SOUTHWESTERN BAPIIST

S. HENDERSON, EDITORS.

Whether it be rightin the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge vo."-Adi iv. 16.

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For Terms, &c., see third page.

For the South Western Baptist

Remarks On the day of Prayer for the Country, appointed by the President, in the Baptist Church, Tuskegee.

BY REV. E. B. TEAGUE.

Your pastor, at the prayer-meeting vesterday afternoon, presented the security and happiness of him, who occupies the place where David stood when he said, 'One thing have I de sired of the Lcrd, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the besuty of the Lord, and to inquire in lis temple."

I desire to resent a kindred tho't: the insecurity of those who occupy a different, an other position; and how God migles mercy with wrath, even when H seems most severe.

There is a expression in the Episthe law, tha we are "shut up unto the faith" c the Gospel afterwards law there imo escape but the Gospel: from the pison where the sinner, al ready condmned, is shut up to the day of exection, there is no exitfrom the lad of darkness and bondage no exous, but the faith of the Gospel. Ve may appropriate the words to another use, though this seems to b the use demanded by the context. 'here is another sense in which we re shut up to the faith of the Gospe Whoever is now, in these suicide, bih of them, so chagrined bers-happy may he rest. were they ta commercial failure .when it ws gone.

ing provience upon the Gospel.

Our ide of life appears to be a fine against our dastardly foe. mansion luxurious appointments about iplenty, security, ease. The same spit infects the Church. God for gratude. At least, let us be subattitu of safety.

We wors, Mammon, too. Not on, also complaining; some suffering from

ly the New Englander, the New Yorker, the Chicauguan but the New Orlean, the Southern man, are lovers of money. God is destroying this idol. We asked you for your money to send the Gospel to the heathen, -and the lack of money was one of the difficulties in the way,—it was not given in adequate measure. Now God has destroyed means enough already in this war, perhaps, to have met the wants of missions fifty years. How else could we have been torn away from our idol? How else has it ever the mercy mingling itself with wrath, in this dispensation?

God intends by such providences to turn the eyes of all men to himself, or if they will not be admonished, to destroy. His people will escape.-They heeded the warnings the Savior gave them when the city of His ancient people was to be destroyed; and it is believed the last one, escaped to the mountains. So it will ever be. In His own way, He will save. Not yet have I seen the proofs that God is sanctifying trial. Our houses of worship are not specially frequenttle to the Calatians, in reference to ed. Not yet, are we authorized to hope, our perils are over.

Let us be admonished; let us pray to be reveald. From the toils of the God for the spirit of the Psalm expounded on yesterday by your pastor. Let us seek to gain that position of security and happiness. The love or God's house—the thirst of the heart for His truth-the enthronement of God in the affections, will bring peace and security.

Army Correspondence.

For the South Western Baptist. MESSRS. EDITORS : But a short time since I arrived at home from the army, trying tims, without the consolations near Corinth, Miss., as an escort to of religio is without any adequate the remains of Wm. H. Mason, who consolatio, and tends towards des-I was a member of the company to pair, Has liable at any moment to which I belong; and who also died in such despir who leans of created the hospital at Burnsville, Miss., of things. Jewish firm, in the city of Typhoid Fever. He has fallen in a Mobile, alew years ago, committed glorious cause. Sweet be his slum.

And, while I have been permitted

The househad stood high in mercan- to remain at home a few days, owing tile credit that credit was the idol to the impaired condition of my own of the fire and they were in despair health. I have seen the effect of the Conscription Bill upon the people in God is ind, when other means fail, the country. This, we look upon as thus to sht us up to a timely neces- one of the most important measures sity, and throw us by a constrain- our congress has ever passed, relating to "the public defense," as it throws There is declaration of God, of into ranks the bone and sinew, we very ancat date, "Thou shalt have may say, of our country, a great porno other ids beside me," or as the tion of which had not, up to this time, Hebraistsay, before me. The idea gone into the armies of the Confederis, that nereated object shall be en- ate States. And then, when the orthroned ithe affections above God. ganization of our army is complete These wels not only contain a com- under its provision, we will have mand or junction, but imply a pur an efficient army in this particular, pose. Gl will see to it, that to Him, and then be able to make ourselves every kee shall bow and every efficient in drill and otherwise; a tongue mess. Now are not our thing that has not been done in the affection supremely upon other ob- Confederate Army at large heretojects? aior instance, the love of ease. fore. In this act, our congress has Indolencis the bane of our armies, certainly shown great wisdom, and it has le us many a victory. The the country will, doubtless, feel its educate intellect among us is often effects as soon as the great army shall unavaille from the same cause. be duly organized and put in motion

Yet, the Bill is having a very dele-

terious effect upon certain persons who are yet here in the country, unis distbing this repose. Calling connected with any division of the out thenergies He has given. Urg- army. For example: One takes the ing us "finish our course." As he dropsy of the heart, goes to a physimakesen, by trial, may he not decian and gets a certificate of disabilivelop 3 nation? And shall we not ty. The disease has a very strange at leng in both cases find reason effect upon him. In one attack, he can't ride, gets down and leads his missiy while this idol is destroyed, horse along the public road; at anothand were mercifully driven into the er time be can't walk at all, but sits down. See him in the plantation and Havwe not felt a peculiar self- he is charging around, and if necessacomplency in regarding ourselves ry, he can get off his horse and run as their of the civilization of the over the ploughed ground with the world I make no objection to that alacrity of a boy of only twelve sumspirithich is too high to descend to mers. Again, he gets into a scuffle any tig mean. But are we not was neighbor, trying to put one proud,n the sense Scripture con-demns the peculiar attributes of a d of the heart plunges him (his Southe gentleman? Do we not neighbor) into the water—such is his despise,hers? Are we not, in part, weakness (?) Another one who has contency to establish his superiori- been passing among the ladies as a ty, and plize it? If so, we are not young man, suddenly becomes over in the ption to receive a blessing. age, and remains at home. Another God dws, reveals himself, in the at the sight of the Conscription Bill, high andly place, in heaven; and which is dazzling to the eye, loses his also to h who is humble, and of a sight, and could not tell a vankee contrite sit and trembleth at his from any one else; therefore, he is unfit for military service. Others are

afflicted higs, others from ruptures, &c., &c.

Now, what pught to be done with such dastardly wards? Echo anfight for his country his birth-right-

What will the weather-beater soldier, who has been in the field all the while say, when this war is ended, The voice of a soldier is: Let them drawn from as those that "walk disorderly among" us, while the authorthese wretched fellows and force them, though in disgrace, to do their duty, in common with all men.

I am your obd't serv't, A SOLDIER. Fatama, Ala., April 28, 1862. An Appeal for the Bible.

At a General Convention of Delegates, representing State and local Bible Societies and State Bible Conventions, held in Augustia, Ga., March 19th-21st, 1862, an organiza- plied. Whatever moneys may be tion of the friends of the Bible cause was refected, under the name of the "BIBLE SOCIETY OF THE CONFDERATE STATES OF AMERICA." The Constitution thus sets forth the purposes of funds are received. Contributions this organization: "The object of this Society shall be to encourage the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, by the printing, publishing or procuring of the same. The only copies in the English language to be circulated by the society shall be in accordance with the text now published by the the needed versions in foreign tongues, the Society shall circulate those versions issued by the British and Elberton a Missionary to Burma. Foreign Bible Society. Further, the Society shall not be debarred from undertaking or aiding in new translations of the Scriptures in foreign languages." Thus, it will be seen, that the only present object of this organization is to procure, by the most available means, the Book of Life for general distribtion, its circulation being left to individuals, to local and State Societies, or to such other organizations as may purchase from this source of supply.

To carry out this design, the Socieoperations at Augusta, Ga. The continue with us. Board is composed of clerical and lay members of the several Christian Corresponding Secretary; Geo. M.

Thew, Esq., Treasurer. ality of the Board of Managers of I am sure they would have been gratithe Tennessee State Bible Society, fied. The poor fellows were mostly

And now we appeal to the liberalminded throughout the Confederacy to supply the means for prosecuting this Christiain work. They who swers what! What shall be done with have done so much for our brave dethe man that is too base a coward to fenders, will not surely deny them this best boon-the sure word of the hearthstone of his gray-headed prophecy—these leaves from the Tree father and decripit mother? Yea, of Life. The object of this Circular the silence of an astounded nature is to solicit donations to the Society. echoes back the silent sound-WHAT? The Society instituted the following terms of membership to which we invite general attention: "Members of the Society shall be as follow who shall annually contribute a sum not be held up to the gaze and condemna- less than five dollars. "Life Memtion of all good citizens and patriots, bers being persons who shall give the and if necessary, let them be with sum of thirty dollars in one payment. "Life Directors, being persons who shall have given the sum of one hunities see that the law is enforced, and dred and fifty dollars. "Honorary that the enrolling officers hunt up Directors, being ministers of the gospel, whose congregation shall make an annual contribution in aid of the funds of the Society. "Patrons, being persons who shall have given the sum of one thousand dollars."

Contributions of any of the sums above named will entitle the donors to such relation to the Society as is indicated in the Constitution; but any sums, greater or less, from individuals or from Societies, will be gratefully received and faithfully apnow paid by local or State Societies will be placed to their credit, to be returned in pooks, when they are published, in the order in which their may be sent'to George M. Thew, Esq., Treasurer, Augusta, Ga.

W. H. CLARK, Chairman. W. J. HARD, Secretary.

Georgia Baptist Convention.—In cidents of Travel.—Extract of Letter from Virginia,—Daily Experience Future Prospects.

