
 A G Daker
 14

 D Stringer
 14

 Mrs E Drewry
 14

 J H Shepherd
 17

 B O'Brien
 14

 Dr C G Gibbs
 13

 M J Honse
 14
 M J Welborne ..... 14 .... J W Wayne 14 49 Dr S Ball 15 36 Wm Newberry 14 14 Mrs M A McClellen 14 50 Mrs E S O'Harra..... \*\*\*\* Rev I U Wilkes...... 15 .... 34 Rev J D Teague...... 13 .... 40 Hon W Lumpkin ..... 14 .... 8 Jas Stallings..... 14 .... 49 Wm.Johnson..... 14 .... 49 Rev S M Perry ..... 12 .... 
 J B Fiquett.
 14...

 J G Huckabee.
 14...

 A B Goodhue.
 14...

 Mrs J V Harrel.
 14...
 14 .... 8 ch Fagan..... Col J F Wyatt ..... 14 .... 
 R S Waldrop.
 14
 24

 D N Hudman.
 14
 20

 Rev E W Warren
 14
 49

 M H May
 12
 47

 Jas Philer
 16
 3

 J A Skelton
 12
 41

 Rev B Furman
 14
 25

 Capt J A Williamson
 14
 50

 Mias S L Williamson
 14
 50
 H W Battle ..... 14 .... 
 C W Glean
 12
 40

 Dr B White
 14
 50

 Rev W Ashcraft
 14
 50

 Jas T Cardner
 14
 26

 Jas T Gardner 5 papers
 14
 26

 Dr B Wite
 13
 50
 George Harris..... 13 .... 30

# LESSONS ON THE PIANO

WILL be given by Miss W. GROSCHEL, to any young Ladies in Tuskegee, who may desire to receive Instructions in Music. If a class can be obtained, she will occupy a room in the East Ala. Female College. At present the may be found at the residence of Rev. A. J. Battle, Terms cash. Tuskegee May 15 1962 Tuskegee; May 15, 1862.

# Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by B. W. BABNETT and post A fore THOS. PULLUM, an acting Justice of th Peace in and for said county, a Brown Bay Horse about fifteen bands high-about 12 years old-marked with saddle. LEWIS ALEXANDER

April 30, 1862. 3w Judge of Prol

NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS. O N and after this date all Lumber sold at the Tuskegee Steam Mill will be CASH on delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will please come forward and settle either by Gash or Note. The accounts are made out and rendy to be excluded

1 00	THE OTTE OT OL OUT.
1 80 3 00	
2 50	
2 75	and the second se
0 00	MONTGOMERY, ALA.
2 00	W/ILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery
5 00	W and the surrounding counties ; in the Su-
5 00	preme Court of the State, and the Confederate
2 00	Statos District Count for the MIATI DI
00 5	Alabama.
1 00	ner Office on Market St., in Masonic Building
3 00	G W. GUNN. L. STRANGE. JAMES ARMSTRONU
2 00	GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG.
00 5	
00 3	Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in
0.0	Chancery,
00	WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Bussell, Cham
00 5	W bers and Tallapoose Counties : in t o Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at
00 00	Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.
00	Ar Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church -
00	Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church. The Thekegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860, 1y
00	CARITIL & DOM
00	SMITH & POU,
00	ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
00	TUSKEGEE, ALA.,
00	Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.
50	ar Office up-stairs in Bilero & Rutledge's new brick building.
50	BYTHON B. SMITH. ED. W. POU.
50	May 17, 1860.
50	The second secon
50	AUG. C. FERRELL, RARNA M'KINNE.
50	FERRELL & MCKINNE,
50	ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
00	Tuskegee, Ala.
00	April 19, 1860. Iy
00	GEO. F. BROWN. R. R. JOHNSTON.
00	BROWN & JOHNSTON,
00	AND THE SUMMSTON,
00	ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
00	TUSKEGEE, ALA.,
70	Will practice in the Countries comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supresse Court at 9
00	Montgomery.
00	Office up-stairs in Felts+ Building.
35	March 14, 1861.
00	The Advances of the Advances o
00	J. H. CADDENHEAD.
00	ATTORNEY AT LAW,
00	Lashard AILAW,
00	Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala.,
00	Will practice in Counties of Macon, Wontgomery, Talla- possa, Chambers, and Russell.
00	June 13, 1861.
CU	A second s
00	The South Workers De Link
SC	The South Western Baptist.
20	TWO DOLLARS a year if paid within at
00	made within the first site months, if payment is not
00	Any person sending the service of the service
00	TEN DOLLARS, shall be entitled to a year's subscription gratis.
00	Any person sending the sames of TEN new sub-
00	Any person sending the names of TEN new subscribers and TWENTY DOILARS, shall be entitled to three sairs copies for one year, sent to whoever may be designated Agents will be entitled to a commission of ten per cent on remittances.
1.00	Agents will be entitled to a commission of the
123	on remitlances.