BROTHER HORNADY : The first ses-Society shall be in accordance with sion of the Georgia Baptist Conventhe text now published by the Brit tion I attended was at Milledgeville ish and Foreign Bible Society. The in 1829. The only one I have missed only copies to be circulated in other since then was at Elberton in 1837. tongues shall be such versions as Was prevented from attending that shall receive the unanimous approval by a protracted meeting at Athens, of the committee on Versions; said in which I became engaged on my committee to consist of one from each way thither. It was during that of the denominations sustaining the meeting that Professor Wm. Wil-Society. Provided, That until said liams, then a youth of sixteen, was committee on Versions shall adopt converted. 'Rev. E. A. Stevens, a native Georgian, the successor of the lamented Judson, was ordained at

Our late meeting at LaGrange was one of the most delightful I have ever witnessed. It reminded me of the days of Mercer, Armstrong, Sanders, Thornton, Jack Lumpkin and others, "who through faith and patience have inherited the promises." Seldom has that Scripture been mere strikingly illustrated, "Behold, how good and how pleasant, it is for brethren to to dwell together in unity!" But "the ancient men" have mostly "ceased from their labors." Of those connected with this body twenty-five ty elected a Board of Managers, and and thirty years ago, only four or for the present, located its centre of five are left, and these cannot long

At LaGrange I was furnished with

a pretty good supply of Testaments, denominations of the Confederacy, religious books and tracts for distriwho have heartily united in this work bution among the soldiers. On my of supplying the Word of God for return from that place—acting upon the destitute. They have organized the injunction "Whatsoever thy hand by the appointment of the following findeth to do, do it with thy might," officers : Rev. W. H. Clark, Chair- finding many soldiers on the train, I man : Rev. W. J. Hard, Recording began at once to scatter the good Secretary, Rev. E. H. Myers, D. D., seed. If the brethren and friends who contributed those books could have witnessed the avidity and seen grati-They have also, through the liber- tude with which they were received, and the successful efforts an agent from Mississippi and Texas, on their sent to Nashville for the purpose, way to Virginia. They said it was secured recently cast stereotype the first time, since leaving their plates of the New Testament and the homes, that any one had offered them Psalms-of pocket edition size-from religious reading. Several made which may be printed a volume es special requests for Testaments. One pecially suitable for distribution in poor fellow, to whom the precious the camp, whence the demand for such volume was given, said "I am a thoua book is incessant and urgent. Our sand times obliged to you." I could but soldiers ask and need all of these grieve that my limited supply was so volumes, that we can possibly supply soon exhausted. Many pious hearts for some time to come. The Board will rejoice to learn that the Frankis endeavoring to make arrangements lin Printing-House, at Atlanta, has for the immediate printing of 100, engaged to furnish fifty thousand cop-000 volumes from these plates-and ies of the New Testament, at an earthey rejoice to say they have reasonally day, to the Bible Society of the ble prospect of success in the effort. Confederate States. I pray fervent-

ly that nothing may occur to prevent | ments already in the Confederate ser. the fulfilment of this contract, and vice, the men over thirty-five and unthat hundreds and thousands of Tes- der eighteen to be discharged within taments and Bibles may soon flow ninety days from the 16th of April, from that house. God bless and pros- and their place supplied from the en-

recently received from my son, A. B. ly to twelve month's men. Those Campbell, chaplain of the 9th Geor- whose enlistment is for a longer or gia regiment in Virginia, may inter- shorter period remain in the service est some of his old college mates, if on their existing organizations. These no others. For their sakes please in- general remarks are supposed to ansert it :

hardships of a soldier's life. I will not attempt a description. Hunger, are over thirty-five years of age. thirst, exposure to inclement weather, disease, ten days exposure to incessant attacks from the enemy, not a spark of fire, without a tent or a change of clothing, death by priva-tion or bullets; all these things have been the ingredients which have entered into our experience. I have partaken, as far as duty required, of the sufferings of our men. For ten days our noble fellows have not tasted a drop of cool water, except what has been obtained at the peril of their lives. The enemy have found out the location of our springs, and wheneva man goes for water they fire on him. The opposing armies are within a short distance of each other, neither daring to advance much be-yond their breastworks. They have assaulted our brigade six times, and assaulted our brigade six times, and have been as often repulsed. Our regiment has lost two killed, and a number wounded. A few days ago, one of the Georgia regulars had his foot mangled by the fragment of a shell; he deliberately sat down and cut it off with his pocket knife, saying he "hed no further use for it." ing he "had no further use for it."-Although reduced almost to skeletons, our men are as determined as ever.

There are in camps around this place twelve or fifteen hundred troops, and as many more are expected soon, besides those passing through daily on the railroad. When not engaged abroad, I preach in the encampments every Sabbath when the weather is favorable, and distribute religious books and tracts on every train. My here, were I to go no where else .-But I am not willing to be thus circumscribed, and aim, to the extent of the frequent recurrence of the peti-

Having put my hand to the plough, in this work, I have no desire to look back, but purpose to hold on to the close of the war. I thank God and the brethren for the contributions towards my support received at our late Convention; and shall have to depend upon like cotributions of the future, as there is not much probabrethren hitherto.

J. H. CAMPBELL. Griffin, May 9, 1862.

The Conscription Act.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Richmond, April 30, 1862 His Excellency, Governor Henry T. Clark. Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR-Yours of the 24th instant was received yesterday. In reply, I have was asked if he intended to reply? the honor to say that the effect of the Conscription Act is to suspend calls skunk once, and learned a lesson that on the States for quotas. The number of men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five is assumed to be precisely in the ratio of population.

The first effect of the act is to re tain in the service all soldiers who were there on the 16th of April. The next, to fill up the regiments and companies with men liable to military duty under the act, by replacing these men in the service who will be exempt from age, with those not now on service, not so exempt, and thus to fill and keep full the existing corps to the maximum allowed by law. If any States have not enough regiments in the service, or heretofore authorized by the Department to be raised, to absorb the material between the ages \$5,000,000 per day. The public debt, of eighteen and thirty-five, the excess will be collected in camps of instruction, disciplined and brought into service, pursuant to section 9 to the act.

on the same footing with other regi- he desires it should be.

per the Christian men who control it! rolled conscripts. The right of re-The following extract of a letter, organization, by election, belongs onswer several of your specific enquiat Orange C. H. Since then, we have known nothing but the severest regulations can be prepared, in order to relieve the men now in service who

> 2. The State troops will be received as stated above.

3. Men over thirty-five years of age now in service will be discharged within ninety days. They or others not now in service will be at liberty to serve by voluntary enlistment, but not in lieu of conscripts, except as substitutes.

4. Volunteering is not stopped by the Conscript Bill. By section thirteen, persons liable as conscripts may volunteer in any company now in service. You are referred specially to regulations eight to eleven inclusive. The act approved December 11th, 1861, providing for the payment of bounty to volunteers for the war continues in force.

5. Militia officers between eighteen and thirty-five are embraced by the Conscription Act.

The quota of each State, under existing laws, will be all liable to military duty under act of April 16th.

I enclose a copy of the Act and Regulations established for carrying it into effect. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

A PRAYER FOR ALL TIMES .- In reading the family prayer of Henry Thornton, Esq., who like Wm. Wilberforce, was a member of the British time might thus be well employed Parliament, and in some particulars, not inferior to that distinguished philanthropist,-we were struck with my ability, to "preach the kingdom tion-"May we so pass through things of God" to our soldiers throughout temporal, that we may not fail of things eternal." Truly, a proper, signific and important request to put up to the Almighty! We are passing thro' things temporal; how important that we should so pass through them as not to fail of things eternal.

AN ANECDOTE.—The following is related of Dr. Lyman Beecher When a lad, he was returning from bility of an arrangement between school one evening, with some books myself and the Domestic Board be- under his arm. Discovering on the ing effected. It has not been in vain roadside, what in the twilight he that I have trusted God and my took to be a rabbit, he thought to himself, if it will only remain still till I reach such a point, I can kill it with a book. Reaching the desired point, away went the book at the object beside the road, but lo! it was a skunk, and young Beecher, went home in any other than a pleasant plight.

In after years, Dr. B. was rudely assailed through the press, when he No, said he, I discharged a quarto at a I hope never to forget .- La. Baptist.

To DRESS RICE .- A lady recommends the following: Soak the rice in cold salt and water for several hours; have ready a stew-pan with boiling water, throw in the rice and let is boil briskly for ten minutes, . drain it in a colander, cover it up hot by the fire for a few minutes, and then serve. The grains will be found double the usual size, and quite distinct from each other.

The Federal Secretary of War says that the increased transportation required by their advance into the enemy's (Confedrate) territory has increased their war expenditures to by January, 1863, will be one thou sand five hundred millions of dollars, (\$1,500,000,000,)

The believer is often repenting of I will accept State troops in their his repentance, because his sorrow is present organization, to be received not so deep, spiritual, and abiding as

The S. W. Baptist.

Thursday, May 29, 1862

Mercurial Temperaments.

It is natural to be depressed by misfortune and to be encouraged by suc-Ses. We should be less than human, were we to be unaffected, or to betray no emotion, at the occurrence of events that vitally concern our highest well being. But it is one thing to be insensible and indifferent, and quite another to be moderate and equable under alternations of fortune. It is also one thing to feel a deep solicitude under untoward circumstances, and to cherish a real joy and ardent gratitude, when affairs are prosperous; but it is quite another thing, to yield to the sudden fluctuations of temper, which at one moment elevate to unbounded enthusiasm, and There are some, whose natures are so mercurial, that the slightest reverse in our national fortunes sinks them into despondency, and a series of disasters plunges them into utter distress. At first, a firm and dauntless spirit might suspect their patriotism; but their loyalty is vindicated by the very next tidings of success, at which, they are elated in the same proportion as their spirits were drooping before. The barome ter not more unerringly indicates the fluctuations in the atmosphere, and the changes of weather, than these mercu. rial spirits the variations in political meteorology.

With these men, our uninterrupted paign was the subject of the most ex- liverances from danger, and the bestowtravagant glorification of our Confederacy, and the most jubilant vaticina of God himself in the inexorable chains tions of its glorious future. Our sol- of fate. diers could whip five to one; our generals were all Napoleons or Wellingtons, while there was no talent among upon an erroneous conception of whate the Federal officers; every step taken by such a providence is. It is supposed to our authorities was a marvel of sagaci- be something of the nature of a miraty and prudence, while every measure cle. That we may understand the disof our enemies was a military or politi- tinction between the two (a miracle and cal-blunder; in a few months we would a special providence,) let us define what capture Washington, redeem Maryland, we mean by each. By a miracle, we and transfer the scene of hostilities to understand the intervention of a superior the banks of the Susquehanna, the law, or power, in suspending for a time an Delaware and the Hudson. These men inferior, or lower law. For instance, the deified cotton, and proclaimed, unhesita- introduction of sin into the world, tingly, that all the world would rush to placed it "under the law of sin and the rescue of the imperiled god; and death." When Christ was on earth, that by the aid of powerful European He suspended, in many of his miracles. nations, we should be able to dictate the operations of this law, by the interms to the enemy.

Startled as was the whole country, by created. In other words, in the mirating the evils of subjugation.

of New Orleans more than counterbalof the Virginia, the ascent of the gun- rated in "Trench on Miracles." boats up the James are more than off sets for the victories of Jackson and the successful manceuvres and advan- luws of nature. In the case of miracles, tages of Johnston on the Peninsula .- these physical laws are suspended for So with these mercurial people, the the purpose of manifesting a higher present status is-the country is ruined, authority. In the case of special provour government is a failure, our gener- idences, these laws themselves become als are unworthy of the name, we are the agencies for the execution of the

virtually conquered.

That such a temper is a most unbap- trate this by referring to a single case our councils, in the cabinet, and in the God in his conduct toward Uriah, the field, it is clear that the question would Lord told him that the sword should well for the cause of liberty in the miracle was wrought in the execution struggles of '76, that the counsels of of the dreadful sentence. Years after such men-and they were not wanting -were unheeded. We are now pass- begins to execute it by the most natuing through the same fornace of fire, which tried the faith of our colonial fathers. Let us calmly weigh the circumstances around us, the difficulties of our position, the sacrifices to be endured, the perils to be encountered, and been prevented had Amnon married Tathe glorious end of successful toil, Let us resolve in the fear of God and in de- crime, his love was changed to hatred, pendence on his goodness, that cost and he drove her from his presence, and and less upon the perils around us, lest circumstances, and in retaliation for a like Peter dizzy and dismayed by the crime, that enlisted the popular sympasight of the raging and yielding billows, thy for Absalom. After three years,

we are not forsaken: though cast down, whole years. After his reconciliation we are not destroyed. A

Divine Providence.

The precise relation of divine providence to the overthrow and establishment of nations may never be accurately understood in this world. That there is a general providence exercised over all the earth-a scheme of laws in obedience to which peace, prosperity and happiness result, and in disobedience to which, war, famine and misery followis doubted by none. But are there any evidences of special and peculiar divine interpositions, which authorize Christians to pray for the forth-puttings of such divine agency at critical times, so as to effect the deliverance of a peo ple from imminent peril? We think there is ; and it may not be an unprofitable exercise to attempt to look into this interesting question at this time. May the Holy Spirit guide our thoughts, and impress upon our hearts the teachings of God upon this topic!

A rationalistic theory of providence at the next, depress to hopeless despair. has of late years been announced from the land of fanaticism, the North, by one who wears a professor's gown in a beological School, which amrms, that "the mighty procession of events in the natural world moves forward in stern and uncompromising order, regardless of human wishes-regardless of the vicissitudes of human condition." The sentiment is little short of downright infidelity-at least, it is what an Apos tle would call "science falsely so called' -great swelling words of mere human philosophy. Such a sentiment disputes every miracle recorded in the Scriptures -seals in perpetual silence the lips of prayer-smothers the most ennobling emotions which can be awakened in the series of victories during the first cam- human heart, gratitude to God for dement of blessings-and binds the hands

The principal objection against special or particular providence is based terposition, for a time at least, of the But the disaster at Fishing Creek great original law of life-the law unstartled them from their complacent der which man was first created-as in self-felicitation, and the mercury which healing diseases, raising the dead, &c. was rushing upwards with such veloci- Disease and death were the penalties of ty received a sudden check. The sur- sin, and by suspending for a while the render of Fort Henry produced a visi- operations of that subordinate law ble declension, indicating gloomy weath- which inflicted these penalties, He diser, and the capitulation of Donelson, played a momentary glimpse of that with the surrender of Nashville, re- glorious and blessed economy which duced them to the direst extremity .- | was the heritage of our race when first the intelligence of the piercing of our cles ascribed to our Lord, we see Christ, strategic line, and the capture of a as Creator, doing that directly, which, large and important Southern city, sure | under the constitution of nature in its ly, to one who had pondered the price fallen state, He accomplishes, indirectlyof independence, it was not a foregone that is, by secondary agencies. In conclusion that our cause was lost .- healing diseases, he accomplished in a There were those who said, even then, moment that which the curative properthat we were ruined, and were begin- erties of nature was designed to effect ning to contrive some way of mitiga- by slow and gradual processes. For it is certainly no extreme presumption to The battle of Shiloh sent the mercury suppose that the Creator can do that bounding upwards again, but the fall directly which He has commissioned agencies to do indirectly. Those who anced the effects of that victory. The desire to pursue these thoughts further, evacuation of Norfolk, the destruction will find them very satisfactorily elabo

By a special providence we mean the intervention of the same power through the divine will and pleasure. Let us illuspy one, both for themselves and others, recorded in Scripture. When David is obvious. If such a spirit governed in committed that grievous sin against be already settled against us. It was never depart from his house. Yet no this terrible threat was made, the Lord ral methods. Amnon trespasses against nature with respect to his balf sister. Tamar. Absalom, the full brother of Tamar, revenges the indignity by the murder of Amnon. This might have mar; but after the commission of the what it may, we will be free. Above was murdered. Absalom is banished; all let us keep our gaze fixed upon God, but the murder was committed under we begin to sink, and cry out "we Joab David's principal general, dexterously uses the wise woman of Tekoah With gratitude we may say, though to induce David to recall Absalom. The troubled on every side, we are not ut- popular sympathy for Absalom is interly distressed : though perplexed we creased by the stern refusal of David to are not in despair; though persecuted, admit him into his presence for two

with his father, be steals the hearts of

the people by resorting to the low tricks of a demagogue. He arranges the plan. and gives out the signal for a general rebellion, and on pretense of paying a vow, he obtains leave to go down to Hebron, the place selected for the grand denouement. Immediately the whole kingdom is convulsed by civil war-David is driven from his throne, a miserable exile, to lament in anguish over the sins of his youth-Absalom is slain in battle, and the old king atters the most pathetic wail of distress over his melancholy fate upon record. The whole sentence is executed by the employment of ordinary agencies. This is an instance of special providencea providence that avails itself of the ordinary course of events to execute a special sentence against a particular person. Other justances might be given, for the Bible abounds with them but this is sufficient for our purpose .-We are taught from this and similar instances that God is in history-that He is just as certainly working out his purposes now, through the intervention in ancient days -- and that the passions, motives and designs of men, whether good or bad, are all subsidiary to Him who "worketh all things after the coun sel of his will." At his omnific word, nations are blotted out, or rise into being, to subserve the grander purposes of his grace. Even "the wrath of man shall praise him." in the development of that scheme of mercy which spans the history of time, and gives it all the interest for which it will be celebrated in eternity. It is a purpose, fixed and unalterable as God himself, that "every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall confess, that Christ is Lord to the glory of the Father." Ungodly men may kick against this doctrine-they may speak great swelling words of vanity, and reason Him out of his own dominionsthey may quarrel with what they call fate-they may fret and chafe under disaster and disappointment :- still "bis counsel shall stand, and He will do all his pleasure." And yet this is not what ble decrees of fate. It is the counse of a wise, benignant, holy God, whose gracious designs are accomplished by human instrumentality-by prayer and labor. We must learn, therefore, to put ourselves under his control. We must take the advice of Solomon, and "trust in the Lord with all our beart, and not lean to our own understanding -in all our ways acknowledge him, and he will direct our path." No present calamities should stagger our faith:-"The Lord reigneth : let the people tremble !" Yea, "let the earth rejoice." If "clouds and darkness about him," let us never forget that "righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne." If we cannot see it now, we shall see it hereafter. Our best Friend sits behind the dark cloud that now mutters its thunders from our political heavens. He will direct its every movement, and in his own good time pierce its angry

"With sweet prevailing light." . . . Impending Battles.

Two of the greatest battles of this

century are soon to be fought, one at Corinth, Miss., the other in the vicinity of Richmond, Va. It were useless to speculate upon the probable results of these battles. If the good Lord should give us the victory at both these places, it would seem that it would virtually end the war. We cannot but feel an abiding confidence as to the result. True it is, that the enemy has been largely reinforced at Corinth, so that he is now supposed to have well nigh two bundred thousand troops. Of these, however, immense numbers are disabled from sickness. What our own forces are, none know except our principal generals. They are not, however, equal to those of the enemy. From certain signs on the Rail Roads and at our camps of instruction, we should judge that the deficit will be made un in a week Heavy skirmishing occurs every day at both places. As a general thing, we get the advantage in these skirmishes. Let prayer without ceas ing be made unto God by every disciple of Jesus! Consequences hang suspended upon the issues of these battles as to this continent, far more serious than any which followed the battle of Waterloo to Europe. It is gratifying to know that all the trepidation felt in the prospect of these terrible contests, is confined to a few chronic cases of avarice and "liver complaints" among the "home guards." Our officers and soldiers are all hopeful, courageous, and confident. We verily believe that the recent infamous preclamation of Butler. in regard to the women of New Orleans. will be worth to us twenty thousand troops in these battles. He has "fired the Southern beart" more effectually by that worse than barbarous bulletin. est stage of corruption to which human nature can fall. History has never yet recorded an act of deeper infamy. It would be a slander to the momentum of the recorded as act of the momentum of the recorded as all the recorded as a than could have been done by any Herod and Nero to associate the name Convention, held in Lagrange, April of Butler with them. He has purchas- 25th, a Missionary colection was taken ed to bimself one page in the annals of up amounting to about \$625, and a war, on which he must stand through colports; e collection amounting to out all time without a rival in crime. over \$400.

A Fiendish Edict.

The annals of savage warfare may be safely challenged to produce an edict, more atrocious in its aim, and more cruel in its effects, if carried into execution, than the late proclamation of the Federal General at New Orleans, respecting the loyal women of that city. Butler seems ambitious of winning for himself a distinction among lyrants, before which the infamy of Nero and Caligula shall pale its feeble fire. One would have thought, that he had reached the climax of audacity and malignity, in his recent abortive attempt to incite the indigent classes of that great city-now suffering, but formerly supplied by the authorities and charitable associations-against their benefactors.

But the cool mendacity and cunning malignity of that proceeding is utterly surpassed and forgotten, in the horrid diabolism of the second act in this barbarous tragedy, enacting at New Orleans. Sensible of the tremendous influence exerted by the noble women of he South, in promoting the car dependence, and knowing how impotent he was to counteract this sinfluence by the ordinary methods of tyranny, he resolves to arrest it, by a resort to means from which Robespierre would have shrunk aghast. Unwilling to encounter, in his own person and that of his minions, the rebuffs, the keen-edged sarcasms, the withering and blasting scorn, under which his colleagues at Nashville, more decent than himself, cowered and quailed, he determines to frustrate any such exhibitions in the Crescent city.

But how does he propose to triumph over the patriotism of the ladies, and demonstrate his superior efficiency in administration? Does he resort to fines and imprisonment? Does he emulate the horrid ingenuity of the Romish Inquisition, and apply the tortures of the rack and the wheel? Does he threaten with a death of refined cruelty, the tender beings, who quaple to endure the spectacles of humilation before them, dare to speak out their virtuous indignation, recoil with instinctive horror from contact with the things they loathe, and render quiet, but effective aid to the champions of liberty?

Nay any, and all of these things would be kindness itself, in comparison with an act of brutality which, if his governmet has yet one spark of honor and humanity, will consign him to the lowest depths of obloquy, even among a people who have earned for themselves the appellation of civilized barbarians.