tion, must give the Post Of

### Rates of Advertising.

emarily occupied by 10 lines midered one square; and 5 lin

No. of Squares.	1710	ie.	37		1.1	Th	34	12	61	Pai	17	Z
Half Square	84.0	60	\$ 2	00	2	60	81	00		00	14	00
One Square Two Squares	8. <b>Z</b> O	0.01	60 R I	0.01	- 5	00	1.72	90	10.71	100		00
FOUR EQUATES.	1000		1000	50		00	1-10	00	00	00	20	00
Six Squares Twelve Squares	12	00	20	00	23	00	40	00	28	-00	40	00
For Special N	otice	5	an	6 P		ent	- 44	dit	ions	1 ,	in	54

Sister Penn left an aged widowed mother, a

the mother and a kind, obliging and affection-ate wife. She was devoted to her family and her family were equally devoted to her. Her husband's wishes were her highest earthly pleas-nres. She joined the Baptist Church in 1848, and accompanied by her belowed husband, they both went down into the water, thus following their blessed Lord in the ordinance of baptism. She lived a quiet, consistent Christian, and was an orcament to the Church of which she was a member. Traity may we say. "None knew has

# SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

# Family Circle

My Mother's Prayers. I was quite a youth, the Rev. Joel T. Benedict, of blessed memory related in my hearing, the following narrative.

A mother with several children was left a widow. Feeling her responsibility as a parent, she gave diligence to train her household for Christ. That her instructions might be blessed and her children converted she was unceasing in her supplications at the throne of mercy. She would arise at midnight, and in the chamber where her little ones were sleeping, would kneel and pray for them with wrestling importunity.

Her eldest son becoming restless under religious restraints, abandoned his mother and the home of his childhood. He bent his steps to a seaport and enlisted as a sailor. He was absent several years, made a number of voyages, and under the influence of wicked companions became profligate.

At length he was indeed to visit the place of his nativity. His mother, who heard nothing of him from the hope he did not stoop so." time of his departue, was dead, and the residue of her family scattered .--Of her death the sailor felt an inter- is made and served out to the poor est to learn some particulars, and during the winter, when food is dear whether any members of the family and work is scarce. were still living, or remained in the vicinity of his birth. But how was he to obtain the desired information? I will go," was his answer ; for G-"A man's heart deviseth his way, but some of her old acquaintances.

place of worship, he found the meet books were kept. 'Why who have ing in progress. He entered and you here ?" they asked. One of them took a seat in an obscure corner, was a keeper of a large hotel. "I intending at the close of service, to must have the young man to manage ask for the information he was seek- my concerns. He found ont Ging. The assembly was one of great and offered him a handsome salary to stillness ' and solemnity, such as a become head clark of his establishgenuine revial of religion usually ment. G--- earned the promotion produces. The mariner would not you see. He went; but he had not have been dismayed at the thunder been in the hotel many months be-· but he could not brave the silent of a bank, said to the hotel-keeper, power of the prayer meeting and 'that clerk of yours is a noble fellow religious conference. He could hear -how well he conducts your businothing, save the voice of one and ness. And it was not long before another relating what God had done the cashier offered him a better situafor their souls, or the suppressed sigh tion in the bank. G-went. In and stifled sob, which arose from the course of time the cashier resigned Spirit, who had conducted him thither he was promoted to that office. And Unable to quench the fire within, or clerk. This gentleman is not cashier longer conceal his anguish, he exclai- now, but he fills one of the most med vehemently, "My mother's prayers haunt me like a gost." praving mother, and had a slight recollection, of the wayward boy, now became deeply interested in the distiessed man. Such counsel was imparted as the circumstances and state of his feelings seemed to demand: but he writhed with keen conviction for several weeks. At length he found peace in hopeful reconciliation to God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ ; and in due time became an exemplary and useful member of the same church with which his mother had been connected.

faithful in little things can be expected to be faithful in greater things .-If you do not do your present work well, Mr. Barrow will have no reason to suppose that you will do anything else better. Boy, you must earn promotion, to have it. I will tell you a story.