If there is one thing from which a Southern woman shrinks as from the deadliest viper, it is thought of dishonor. Did the fiend incarnate know this tender point-this more than vital part -that he should have aimed at it a mortal blow? Worse than a thousand deaths, would be the fate of the lovely women of New Orleans, if the diabolical decree of Butler be carried into execution. Language cannot brand with its appropriate infamy a deed so atrocious as this.

And yet let not even this outrage upon all the instincts of honor and humanity, betray us into a temper at war with the Christian spirit. While the blood boils with indignation, and while every arm that wields a Southern blade will be nerved to a higher and more resolute purpose to resist the designs of our enemies, while doing our duty to our country, let us put away private vindictiveness and look patiently to Him who has said, "Vengeance is mine ; I will repay."

The very strocity and villainy of his acts, betray the desperate extremity to which the enemy is reduced. He has despaired of winning back our people to the Union. The abandonment of his Judas-like policy is proof of the incorruptible loyalty of the citizens of New Orleans. And these repeated acts of barbarity widening in extent, and swelling in enormity, and culminating in deeds of unmentionable horror, will not only unite our people in a firmer resolve never to submit, but will draw upon their authors the scornful execrations of the civilized world, and the intolerable vengeance of an incensed God.

The communication upon the first page of our paper, from Rev. J. H. CAMPBELL, should have been credited to the Banner and Baplist.

THANKSGIVING AT A DISCOUNT.-We learn from th Southern Churchman that Rev. Mr. Syles, the Episcopal minister of Washington city, who was requested by the vestry to resign his rectorship because he refused to read Bishop Whittingham's thanksgiving for Feder al successes, and who appealed from their decision to the congregation, has been sustained in that appeal.

3rmp Correspondence.

For the South Western Baptist.

CAMP IN THE WOODS, NEAR |
DRURY'S BATTERY, May 17, '62. DEAR BAPTIST : On day before vesterday, I witnessed a bombardment for the first time in my eventful and checkered life. Our Regiment was ordered from Petersburg on the morning of the 15th at one o'clock, and arrived at the Depot about 6 o'clock, and marched immediate ly to the scene of action.

On the way Col. Battle, who was in charge of the first Battallion, addressed a short, but eloquent speech, informing us that we were expected to enter into our first fight, to repel the invader-or prevent the vandals from going, "On to Richmond." After a bombardment of some four hours, the celebrated Monitor and the other gunboats beat retreat down the river.

Col. Lomax, Lieut, Col. Battle and Capt. Mayes, displayed the utmost coolness. For a stranger to have seen either of those gallant officers, be could not have told that they were expecting every moment to meet the yankee scoon drels, and have to contend for life or death. They acted upon this occasion as though they were in their parlors at

The yankees succeeded in killing four men on the Battery and wounding seven others-all Virginians.

Our Regiment were drawn up in line of battle in a few moments after our arrival on the field-and every man seemed fully alive to the importance of the event. Every one looked, to my unpracticed eye, to be ready for the onset-and I am satisfied they would, every man, enter the contest with a vim. This is no boast, Messrs. Editors -but in my humble judgment of human nature, to be a correct conclusion. We remained at our post for a sufficient time after the retiring of Old Abe's fleet of gunboate, and then we were marched to the woods where we are now bivouaced; but how long, we can-

I am happy to state to the friends of the Tuskegee Light Infantry, that they are well and in fine spirits. They would however prefer being at home among their friends, provided peace should be declared. It is amusing to see the recruits with their load upon, their back marching to the music of the drum and fife-when they calculated upon having a good time encamped at Mosely's Church, near Norfolk. But the banbox of our Regiment is played out now; and we have to rough it like the 4th Ala.

I witnessed the bursting of the shells from the Lincoln gunboats, and they were magnificer t spectacles - yet I felt that "distance leut enchantment to the view." I have in my possession a schrapaell shot, which I picked up near the Battery. You must excuse this Your friend, short epistle.

"B, H. K."

For the South Western Baptist, Encouraging.

BURNT CORN, CONECUH CO. ALA. May 12th, 1862.

DEAR BRO. HENDERSON : Amid all the DEAR BRO. HENDERSON: Amid all the of the country are the most rampant horrors of a bloody war, there is some and vicious Secessionists I ever met good news: amidst the much monrn- with. They will hardly speak to an ing, for the slain of our beloved triends officer when they meet him, but look on the battle field, there is some rejoicing at home, for the coming of some the nation, creed, or color to Christ. Yesterday at Salem Church, he is for the Union he is Yanke. Monroe County, Ala., where we have the ladies—save the man, -are more had nearly a two years revival, it was victors, fierce, and rampout than the my happy privilege to immerse, five men. willing converts, in the presence of a jor Moore, of the Tenth Chio, sec large and serious congregation of men, two women, whom he supposed to be women and children: The men, were ladies, enter a carriage, and finding it nearly all between the ages of 35 and difficult to close, stepped gallantly for 60 years; the y ung men having nearly all gone to the war. Two of these

a goodly member at the altar for prayer; enquiring the way to Christ. O thet thay may be able, soon to find Uhrist, precious to them in the pardon of their sius.

I do not know, that I ever knew a church, where there was more brotherly love and Christian kindness exhibited, than at Salem. It is appearantly all love. God grant to continue to bless that church and people.

Yours in Christian bonds, GEO. L. LEE.

much work remains to be done on the each one, in the name of the church. fortifications to render them secure "This promises good results says the from land attack and seige operations. it may be regarded as a one certain thing, that the enemy will not ascend the river in vessels. The position of strength scarcely to be conceived by those who have not stood upon it. No game of long taw is possible. The turn of the river that brings the boats Drury's Bloff possesses a natural turn of the river that brings the boats in sight is only six hundred yards distant. The bluff is a high ridge or comb. To shell even an uncasemated battery there, from any distance, or, in the work; nintly, he should engage body and blood, walth and non-grant the should be said to the should engage body and blood, walth and non-grant the should be said to the should be sa would be a difficult, if not impossible, operation. The river is not a bundred of every one."

yards wide, and the entire banks appear to have been created for the express use of sharp shooters. If we cannot stop the Yankees there we had just as well give up all ideas of selfdefense.

But when only three cannon were in position the place was too strong for the Galena, the Monitor, and five other crack vessels. None of them were able to test the strength of the obstructions in the channel, for the Galena alone, the heaviest iron clad vessels of the United States navy, dared to come within two hundred and fifty yards .-Here she soon got enough, was helped off by her comrades, and none of them will be likely to re-occupy her place.

Without a land army of sufficient force to surround and overcome the Confederate troops who defend the place, it is impregnable. Two deductions may be made from the late affair in the James. First, that gunboats are impotent in rivers with any bluff or bank sufficiently elevated to throw something like a vertical fire upon them. Secondly, that Richmond must be considered hereafter as an interior inland town, not attainable by the naval force of the enemy, to be fought for and defended, lost or won, by the operations of the army alone, - Richmond Examiner

Domestic Missions

wipts from 23d April to the 15th May, 1862 ALABAMA, April 23.—Interest on W.

A) Melton fund \$150; for Miss'n to soldiers from Mrs. J. V. Harrell, \$1; Miss L. E. Billingsly \$5; W. J.

Lyles \$5; Mrs. Gen'l King \$10; Miss Lyles \$5; Mrs. Gen'l King \$10; Miss Lyles \$5; Mrs. Gen'l King \$10; Miss L. A. Hornbuckle \$2; J. C. Sumner \$5; Wm. Hendrix \$5; Members of Siloam Baptist Church, by Rev. W. S. H. McIntosh, \$1.25; Cubihatchee and LaPlace Churches, by A. T. M. Handy, \$15;—for Domese Missions, per J. W. Williams, from Concord Church, Russell county, \$2; Batheseda Church, Chambers 50., 55 Total, \$3 S7.50; Mrs. Pullio \$2; Georgia B tist Convention \$238.07; for Rev. J. H. Campbell \$288.55; for Bibles and Tracts for soldiers, \$1.5; Total, \$662.12

Grand total, \$990 12 W. H. HORNBUCKLE, Treas'r.

Indian Missions, Receipts from 2d to the 15th of May, 1862.

VAGINIA, May 2.— Rec'd by Rev. M.

T. Sumner, from Mrs. Anna Key 85; 85 00 GEORGIA -- Received from Central Asscoriation, by Macon Baptist Church, per J. W. Fears, \$100; rec'd of G. H. Goss, for Rev. R. J. Hogue's house, \$5; of Wehadkee Baptist Church, Western Association, for McIntosh Mission, per J. B. Harralson, \$12.45; of Western Associa'n for McIntosh Mission, per Jr. Anthony, \$128.85; of G. W. Milner, \$7.50; Georgia Baptist Convention, \$1177.55; for Rov. R. J. Hogue's house, from Jno. Martin, \$5; from Mr. Pope \$5; from C. F. Benis, \$20 from Bethel Association, for Rev. Hogue and Perryman, per C. F.

Hogue and Perryman, per C. P. Bemis, \$28; Total. 1494 35 ALABAMA.-Rec'd of Mrs. Renbin Edwards, subscription at Cababa Association, 1861, \$1; Hon. J. L. M.

Curry, by Rev. R. Holman \$10, \$11 00 W. Horsbuckle, Treas'r.

The Yankees find out the Spirit of the Southern People. A letter from Gen. Mitchell's (Feder-

al) Division, at Huntsville, Ala., to the Cincinnati Times, says : The white inhabitants of this part

sideways, lest they might inhale his "Yankee" breath. No matter what

An instance : A few days ago, Ma ward for the purpose of closing the door, when one of the termagants put immersed, were formely Methodist. We lost violently. The Major bound crest fallen for a moment, and atter a paner.

At the close of the service, there was ladie. ladies." This brought the crimson to said nothing.

Another correspondent, writing from Columbia, Tenn., says :

This place is rotton, rancid with treason. I am told it is regarded as the staunchest secesh population in the State. Very likely. It is quieter than Nashville; not so insolent or so can-did. But its still waters are running mighty deep.

WRITTING TO THE SOLDIER .- Georgia Baptist church has decided to draw up a list of all its members where in the army, and appoint some man The time has past when Richmond could be taken by gunboats. Although remain at home, to correspond with Biblical Recorder, fand we boe it will be carried out."

> THE PREACHER. -"A goo preacher should have these propor is and vir suffer himself to be moked and jeered

Secular Intelligence.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, May 12.] Latest from Fort Pillow.

RAND NAVAL BATTLE AT PLUMB POINT-OU COTTON BOATS VICTORIOUS!

The steamer Golden Age arrived at our wharf yesterday afternoon from Fort Pillow, and from an officer in the engagement, we gather some interest-

Pillow, on hearing that it was the in- condition." tention of the enemy to come down to ded that be would go up and anticipate himself. their movements. Accordingly about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, the hard blow. The last that was seen of fleet was put in readiness, and about them they were steaming down the 7 o'clock the fight commenced. The river. steamer Bragg, Captain William Leonard, led in the attack. She steamed Lamb, followed next, and butted the effect St. Louis near the stern; the General next, and also butted the St. Louis in wounded. the stern, knocking away her rudder Very respectfully, your obed't serv't, and sternpost. The Van Dorn, Captain Fulkerson, came up last.

The Bragg bad ber chain shot away, and droped back; the Sumter was surrounded by thee gunboats, which, for the space of ffteen minutes, poured a the enemy's brats were almost alongside the Suuter in the engagement, yet she was not seriously disabled, The Van Dory had a special engagement, with the mortar boat, and it is believed seriously damaged her. Indeed, it is reported that the mortar enemy's balls penetrated as much as six feet into our boats, yet so far as their serviceable capacity is concerned; they were prinjured. The Van Dorn's upper works were almost riddled. A spy glass was shot out of the hands of her Captain.

There was no damage done to the bulls or machinery of our boats. Gen eral Thopson was on board the Bragg, which made the first attack. All did their duty, nobly, though special mention is made of Captain Fulkerson, of the Van Dorn. /

The St. Louis was seriously damaged, and was run on a bar opposite Plant Point. Yeserday, at noon, she was side, supposed to be in a sinking con- to avenge the insult to their most

The fight was brought to a close by the Federal gunboats withdrawing into shoal water, where ours could not go. They then opened broadside after broad side at us, throwing some three bundred shot, but with no damage.

The Benten gunboat, Com. Foote's flag-ship, did not leave the shore, but fire upon our boats.

The Federals made an attempt to board the Samter, but the boarding party were all dispersed by a shower of balls and hot water. Several of the Federals were killed at their guns. and others at their forecastle. We daughters and sisters be thus outraged by Thompson,

Our loss in the engagement is twothe cook on the Bragg, and the steward on the Van Dorn. The former had his leg shot off at the thigh, and the atter had his head shot off. We also English dates to the 3d. and four slightly injured. The Feder-

The engagement took place at Plumb dint, and lasted an hour and a half, hen our boats returned to the fort.

The impregnability of our cotton emonstrated-the enemy's shot penerating into the cotton only a few inches and none passing through. Therefore there is now no danger of the enemy reaching Memphis via Fort Pil-

DRUR'S BLUFF, May 15, 1862.

Hon. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy; Sir: The enemy come up the river dalfpast 6 A. M., the "Galena" ahead, following in succession.

When about four bundred yards from dur obstructions our batteries opened ire upon the Monitor and Galena .-They did not reply until the Galena ad placed herself directly athwart the channel. After which she and the Monitor opened a brisk fire, the other vessels keeping underway, and at about from a quarter to a mile lower down and so close under the opposite shore that only four of our guns could bear upon them. Our fire was mostly directed upon the Galena, only occasion-

ally paying a compliment to the others.

they soon dropped out of range. The small iron-clad and the side-wheel gunboats were badly crippled. We turned our attention to the Galena-nearly every one of our shots telling upon her iron surface-at eleven o'clock A. M. one of the Patrick Henry's eight inch solid shot passed into her bow portimmediately the smoke rushed out of her ports, showing, evidently, that she was on fire. We gave her three hearty. ing particulars of the grand naval bat- cheers as she slipped her cables, and tle which took place there on Saturday, moved down the river. Our pickets Genral Jeff. Thompson, who is in heard her captain say to one of the other command of the gunboat fleet at Fort gunboats, that she was "in a sinking

Our sharp-shooters did good service, attack that place on Saturday, conclu- picking off every man who showed

There is no doubt we struck them a

Every officer and man-discharged their duties with coolness and determup amid a shower of balls to the St ination, and it would be doing injustice Louis gunboat, which was coming to many if I should mention or pardown, and struck her on the starboard ticularize any. Captain Drury and his side : the Sumter, Captain Wallace company fought their guns with great

CASUALTIES .- Seven killed, among Price, Captain T. Henthorne, followed them Midshipman Carroll, and eight

> EBEN FARRAND, C. S. N., Commanding Post.

> > Мовил Мау 20.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Reaister from Corinth the 19th says, there was a heavy skirmish on Saturday evening, on the most deadly fire upon her. Some of Purady road between the position of Gen. Smith's command and the Federals under Sherman. Our loss was six killed and eighteen wounded, The enemy's loss not known but though her cabin was almost riddled, supposed heavy. Enemy is busy entrenching on our right on the Monterey road two and a half-miles from Corinth. It it said that the enemy is erecting mortar batteries.

Gen. Mitchell's column from Huntsville is reported this side of Florence, marching to boat has since sunk. Some of the Pittsburg. It is reported that the enemy's cavalry are within nine miles of Pocaheute which place is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Prisoners say the enemy dreads our falling back more than a battle, as they cannot stand the climate further South. They expect to starve us out by a long seige, and thus compel us to surrender.

In a skirmish at one o'clock, this morning, a number of Federals were killed and wounded. There was also a skirmish this afternoon on Bridge Creek, a mile and a half from our lines. Several Yankees were killed. No loss on our side. Forrest's cavalry, Kennedy's Louisiana and Benton's Mississippi Regiment displayed great gallantry.

Gen. Butler's villainous order of the 15th addressed to the ladies of New Orleans, was published to the army to-day by Gen. Beaurestill on the tar, with a transport along- gard with an address to the men of the South and daughters, who are treated by the ruffianly barbariens as common harlots.

The New Orleans Crescent has been suppressed because of J. O. Nixon being in the Confedrate army as Lieut. Colonel of Scott's

RICHMOND, May 20.

A special dispatch from Corinth gives the general order of General Beauregard, read at a dress parade on the 19th, embracing an order all the time poured a most destructive from Gen, Butler, dated New Orleans, May 15th, in which he says if any female shall by word, gesture or movement, insult, or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town, Gen. Beauregard's order closes. Men of the South, shall our mothers, wives,

fired from our big gun not exceeding ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is twenty shots, mostly from the Jeff. given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots .-Arouse, friends! drive back from our soil the infamous invaders of our bomes and the disturbers of our family ties.

The Enquirer of this morning has an extract from Northern papers of the 19th, briging

The prominent subject of discussion is the al loss is known to be at least twenty- rumored English and French intervention in American affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of the 29th says that notes have been passing between the two governments within the past week in relation to this matter, there is no doubt. The Enquirhad fleet is considered now to be fully er says editorially, our extracts from the last European intelligence received at the North, indicates, on the part of England and France, a disposition to intervene for the restoration of peace on this continent. The feeling exhibited is altogether in favor of acknowledging the pretentions of the Confederate States.

Lincoln's proclamation, declaring the blockade of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans, shall so far cease as to determine, on the first of June, that commercial intercourse with these ports, except as to the "Monitor" and a small iron steam- persons, things and information contraband of er, a side wheel and a smaller gunboat war, may, from that time, be carried on subject to the laws of the United States.

The Lynchburg Virginian of to-day says that about 5,000 of the enemy were caught between the force of Generals Heth and Marshall, near the narrows of New River, Giles county, Virginia. The enemy seeing their predicament, broke and fled without making a fight. Eighteen hundred prisoners were captured. They surrendered their arms and were paroled. It is belived that this news has been confirmed by official dispatches received this afternoon.

THE FATE OF MARYLAND-DISENCHANTED AT LAST .- We get the following significant article from the St. Mary's (Maryland) "Beacon," the leading journal of Lower Maryland :

Several of our shots at long range have existed in Maryland in reference to the bassed through and through them, and sincerity of the apprehensions which the South-

safety of their property when they found the Government passing into the hands of a sec-tional party, no one can doubt that these apprehensions were well grounded, and that South Carolina, with all her imperfections, was a veritable prophet. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the pullificatlor of the Fugitive Slave Law by Congress, and the emancipation designs of Mr. Lincoln upon the Border Slave States, are the solemn witnesses which she carries before the bar of history to justify her firy onset upon Sumter. We of Maryland have been enlightened a little too late, but at last we have been enlightened. We have discovered at last that the war is waged, not mainly for the restoration of the Union and the honor of the old flag, but chiefly for the abolition of slavery. Intoxicated for the moment by the soul-stirring cry of "War for the Union," we have assisted to rob the people of the District of Columbia, and to render valueless our own slave interests.

The scales have at last fallen from our eyes, and we see now no longer through a glass, darkly. We have been brought to realize that "our patriot President" is something worse than a promise breaker, and that the cry for the Union is a miserable cheat. We may not now avoid the ruin which is upon ourselves, but it still remains in our power to withdraw our sanction from a war which, it is now manifest, is waged against the Confederate States from vindictive motives, and mainly for the extirpation of slavery wherever it exists. That the voice of Maryland may be rendered as effective as possible against the further prosecution of such a war, and against all emancipation schemes, whether they come from Lincoln or his allies in this State, we advocate the ignoring of all past issues and the formation of a of mourning over events with cannot now be party sufficiently comprehensive and broad- checked or controlled, as the people cannot be bottomed to embrace the whole anti-abolition sentiment of our State.

RICHMOND, May 21. The following official dispatch was received yesterday:

New River, Va., May 19, Via Dublin, May 20.

"By the co-operation of Gen. Marshall, Gen. Cox has been driven from this section of the country, losing many prisoners, his entire camp and garrison equippage, baggage, ect."

(Signed) H. HETH,

Brigadier Gen. Commanding.

The following official dispatch was received

to day from New Mexico:

"The army of New Mexico has just whipped and entirely routed the reinforcements sent from Colorado to Gen. Canby, killing and capturing over 500 of the enemy The fight occurred on the 27th of March, 23 miles east of Santa Fe, which place is now the beadquarters of the Confederate army."

[We are indebted to a gentleman in this city for the following private dispatch, dated the 21st, concerning a slight skirmish near Pensacola.4 ED. ADV.]

"Yesterday six of Capt. Carpenter's cavalry after a slight skirmish captured three Yankee prisoners, near the Perdido river, back of Barrancas. They belonged to the 2d U.S. Artillery. One of them was wounded in the arm. They will be sent to Mobile. Nobody hurt on our side."

County, Ala., of Pneumonia, on the 13th of April, 1862, Henry M. Adkinson, in the 26th year of his age.