Ephraim liked Uncle John's stories though he sometimes wanted to quarrel with the moral. However, he looked up, as much as to say, "Please go on, sir !" and Uncle John went on : 21 C ( 22

""A young man once went into business with pretty fair prospects. The firm, bowever, did not go on well. It failed, I think. Gthen returned home with bare pockets. in quest of employment. He met his old Sabbath School teacher in the street stated his case and asked him if he knew of any opening. 'Not just now,' answered the good man, 'but if you don't want to be idle and are willing to work, I should like your services in our soup-house ; the pay won't be much, but you can be very useful.""

"A soup-house," cried Ephraim proudly, "after being in a firm! I

A soup-kitchen, as some of you know, is a great kitchen where soup

"Let us see how G---- viewed the matter, said Uncle John. Yes sir, was a good young man, and thought the Lord directeth his steps." It was no situation beneath him where he a time of religious revival in the could minister to the comfort of congregation where his mother had others. He went into the soup-house been accustomed to worship. He dealt out the tickets, and the soup. was told of a prayer-meeting in the too, for aught I know; kept the neighborhood ; and knowing that his books, and in a word, managed the devout parent used to attend such business the best he could. When the meetings, he directed his cours thither gentlemen who were interested in the thinking that he might there meet soup-house met to see what good it had done, they were very much sur-When the sailor arrived at the prised with the manner in which the of the storm upon the heaving occean, fore one of the boarders, the cashier different parts of the congregation. and the directors said; We can't do The "still small voice" of the Holy any better than put G--- in, and so was speaking to his conscience .- he made as good a cashier as he did responsible posts in the country, and has a character shining with integrity Those who well remembered the and Christian worth. He did not despise lowly places, Ephraim." "But he had what I call luck-good luck," exclaimed Ephraim.

Do not get into these circles, reader; do not travel with the Destroyer there. He was a nurderer from the beginning; and the time rolls on when he will break away from the circle, driving strait to the pit, and draging his fellow travellers headlong with him .- Religious Herald.

[From the Religious Herald.]

Religion among our Public Men. One of the most encouraging signs of the times, is the fact, that many

of our public men are becoming enlisted in the various enterprises for the spread of the gospel. Here, in Richmond, as well as in the various cities. I have heard some of our most promment statesmen plead in behalf of the souls of their fellow men. A few days, ago, a distinguished member of Congress said to me "I expect to visit the city of -----, next week, and would like to do some good while there. Suppose you go with me, and let us hold a

you go with me, and let us hold a mass meeting for army colportage, and thus raise some money to buy Bibles and tracts for the soldiers." The meeting was held, the money raised, and the soldiers are now receiving the Testaments and tracts. The following is an extract of a letter from the Hon. John Gill Shorter, Governor of Alabama : "I beg to express to you not only my own thanks, but the thanks of the people of Alabama, for that Christian and patriotic devotion with which you have labored for the cause of army colportage. This enterprise commends itself to the warmest sympa. mends itself to the warmest sympathies and encouragement of every philanthropist. The blessing of God rests upon it and it will yield the happiest result." The letter con-

with an infidel officer who was making various objections to the religious influences which was brought to bear upon the army, said :

"I am not a Christian myself, but I will say that the best men in my company are the church members, and those who have a high respect for religion. For this reason I would rather that my men should have religious reading above all other kinds, for it tends to make them better soldiers." Let us hasten, then, to give all the men such reading