Brother Adkinson was born in Edgefield District, S. C., and emigrated to this state in early life with his father, Rev. T. Adkinson, now deceased. He was baptised by Elder A. J. Lambert into the fellowship of the Salem Bap-

The Southern Feeling.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Williamsburg, Va., is he enough to confess that he meets with but very little Union sentiment in the South. He

This city contains some of the most violent Secessionists, among the females, that we have ever met with. Hardly a woman has made her appearance upon the streets since the oc-cupation by our troops, and those who happen to be seated at the windows, high or low, faunt our soldiers with the most opprobrious epithets as they pass. Here, as in town and cities, South, the few Union residents, who all along have refused to listen to the cajolings of Rebels, have been insulted and persecuted in the most open manner. Their property has been taken from them, and the Rebel soldiers have daily consumed whatever subsistence they could lay their hands or teeth upon. To-day several women, Secessionists, residents of this city, visited the wounded Rebel soldier at the hospitals, and distributed flowers among them.
They offered them words of condolence, and promised to visit them again. They spoke of the soldiers as martyrs, and endeavored to buoy up their sinking hopes with the opinion that some day all their labor and pain shall be re-Of the Southern soldiers he says :

Even in the hour of sickness—aye, even death—they prated of "whipping" as; to the last manifesting how dee seated is the hatred against us. Comparisons were made between the loss on our side and that of the Rebels. always ending in the assertion that we "had not made much by the operation."

War to the death seemed to be the motto of all, with but a few exceptions, proving conclusively how entirely are the Southern soldiers, if not people, controlled by the opinions of their barbarious and murderous leaders.

FEDERAL CAVALRY SURPRISED AND BAGGED. We copy the following paragraphs from the Memphis "Appeal" of the 9th instant :

The messenger of the express company, who came down on the train yesterday from Humboldt, reports that intelligence was received there on Wednesday that Cols. Jackson and Cleburne, with about 1,500 cavalry had, on Monday last, surprised and fallen upon an encampment of about two hundred Federal cavalry, some distance above Paris, and succeded in "bagging" the whole command, officers

From other sources we learn that one hundred and seventy-five of the Federals were taken prisoners, and twenty were killed and wounded. The only injury known to have been inflicted on our troops was one man shot in the foot. The prisoners were taken to Jackson, Tennessee.

In Humboldt there is no doubt of the correctness of the facts above mentioned. The band made prisoners are the men who have given such annoyance to the citizens at Paris-Henry and other places in that peighborhood. The Federal camp was not far from the village

MOBILE, May 22-A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Corinth, dated the 21st, fat

A general picket skirmishing on our right and left lines, on our left the enemy threw a great number of shells without damage to our forces. On our right, several casualties occurred; among the killed are Capt. Richards of the 31st Mississippi. The enemy suffered very

ern States expressed and acted upon for the A general engagement is expected to morrow. safety of their property when they found the Our whole army marched out this evening, in high spirit and confident of victory.

The weather is fine and pleasant. Gen. Halleck sent two hundred Confederate prisoners with the small pox to Fort Pillow in exchange for Federal prisoners sent here. Gen. Villipique refused to recive them. Gen. Beauregard sent a letter to Gen. Halleck to to day, charging him with bad faith and inhumaity. Gen. Halleck replied, denying any

knowledge of the men having the small-pox. The New Yok Express, alluding to the report of a contemplated movement among the Border States Congressmen published in the New York Times, says:

There is some, much truth in this, we are nclined to believe, judging by what we hear from Washington. The Border States men in Congress and the Conservatives of the Nort are in utter grief, and almost in despairbecause not only of the shameless prostration of the accidental bowers of this Governmet now in the hands of the Radicals and Jobbers in Congress, but because measures are in contemplation by the Radicals, which, in their indements, are as utterly subversive to the Constitution as Secession itself. The Wilsons; the Sumners, the Wades seem to have absolute control in Congress, despite the Republican Brownings, the Cowans, and the Doolittles. while the President himself, as if under some fatal palsy, since he has taken the Democratic Mr. Stanton into his Cabinet, fails to exert the conservative influence we had from him for some weeks before Stanton became his counseller, it not controller.

The step contemplated, or talked of, is in no revolutionary , violent spirit-but in the spirit of profound grief, and deep sorrow—the spirit reached in time, through the slow-moving forms of our constitutional Government .-Millions of taxation, millions of approprations are asked for, and demanded, for utterly unconstitutional purposes, The idea is, that they who ask, for them ought to vote all alone for the means to carry them out .-We think, as is hinted in the letter to the Times, that the border states men are willing to confide in the President; but of the Wilson, Sumners, Wades, all conservatives have a horror, The President means right or seems to mean right, which cannot be said of the many ambitions men about him desirous of stepping into his shoes; while it must be confessed, the President lacks ability or courage to execute his own good intents or will. It he only had the spirit and self-reliance of the Democratic Andrew Jackson, or the Whig Henry Clay, he would govern, and not be governed, as he now is too often.

Obitnaries.

Died, at his mothers residence in Monroe County, Ala., of Pneumonia, on the 13th of

deceased. He was baptised by Elder A. J. Lambert into the fellowship of the Salem Bap-tist Church in 1859. Continued a consistent member of said church until his death. Brother Henry was a good man. As a neighbor he was kind to the sick and generous to all. As a Christian, firm, orthodox, and orderly. From the nature of his disease, his mind was more or less affected during most of his illness; but in his occasional lucid intervals he conversed much in regard to his spiritual prospects. With a calm, firm and subdued faith be placed his eternal all in the hands of his blessed Redeemer. Before his departure, his mind seemed to have gained all its powers, and he conversed rationally upon different subjects. He cheerfully spoke of his departure being at hand, and appeared to be perfectly resigned to the will of God. He felt that dying would be but going home. Not a cloud seemed to in-

In the death of this excellent brother, the community has lost a good citizen, the church one of its best singers and an exemplary Christian. Thus he closed his life in favor with God and men. On the day of the death of brother Adkinson, which was Sabbath, the writer of this notice delivered a sermon in memory of him whom he much loved, and has already missed in Church. And while a be-reaved mother, brothers, and sisters, together with a large circle of friends, mourn the loss of one so dear, we bow in submission and rejoice that our loss is his eternal gain.

GEO L. LEE. BURNTCORN, May 12th, 1862.

Died at Loudon, Tennessee, May 2d, 1862, of Typhoid fever, Henry Burr, a native of Conecuh Conty, Ala.; son of Joseph H. and Lucy Burt, in the 20th year of his age.

Though young, his patriotic bosom swelled with an ardent love for his native South. He responded to his Country's call for volunteers to defend the rights transmitted to her, from Revolutionary Fathers, through the Constition. Henry, when a boy some ten or twelve years of age, was a pupil of the writer of this notice, who loved him for nobleness of character. He possessed a steruness remarkable for one of his possessed a stermess remarkable for one of his age, yet it was guided by gentleness. I can now look back, and in my imagination, see little Henry, bending over his book in the school room, or sporting with his companions on the play-ground. It is a source of great pleasure to me, to know, that for a time, I had the trainplay-ground. It is a source of great pleasure to me, to know, that for a time, I had the training of such a boy. For seven years past I saw nothing of little Henry, but from what I can learn from those who were intimate with him during this time, those noble triats of character seen in him, when but a little boy, were only being more fully and permanently developed in manhood. During Henry's last illness, although in camps, far away from all the endearments of home, he was never heard to complain. Patiently and meekly bearing his afflictions, not even shrinking from death, that kind of terrors; it seemed that the language his heart was, "Lord thy will, not mine be done." With such a resignation to the will of Heaven, who is not persuaded that Henry's was a happy change—a change from the sin and sorrow of this world, to the peace and joy of Heaven? Yes, he has risen above the contending elements of this sinful world, to reign with the blessed Jesus forever in a world of bliss above the skies. This is indeed a heavy stroke to his parents, under whinch their hearts must bleed with sorrow. But they should remember that "God's ways are our ways," that the dispensations of Providence are often mysterious, so much so, as to transcend all power of the finite mind to comprehend, therefore they should try although they have lost a darling son, to feel as Job, when he exclaimed, the Lord gave, and the Lord hath takem away, blend be the name of the Lord. May they look to the Lord, in this their hour of trial; for he is a very present help in trouble! I. H. S.

Died, at the residence of bor busha Russel County, Ala., on the 26th day of April, 1862, in the 66th year of her age, ELIZABETH THORNTON. The decesed was twice married; her first husband was James Elberhart of Chambers County, Ala., (formely of Madison County Ga.) She lived only a few years, with her second husband, Rev. Renben Thornton,

Sister Thornton was for about the last i years of her life, a pious and devoted memb of the Baptist denomination. It may be tru said of her that she was a devoted wife, an affectionate mother, a kind and benevolent neight tionate mother, a kind and benevolent neighbor, and was universally loved by all her acquaintance. But she is gone, we doubt not where Jesus is; her absence leaves a void is the hearts of the family circles which cannot filled. She has left an aged husband, six children, and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss, but they sorrow not as those who have no hope.

The Christian Index please copy. B. S.

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A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Tuskegee. Auld, Miss Emma Jordan Miss Sus'n M.2 Allen A. Baker, R. P. Jones, Lewis D. Lester, S. C. Corley, Robt. J. Mahone, Edw'd F. Corley, Charlott Davis, Wm. L. Morgan, Mrs. M. B. Magraw, Lemuel Owens, Miss Allice E. Redd, Thos. M. Davis, Miss E. M. Fair, Miss Lucy Haney, John F. Redd, William 2 Redd, Mrs. A. W. Hamiter, Joel 2 Ray, Mrs. Nancy Holbrook, H. Robinson, Miss Nancy Johnson, Mrs. S. E. Terrell, Miss Anna Hamiter, Joel

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

JOHN HOWARD, P. M.

May 15, 1862.

Tax Collector's Sale.

ON Monday the 4th day of August next, I will proceed to sell at the Court House door of the county of Russell, in the State of Alabama, at public outery to the highest bidder for cash the following tracts and parcels of land in said county, for the State and county Taxes thereon

for the year 1861, and the cost and expenses of sale, to-wit; The north half of section twenty-one, (21)

The north half of section twenty-one, (21) township eighteen, (18) range twenty-seven, (27) and the whole of section one, in township seventeen, (17) of range twenty-six, (26) less forty acres, (40) all containing 920 acres. Taxes Five dollars and seventy cents; cost three dollars. The south half of section six. (6) township eighteen, (18) range twenty-seven, (27) containing 320 acres. Taxes \$4.87; cost \$1.50. All the foregoing assessed to owner unknown.—Also, lot number 352 in the town of Girard sold as the property of the estate of Stephen D. Phillips, deceased, to satisfy the State and county taxes for 1860 and 1861. Taxes \$3.05; cost \$1.50 cents.

Also, the east half of the south-west quar. Also, the east half of the south-west quar. of section seven, (7) township eighteen, (18) of range twenty-six, (26). The south-east quar of the north-west quar of section seven, (7) township eighteen, (18) of range twenty-six, (26).—The west half of the south-east quarter of section seven, (7) township eighteen, (18) of range twenty-six, (26). The south-west quar of the north-west quar of section seven (7) township eighteen, (18) of range twenty-six, (26), containing 240 acres. Taxes \$4.30; cost \$2.50. All the foregoing land assessed as the property of Fishback.

F. N. STAFFORD, T. C.

May 20, 1862.

Russell Co., Als.

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 she may be found at the residence of Rev. A. J. Battle. Terms \$5.60 per month, payable at the end of each month.

Tuskegee, May 15, 1862.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by B. W. Bannerr and posted be-fore Thos. Pullow, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for said county, a Brown Bay Korse, about fifteen bands high about 12 years old-marked with saddle. LEWIS ALEXANDER

April 30, 1862. 3w Judge of Probate NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS.

O's 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 wither by Cash or Note. The accounts are made out and ready N. R. KEELING

Marshall's Sale.

quarter of sec. 36, township 17, range 25, j ing Jesse Felts on the East and Daniel Gort on the North. Levied on by virtue of an ex-tion issued by the Town Council of the tow Tuskegee, for taxes due mid town against isa Eady. May 10, 1862. tds

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

TUSCALOUSA, ALA.

gues apply to A. J. BATTLE, President



The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in

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

January 30, 1862.

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA.

THE Thirtieth Session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 4th November next.
Anstony, H. F. CAMPRELL, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. DUGAS, M. D.
Chemistry, JOREPH JONES, M. D.
Materia Medics and Therapeutics, L. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, L. D. FORD, M. D.
Physiology, H. V. M. MILERE, M. D.
Obstetries, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, Robert Campress, M.D.
W. H. DOUGHTY, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City
Hospital.

The Collegiate building has been thoroughly renovate and many additions made to former facilities for instruion.

I. P. GARVIN, Fean.

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

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell and Tallapoosa counties.

Particular attention paid to collecting and Office over the Post Office.

TUSKEGEE, ALA. February 6, 1862.

W. P. CHILTON & SON. Attorneys and Counsellers at Law. Solicitor in Chancery,

MONTGOMERY, ALA. WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery V and the surrounding counties; in the Su-preme Court of the State, and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building W. GUN. L. STRANGE, JAMES ARMSTI GUNN. STRANGE & ARMSTRONG.

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Will practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties: in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

33 Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church. Talksepec, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860.

SMITH & POU. ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties. BYTHON B. SMITH. Nay 17, 1860.

FERRELL & MCKINNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Ala.

BROWN & JOHNSTON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, WILL practice in the Countres comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at

ontgomery.
Office up-stairs in Felts' Building. March 14, 1861.

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

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

Any person sending the names of FIVE subscribers and TEN DOLLARS, shall be entitled to a pear's subscription.

atia.

Any person sending the names of TEN new subscrib and TWENEX DOLLARS, shall be entitled to three exceptes for one year, sent to whoever hay be designated as a commission of ten per of the commission Orders for change or direction, must give the Post Of-des, County and Ptate to which the paper has been, and

Rates of Advertising.

LETTERS containing relationees, or on business, show a whiteness to the SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST, Taler

Family Circle.

Squeezing a Preacher.

The substance of the following letter appeared in the Welsh Baptist Magazine many years ago. The sin against which it is directed is by no means confined to the Welsh churches, but is one of the great trials connected with the office of the holy ministry in this country. The present are somewhat squeezing times, and while the pastors of the land should be, and we think are willing to take their full share of the burden, let their people sympathize with their difficulties, and take care that they likewise. You will not let me have do not squeeze the life out of them .-

ED. C. PRES. " Mr. Editor-Lately a church, or rather the lords thereof, made a resolution that their minister must be satisfied to live upon what they should collect at the month's end, let the amount be little or much, and monthly for me, you and others must that they would not, from that time be willing to receive that between forward, bind themselves to make up you in proportion to what I may any particular sum. This resolution have had from each, and I will promise they communicated to their pastor you to live quite moderately; or if with the solemn advice, Brother, you you prefer it, I am willing to live on must sbuceze, the times are bad.' He replied that he would think of the by the members in snuff and tobacmatter, and see how the plan was likely to answer. In a few days, he called upon the owner of his house, who was a member of his church, to pay his rent, and he told him that he could not promise him any specific sum for the house from that time forth; 'that the times were bad, and he must squeeze,' but he would pay for it as circumstances would permit. The landlord stared at him with astonishment, and replied, 'Man! who lets houses in that manner-to give as much as you please for itdid any one ever hear of such a thing? I thought to advance the rent a pound next year; you shall not have my less.' He next went to the miller, him to your gratitude and affection. 'Certainly,' said the miller, 'but do you know that the price of flour has advanced since you purchased the last.' 'I was not aware of it,' replied the minister, 'and indeed it is of no great consequence, as the order of things is changed; I am to give you what I can for it-Brother, you must squeeze, the times are bad.' Good or bad,' answered the miller, 'I must have according to 50s per sack for it; hearken man! who sells flour upon mingle in the experience of every those terms?' He next proceeded to faithful minister; what struggles the farmer, (passing by the maltster who was a deacon, without calling) and asked for a bushel of wheat .-The farmer said he should have it, but it would cost him eight shillings and sixpence. 'No, no, brother,' replied the minister, 'you must squeeze for the times are bad; I will give you as much as I can at the end of the month, after seeing how much the collection will be.' 'What has that to do with the price of wheat?' exclaimed the farmer, 'I have a great rent to pay next month, and I do not know how to bring things to bear between the wages, the tithes, and the payments.' This brother kept a large farm, and paid specific wages to his laborers, except Jacko, the halfwitted boy, who was at hand to fetch the cows for the women, to clean the

out houses,&c. The minister next called upon John, the shoemaker, who after hearing his terms for a pair of shoes, began to put the snuff into his wide nostrils, which were as black as two flues, and talk very sarcastically respecting suchfterms. 'He would not put a patch upon his shoe under threepence. The butcher treated him in like manner, 'his meat was so much a pound;' and the tailor also insisted upon having a regulor price for his commodities.

On his way home, the minister went into the shop of his principal deacon, and asked him for some small articles necessary for the use of his family, such as a pound of soap, a pound of sugar, a pound of candles, two ounces of tea, and a half-penny worth of soda, (but no tobacco.) After backing the things neatly, the grocer began to count their cost .-'You need not waste your time in reckoning,' interrupted the minis ter, 'I am to pay you for them as my circumstances will permit. Brother, you must squeeze, as the times are very bad with me at present, but I will give conscientiously for them what lies in my power,' 'Squeeze, mean? give what you please-how shall know at the end of the next ty .- From the Louisiana Baptist. month, when I see how much the collection will be,' 'That will not do

obliged to pay a certain price for every article, and I have a great amount to make up next week.' 'So. indeed,' exclaimed the minister, 'well, I see there is no one but myself to sbuceze, and that I am 'out of the reach of bad times; if I was able to perform miracles like our Saviour with the loaves and fishes, your plan would answer. I have called upon all the members who sell anything for the use of man, to see how your plan was likely to prosper, but you must all have a particular price for your goods; the owner of my house the miller, the farmer, the shoemaker, the butcher, the tailor, and yourself a pound of sugar, or an onnce of tea, out of your shop, without I pay a stated price for it; how then can you expect me to pay my way without a stated salary, and that too proportionable to my family. Before I can agree to receive what you collect the money which is wasted weekly co.' I do not know how the matter was settled."

What do I owe my Pastor.

Besides the liberal support due to the minister of the gospel, the payment of which too many Christians seem to suppose comprises their whole duty to him, there are other things as justly his due. Let me name a few of these.

1. You owe him your gratitude .-Estimate, if you can, the tremendous responsibility resting on him who 'watches for souls," and the value of these souls, and say whatever earnestness, and fidelity in the work of winhouse, I am sure, for one half penny ning them to Christ do not entitle and asked for half a sack of flour. Perhaps, too, you have yourself been converted to God under his ministry.

> 2. You owe him your sympathy .-Nothing is more disheartening to a minister, than a lack of sympathy from his church. A pastor's life is no easy one. Many crosses he must bear, and bear in silence for his Master's sake; many vexations and perplexities to which others are strangers, he must daily meet. Few know the deep heart-trials which with sin and with peculiar temptations : the wrestling with the Angel for a blessing on his flock. His silent study and his God are the only witnesses to these; but the tried servant of Christ, though leaning on an almighty arm, needs also to feel that he possesses the sympathy of his people.

3. You owe him your prayers. If you are a Christian, you know the value of intercessory prayer, and who demands your prayes more than your pastor, a frail man with an angel's message to proclaim, and compassed about with infirmity, needing constantly the presence of the Holy Spirit which your prayers may gain? Would you have a faithful minister, you must pray for him. Would you as a Christian be profited by his ministrations, would you see sinners flocking to Christ, you must beseech the influences of the Spirit to attend the preached word. The promise, free as it is, is only to them that ask. Perhaps you think your minister is growing dull and uninteresting, and you question whether it is not best to procure another. But before you sever the tie that binds him to you let me entreat you to pause a moment. Have you done your duty in prayer for that minister? If not, can you hope to profit by his ministrations? Can God be expected to bless a church with faithful preaching that do not seek such a blessing from Him? I am persuaded that if a church in. this condition would try the experiment of prayer, they would gain a new baptism from on high upon their pastor, or at least prove themselves

guiltless in the matter. 4. And if you earnestly pray for your pastor, you will surely not refuse him your co-operation in every enterprise for the welfare of Zion. You will be ready to assist him in the prayer-meeting and Sabbathschool, and instead of seeking to excuse yourself from posts of duty in the church, you will by cheerfully said the shopkeeper, what do you assuming them endavor to lighten his burdens. And this care for your much will that be ?' 'I cannot say at pastor will be rewarded in your own present,' replied the pastor, 'but you soul by growth in grace and spirituali-

Jesus lived for you, and requires in for me,' said the shopkeeper "I am return that you should live for him.