### The Produce Loan.

CONVEDBRATS S Angust 22, 1861.) The Congress of the Confederate States ha

otherized the Secretary of the Treasury to is as Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hansue Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hun-dred millions of dollars, for the purpose of funding its Treasury Notes and for making ex-changes for the proceeds of the sale of raw pro-duce and manufactared articles, and the pur-chase of specie and of military stores. Under the authority of a previous Act the Secretary appointed Commissioners, resident in different sections of the several States, to solicit in advance from planters, manufacturers, and

a advance from planters, manufacturers and thers, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale f their crops and other, branches of industry, a be paid for in Bonds of the Confederate

to be paid for in Bonde of the Confederate States. To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriot ism of the people, the Government is. indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches al-ready many millions of dollars. The liberality of every class of the community has been evinc-ed. The Cotton, the Rice, the Tobacco and the Sugar planters have vied with each other, and in the first named staple alone the subscription in several of the States reaches from one-third to one-half of the entire crop. It is not proposed, as has been frequently ex-plained, to interfere with the usual and customarry arrangements of planters and others in mak-

plained, to interfere with the usual and customa-ry arrangements of planters and others in mak-ing sale of their produce. This is not necessary. It is only asked that each individual shall indi-cate in advance the proportion of the same which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who is authorized to nay even the

The time of sale referred to in the caption of The time of sale referred to in the caption of the lists which are sent out, is intended to indi-cate the usual date at which the crop is brought to market, and will, of course, be subject to those considerations of mutual interest which would postpone a sale where the property would be sacrified.

the happiest result." The letter con-tuined \$50, as the Governor's dona-tion. A, E. D. WHAT MAKES FOR DOOR CONDIERS.— A captain in the army, in arguing A captain in the army, in arguing The results of their labors will be communicated from time to time to this Department, and it is requested that agents will endorse upon the lists the name of the Postoffice, Gounty and State to which they belong. The sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are here-with annexed. C. G. MEMMINGER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE & LOAN, AND ISSUE OF TRZAS-URY NOTES, AND PRESCRIBE THE PUNISHMENT FOR FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFI-

# DR. LITTLE'S RMIFUGE. In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

thing else is required to relia t Vermifuges ever offered to the pub-sat use in families will save much panse, as well as the lives of many ch at out of every ten cause generally re

A CARD. B. GORMAN baring extensively u VERMIFUCE, also pleasure in a most valuable remain to cure chil a he ever hury. A dollar both 

# LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A certain cure for Colds, Coughs, Bronchtits, Mana, Fain in the Brean ; also Croup, Macana Coughs, Bronchtits, Macana Coughs, Bronchtits, Macana Coughs, Broncht Chultern.
This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing impense it exercises the most controlling influence in texercises the most controlling influence and in the cost of ten cases a prompt coughs and irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most two. Many cases promptly cured by using a few bottles. As a soodyne promptive, to be decidedly consumptive, have been promptive cured by the source of the source of the second stopping the bottles. As a soodyne is to be decidedly consumptive, have been promptive. be decidedly consumptive, have red by using a few bottles. As an without astringing the bowels, it o all cough mixtures.

### LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Resipe (in the forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the soule, and No. 2 for the chronic stage, and from its unserningled mecass is likely to supersed every other remedy for the care of diseases of the Hidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhead, Blennorrhead, and Leuchorrhead or Fluor Albys affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in tasks and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopoin; and in point of anoty and em-ciency is not rivalied in America.

### LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER DINFMENT.

FORTIS, No. 9.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Teiters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cared by this remedy; and since the introduction of the No. 2 preparation (being stronger) scareely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sorres and Ulcers it is applied in the form of plasters, and is almost infallible.

is almost infallible. In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in the Southern Sites, they are to be had; and an there are scamps about who are counterfeiling his remedies, by palming off their own or somsthing else, by using the same or similar names (for no pa-tent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day, let all be cautioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus :--

-J. Vitte

and also his name blown into the glass of

LITTLE & BRO., ? Wholesale Druggists, Macon, Ga

Ar Sold by Dr. J. S. THOMAS and C. FOWLER. Tuskegee Hermmos & Williams, Le GRAND, BLOCKT & HAIS, Mont gomery : PERMENTON & CASTRE, J. A. WHITESIDES & Co., Columbus, Gao, and Merchants and Drugglats generally. May 10, 1860. 2-17

MEDICINES, &C. JUST received, at the sign of the Golden Jar, a supply of fresh and genuine Medicines, &c., among which are Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Shallenberger's Pills, Wilson's Headscha Pills, Delley'e Pain Extractor, McMuon's Elixit of Opium, Extracts of Buchu-Riseley' and Helmbold's

Extracts of Buchu-Risel Wood's Hair Restorative, and Helmbold's Alabaster Tablets, Sup. Eng. Visiting Cards, Pocket Combs and Inkstands

Pocket Combs and Inkstands, Toilet Sonps, Benaine and Degraisseur, Dr. J. Bovee Dod's Wine Bitters, Gin Bitters, Brandy Cathartic, Cathartic Syrup. Call and examine the stock for sale by DR. S. M. BARTLETT. N. E.-Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared. August 16, 1860.

School Books! School Books!!

mer Parents and Guardians willconfer a fa vor by making application for adission the School previous to the comment ment of the

Eufaula Female Instate.

dies under the above name. Near twenty years of experience the School room, and the good measure of succes that has attended his efforts, enable him toffer to the public whatever of advantage succesperience

may give. The Spring Term commences on b first Mon-day in January and ends on the fir Thursday

in July. The Course of Study is so extensi that grad

The Course of Study is so catches and form unters of colleges may here pursuadifional studies with advantage. The expense are not materially different from those custoary in ob-er schools of high order. Further information may be obtaed by ad-dressing GEORGE Y. BRWNE. Purpaired Earlie, Also

DISSOLUTION.

LAW CARDS.

N. GACHET can hereafter be foundt his old fice, east of Brewers' Hotel.

J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Ruti e's brick uilding.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. S. M. BARTLITT

PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FREE

Principal, Enuis, Ala

J. T.

dressing Jan. 9, 1862.

THE Law partmenship GACHET and J. T. nutual consent. Each

March 28, 1861.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

# HOWARD COLLEGE. Foulty for the Year 1861-2. REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., President, and Professor of Moral Seine A. B. GOODHUE, A. M.,

Professe of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy. ). G. SHERMAN, A. M., Professe of Ancient Language and Literature REV. T. W., TOBEY, L. M.,

mor of Intellectual Philosphy

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. TEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles'ca

les'cal History. REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M... Brow Professor of Systematic Theology.

THE NEXT SESSION.

THE NEXT SESSION. The nut session will open on Tuesday the first dayof October, 184. In order to meet the exigencies of the times young me and hads will be admitted next ses-sion to preue an irregular Course of Study, or a Gourse proparatory, we regular Course, pro-vided the spplicant his sufficient maturity and attainments to do so who profit to himself. Daily instruction in lilitary Tactles, by Drill and Lectures will also a furnished. The present elevated bundard in the regular Otassical and Scientific Courses will be main-tained.

tained.

TOMPENES.

Taition, per term, of 41 conths, in 

 Room and Servant
 9 00

 Coal.
 56 00 to 8 00

 Board, per month,
 12 00 to 14 00

 Washing
 1 60

 I. W. ARROTT,
 Presidet Board Trustees.

 J. B. LOVELACE, Secretar.
 3m

HOWARD CELLEGE.

DEAR SIR :-- Your attentio is respectfully invited to the following resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Howar College at their

Board of Trustees of Howar College at their annual meeting, viz : "Resolved, That the Trensuer of Howard Col-lege be authorized to feceive to Compon Bonds of the Confederate Status II payment of the Principal of all Subscriptions of Debs due to the Endowment Fund of the Gilege, and that he be instructed, by circular Liter and adver-tisement, to notify the Debtorio the College of this resolution of the Bourd."

this resolution of the Board. In accordance with my instruction, above resolution, I uddress you his Great the hope that you may find it convenies early date to liquidate your inductions Howard College. Any communication, ed to me at this place will receive attent Respectfully yours, D 2 LIDE Treas ent at an

D. L. LIDE Treas. H. Col. Marion, Ala., Sept. 26, 1861.

SCHOOL NOTICE. O'Monday 6th January 182, JAMES F. PARK will re-open School for Boys, in Thesegee. Or a limited number of pupils can be received, as there will be no Assi-ant. The Scholastic Year will be the vided into three Sessions of Thisen weeks. Tuition will be at the following rates per Session : 

Who can doubt the answer to that mother's prayers ? O, Christian mother, cease not to pray for your children.

"It sha'nt be said that praying breath Was ever spent in vain.' M. K.

### The Way to Rise.

"I don't want to stay there. don't do anything but go errands, and be at every beck and call. I am not learning anything."

· Ephraim, a fatherless boy, had gone into a shop; and after being there a few months this was the complaint he had made nearly every day to his mother. One day his Uncle John heard him.

"You think you are fit for someboy.

"Yes, sir," said Ephraim ; "I don't time."

that branch of his business, you will rise, and not till then."

"Pretty small business," muttered the boy with a discontented pucker on his forehead. "I don't care how I do it."

### How the Devil Trayels.

Among the miners of Corn-wall, there are vestages of an old belief, 'that the devil travels only in circles." This persuasion, ludicrous as it may appear at first sight, is very near the truth in some respects.

As regards the propagation of error among bodies of men, the devil travels in circles.. Every now and then, the enemies of evangelical religion electrify the world with some new sceptical system, which is destined to emancipate the age from the yoke of "all superstitions, Christian or Pagan." But this "novelty" is only the revival of a heresy long ago exploded. "The father of lies" is simply running over again his old round of false doctrine ; treading a track beaten, in past generations, by thousands of forgotton dupes. His powers of invention were exhausted while the world was yet young and we may be assured of this one thing -that he can strike out no fresh methods of delusion.

The devil travels in circles, too, as regards his sway over individuals. For a time their evil gratifications thing higher, then ??' he said to the may look like accidental divergencies from an onward path. But the subtlety of the wicked one, while they want to be doing errands all the heed it not, brings the path round, again and again, to the same lawless "But doing errands well is the only indulgences. These indulgences are real step to promotion ; by doing woven little by little into a habit, and under the depotism of habit what seemed the divergencies become the path. The life revolves through a "constant repetition (stale and tasteless ") of ungodly deeds, wearing the image of that habit, and making each "I am sorry to hear you say so." day the servile follower of the days said Uncle John, "for he only that is" before it.

abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost." Then it begets the love which is "the fulfilling of the law," and this leaves us to act on David's principle, "I shall not be ashamed when I have respect to all thy precepts."

FEED BONES TO THE HENS .- If you take fresh bones from the kitchen, and with a sledge, on a rock or any natural or artificial anvil, pound them up into small pieces, hens will eat them ravenously, and not only will they digest the bones and make a better manure of them than can be made in any other way, but they will be themselves greatly benefitted by

over the veal; grate a little nutmeg over it if you choose.

CHICKEN FRIED IN BATTER .- Make a batter of two eggs, a teacup of milk and a little salt, and thickened with flour; have the chickens cut up, washed and seasoned ; dip the pieces separately in the batter, and fry them in hot lard ; when brown on both sides take them up and make a gravy as for fried chickens. Lard fries w % S much nicer than butter, which is apt to burn.

Let us hasten, then, to give all the men such reading. The fullness of Divine love is full of claims upon our affection, and confidence, and obedience. It brings all duty with it, in irresistible forms. It makes all sin appear as ungrateful as criminal. It places us so, that the bare idea of refusing any part of the Divine will becomes monstrous, as well as base. Accordingly, St. Paul says, "Hope maketh not asham-ed," when "the love of God is shed abroad in the heart by the Holy

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND TO PROVIDE A

A BILL TO BE ENTITIED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND TO PROVIDE A WAR TAX FOO THEIR REDEMPTION. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bear-er, at the expiration of six months after the rat-ification of a Treaty of Peace between the Con-federate States and the United States; the said nodes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be re-issuable at pleasure, until the same are payable, but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former Acts, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax herein-after provided, and of all other public dues, ex-cept the export daty on Cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles. SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manu-factured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores the Secretary of the Treasu-ry, with assent of the President, is authorized

said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactures in the season with much greater regularity than otherwise, and will fatten on the marrow within, and the fat and muscle which adhere to the bones. *The Homestrad.* VEAL CUTLETS.—Cut good frying veal in slices near an inch thick; wash, drain and season it; beat up an egg and have ready some pounded crackers and bread crumbs; dip the meat first in the beaten egg, and there in the bread, and fry them in hot lard; mix a gravy of flour and water with salt, pepper, and parsley; when the veal is taken up pour it in and let it boil a few minutes, and pour it over the veal; grate a little nutmeg area to be asserted the time of sale unstitues and beater egg.

supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each hun-dred dollars in value of the following property, etc., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

etion of Land joh

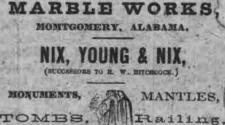
JAS, M. PETER & CO., June 13, 1861. 6m Cotton Valley Ala.

J. M. LUTTRELL, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER.

TUSKEGHE, ALA. Constantly on hand a large Stock.

Davies, Loomis', Ray's & Emerson's Mathematical Works. Wilson's New School Readers—best published. Also, M'ouffey's Readers. Anthou's, Bullion's, M'Olintock'r, and Andrews'. Greek and Latin Text-Books. Bullion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Grammars. School Historics, Philosophies, &c. &c. Large stock Slates, Inks, Pens, Pencils, &c. &c. "Ary Book will be sold at Fublishers' prices, and sent by mail, postage paid, on zecept of the money. Call and get our prices. "All accounts must be paid 1st January and July." January 10, 1861. REV. GEORGE Y. BROWNE, of Georgia Female College, having removed to Eufaula. Ala., will oper a private Seminary for Young La dies under the above name.

ALABAMA



Furniture Work, GRAVE STONES and Tablets. GRATES, &C. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction. Feb'y 22, 1861. St. Martine .

# CHANGE IN TERMS.

FROM and after this date our TERMS for Hard-ware, as well as for Groceries, will be

CASH ON DELIVERY.

We can not now buy any thing on time and consequently can not sustain our business if we sell on time. We hope, therefore, our friends will note this change in our terms and not conbarrass us, in uture, by asking for credit. Feb'y 6, 1862. McMULLEN & CO.

FLOUR MILLS.

CORN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before grinding, an the best of Meal made. Give mea trial, and I will be very much obliged for the

MACON HOUSE,

SELMA, ALA.,

(Heretofore known as Stone's Hotel.)

THE PROPRIETOR of this justly popular and inviting the attention of the traveling public to the same. He has newly fitted and furnished to and feels well assured that those who favor bin with the patronage, will find all the comforts and convenient assually met with at first-class flotels. J. E. J. MACON, Proprietor.

NEW BOOKS.

EL FURFIDIS, by the author of The Lamplighter My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major

Art Recreations. Reminiscences of Rufus Chost, by Edw. G. Parker, Tyiney Hall, by Thos, Ecod. Mary Bunyan, by the author of Grace Truman. And many other new books, just received and for B. B. DAVIS, Monizomerry, July 5 1860. No 20 Martet-s

waing. The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hauthorn Ratledge, a novel of deep interest. Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur. The Habits of Good Society, a hand-book f The Private Correspondences of Alexander T The Mill on the Floss, by the author of Ada A Life for a Life, by the author of John H Art Recreations.

Nov. 17, 1859.



# THE THL is situated near the Pablic Square; for-meriy owned by J. E. Dawson & Co.; has changed hands; is now owned by J. LARMENTSON & Co., and is now fully propared to convert Corn into MEAL or GRITS, at the shortest notice. The Mill will be run by J. LARMENTSON himself, and will warrant astisfaction.

vith the best LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH LE. FRENCH BRANDY, and VIRGINIA OND RYE WHISKEY, For Medicinal Purpose. He has varietics of FLAVOUND BURGER, Purpunst, fare Poxades, Toluer Soars, Buttens, and the anal se sortiment of FANCY ARTICLES kep in a Drug hare; all of which he will sell at reasonable pices. Call and examine stock. Po. 1800.

# Change of Schedule.

Office Tuskegee Rail Road, OUTBER 24, 1861. THE Passenger Trains of this Road william Tuskegee, as follows ;

AF Ivill have MEAL and GRITS on hand all the time. J. LAMBERTSON & CO. Tuske gee, Feb. 7, 1861.

S.	DAY		leaves	Takegee	9/15. 10.45.
2	- 4	61	leaves	These	11,20.
X	NIGH			Tuskege	0 7.30.

Sundays, not excepted.

All Freight to insue shipment by next I delivered at least one hur provious to its de at by next Ta .m AP Preight coming to this Depot will be del ny hour of the day after payment of hill. Cet. 31, 1861. GEO. W. STEVENE SO

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE:

BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERNIFUGE Children dyng right and left ! Mothers noras yet bereft Know that forme more infants hill Than each/ther mortal ill ;

than each ther more ave

Tour performings from the general second sec