What's in a name? Oh! nothig, one name is good as another. As well be called Simon Magus as George Washington, Nero as Newton, Julian the Apostate, as Howard the Philanthropist. And do you think so? good reader. For our part, we regard words as the signs of ideas, and consequently of ideas and consequently must consider words and phrases, as significatory of the idea of the individual who utters them. If a man calls another a rascal, we are inclined to think that it is his opinion that the man so called is in fact worse than he should be. If a brother says another is pious, he must think so, and believe so or else he is telling a falsehood. This will all be admitted, and then, we trust we shall have our own way in declaring that names and phrases, are of some account. Among religionists of the various denominations, there is a great deal of cant. A sort of religious idiom which is without meaning, and like ridicule intended only for effect, to operate on the passions of men. In our denomination there is a diversity of opinion as to the title for our clergy, one portion call all ministers Elders, another portion dignify all as Reverned, and both may be inapplicable to certain ministers, as they may not be either elderly, or very reverned. In our free form of church government, this is a matter of taste, the title of Reverend belongs not to Scripture but is of popish origin. Bishop and Elder are Scriptual, and if we must choose between the three titles we prefer Bishop as most applicable to all cases, and most expressive of all the functions of the ministry. While on this subject, we are reminded of a remark recently made to us, in conversation with a Presbyterian clergyman; he said that John, Christ's favorite disciple, called himself a Presbyterian. Well it is a fact, John in his 2nd Epistle says : O, Presbuteros Gai To agapeto, translated, "the Elder to the elec lady," and "the Elder to Gaius the beloved." This remark of the people and the usual benediction Presbyterian minister, was made in closed the services. They were probanswer to a remark made by us, that ably two hours long and in every John the Baptist should be rendered part of them secured the fixed at-John the immerser. We could not tention of a very la ge auditory .help smiling, when we learned that Every part of the church was filled the "beloved John" belonged not to and yet not a word was understood our denomination. But calling sects by any one in front or to the right of by their right name, as properly the preacher. translated, then for the Baptist Unaguskie is the grand-son of a denomination we should have the Imdenomination, we should have the Immersing, or Immersion denomination for the Presbyterian, the Elder denomination; for the Episcopal, the Overseer denomination. As for the Methodists, we fear we shall be obliged to pass them by, as the Scriptures do not say anything of John the Methodist, or James, or Peter, or Paul the Methodist or class leader .-This is not said in ridicule, it is said with kind feelings for that large and respectable sect. Let us, however, have a pure nomenclature. But there is another subject, which we must refer to in this connexion. With some of the older ministers of the denomination, there is sometimes a patronizing air and expression, which so far from conferring on young ministers real benefit, has the opposite tendency. Within the last few years our theological seminaries have been instrumental in sending a number of well qualified ministers into the field: The object of these seminaries has been to furnish the theological students with a sufficient quantity of Biblical Information, in two or three years, (after a collegiate course.) as will put the rising ministry on a footing with those Elder brethren, who, without such advantages have taken from fifteen to twenty years to acquire an equal amount of information. While we would, by all means, enjoin on the rising ministry, reverence and respect for the fathers in the ministry, we are inclined to think the fathers and Elders, are sometimes jealous of their young brethren, and are very particular in speaking of them, though these junior ministers may have been years in the ministry occupying important places to emphasise "my young brother, " or "our young brother." If a man is old, it is generally known, and if young it is readily perceived by his appearance. These remarks are offered because we desire that with all branches of the ministry there should be a good understanding. Our ministers should all know their places, and the less of lost in the sterner attributes of flattering or diminutive epithets, bestowed on them, the better will it among affectionate sisters; "I once

is beneficial. Colton says in Lacon,

Names and Phrases of Distinction Let us weigh well these considerations, desiring most earnestly the approbation of our Heavenly Father. W. C. C.

A Sunday Among the Cherokee Warriors.

We mentioned a few days ago the arrival at Knoxville of a band of Cherokee Warriors from the mountain region of North Carolina. The Knoxville Register says that, on the Sunday following their arrival, religious service was held in their camp by Unaguskie, the chaplain of the Cherokee braves, and gives the following account of the ceremony.

At the appointed time the battalion formed in double file and marched under an elegant Confederate flag, under command of Major G. W. Morgan. Entering the city, the troops, attired in their new dress, continued the march and entered the church in an orderly and quiet manner. It was at once seen that public expectation was so high as to have drawn out a larger crowd than the building could accommodate. An offer was made by the First Presbyterian church, and the meeting was adjourned to that large and commodious

The pews on the South side of the aisle on the right side were assigned to and at once occupied by the Cherokee braves. The Rev. W. A. Harrison; pastor of the church introduced to the audience "our brother Unaguskie, chaplain of the Cherrokee battalion," and the services commenced by reading and singing (in the standing posture) a hymn in their own dialect. The types resembled a little the Hebrew, but are read from the left side, as our common language. Prayer followed, the chaplain and his braves all kneeling. Another hymn was sung and text annouced as found in Luke sixth chapter, fortythird verse. The sermon was like the entire service, delivered in the original Cherrokee language, but was addressed alike to all his auditors wherever seated or of whatever complexion. A short address to his own

distinguished warrior of his tribe, and as the most eloquent orator of his day. In person, he is about six feet high-tall, slender and erect, las an excellent voice, graceful and rather emphatic gesticulation, with little of the mannerism of modern pulpit. His sermon seemed to persuasive rather than denunciatory, advisory and parental rather than condemnatory and authoritative. His prayer had the apearance of deep devotion and humble earnestness and sincerity. The music of the occasion was characterized by melody more than harmony, more primitive and less artistic than what we often here in religious service. Of his theology, of course nothing can be known certainly. Adoration, veneration and supplication could easily be imagined from his manner to be a prominent characteristic of his worship, and his imagery, if he had any, seemed to be drawn from the material rather than the ideal and sentimental.

THE DEATH-BED OF THE JEW .- In his interesting work, "Judah and Israel." Mr. Frey, who was a con verted Jew, and who for more than forty years has labored among this people as a minister of the gospol, says: "For seven long years, while officiating Rabbi in the synagogue, it was my painful lot to attend the sick and the dying; and while I found all of them sensible of their being sinners and exposed to the wrath of God I never found one saying, like good old Simon, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.

A SISTER'S VALUE.—He who has never known a sister's kind ministration, nor felt his heart warming beneath her endearing smile and love-beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wondered at if the fountains of pure feeling in his bosom flow but sluggishly, or if the gentler emotions of his nature be mankind. "That man has grown up be for the cause generally. Well heard a lady of much observation and timed and well expressed approbation experience remark. "And why do you think so ?" said I. Because of that applause is the spur of noble the rich development of the tender minds and the aim of weak intellects feelings of the heart."

DR. LITTLES

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

A CARD.

DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LIT-TLE'S VERMIPPOE, takes pleasure in asying it is the most valuable remedy to cure children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite sufficient for 25 cases. TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. 3, 1800.

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS. A certain cure for Colds, Ooughs, Bronchtt Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Oroup, Whooping Coughs, &c., &c., amongst Children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt sure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive, have been promptly cured by using a few bottles. As anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the scute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage,) and from its unexampled success is likely to supersede every other remedy for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorhocal, Blennorthead, and Leuchorthead or Fluor Albus affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacoporia; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT.

FORTIS, No. 2.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Headi, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cured by this remedy; and since the introduction of the No. 2 preparation (being stronger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually endicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerona Borea and Ulcers it is applied in the form of plasters, and is almost infallible.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in the Southern States, they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by paining off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the abourd patents of the day,) let all be cautioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus:—

my Sittle

All orders and letters to be add LITTLE & BRO., Wholesale Druggists, M

HOTCHINGS & WILLIAMS, LE GRAND, BLOUNT & HALE, Montgomery; PEMBERTON & CASTER, J. A. WHITESDES & Co., Columbus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists generally.

May 10, 1860.

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 Headsache Pills, Dalley's Pain Extractor, McMunn's Elixir of Opium, Extracts of Bachu—Riseley' and Helmbold's Wood's Hair Restorative, Alabaster Tablets, Sup. Eng. Visiting Cards, Pocket Combe and Inkstands, Tollet Soaps, Benzine 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. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared. August 16, 1860.

School Books! School Books!! J. M. LUTTRELL, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Constantly on hand a large Stock. Davies, Loomis', Ray's & Emerson's Mathematical Works.
Wilson's New School Readers—best published. Also,
M'Guifey's Readers.
Anthon's, Bullion's, M'Clintock's, and Andrews'.
Greek and Latin Text-Books.
Bullion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Granfmars.
School Histories, Philosophies, &c. &c.
Large stock Slates, Inks, l'ens, Pencils, &c. &c. &c. Any Book will be sold at Publishers' prices, and sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the money. Call and get our prices. All accounts must be paid lat January 10, 1861.

January and July.

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

NIX, YOUNG & NIX,

TOMBS, GRAVE STONES

MANTLES. Railing, Furniture Work, GRATES, &C. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Feb'y 22, 1861. 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 embarrass us, in uture, by asking for credit.

Feb'y 6, 1862. McMULLEN & CO.

THE TUSKEGEE FLOUR MILLS.

THE MILL is situated near the Public Square; for-merly owned by J. E. Dawson & Co.; has changed hands; is now owned by J. LAMBERTSON & Co., and is now fully prepared to convert Corn into MEAL or GRITS, at the shortest notice.

The Mill will be run by J. LAMBERTSON himself, and will warrant satisfaction warrant satisfaction.

CORN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before grinding, and the best of Mesl made.

Give mea trial, and I will be very much obliged for the custom.

J. LAMBERTSON & CO.

Tuske gee, Feb. 7, 1861.

MACON HOUSE, SELMA, ALA, (Heretofore known as Stone's Hotel.)

THE PROPRIETOR of this justly popular and well-known Hotel takes great pleasure in inviting the attention of the traveling public to the same. He has newly fitted and furnished it, and feels well assured that those who favor him with the patronage, will find all the comferts and convenient usually met with at first class Hotels.

J. E. J. MAGON,

NEW BOOKS.

Nov. 17, 1859.

EL FUREIDIS, by the author of The Lampligh My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Mai My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Downing.
The Marole Faun, by Nathaniel Hauthorne.
Rutledge, a novel of deep interest.
Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur.
The Habits of Good Society, a hand-book for ladies.
The Private Correspondence of Alexander Von Humbol
The Mill on the Flore, by the anthor of Adam Bade.
A Life for a Life, by the anthor of John Halifax.
Art Recreations.
Reminiscences of Rufus Cheat, by Edw. G. Parker.
Tylucy Hall, by Thos. Hood.
Mary Bunyan, by the author of Grace Truman.
And many other new books, just received and for an And many other new books, just received and for an Andreas Mary & Montgomery,
July & 1800.

HOWARD COLLEGE,

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., President, And Professor of Moral Science, A. B. GOODHUE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.

D. G. SHERMAN, A. M., Professor of Ancient Leaguages and Literature REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M., Professor of Intellectual Pallosphy

Professor of Chemistry and Natural His

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles'cal History.

REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M., Brown Professor of Systematic Theology,

THE NEXT SESSION. The next session will open on Tuesday the first day of October, 1861.

In order to meet the exigencies of the times young men and lads will be admitted next session.

young men and lads will be admitted next session to pursue an irregular Course of Study, or a Course preparatory to a regular Course, provided the applicant has sufficient maturity and attainments to do so with profit to himself.

Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by Drill and Lectures will also be furnished.

The present elevated standard in the regular Classical and Scientific Courses will be maintained.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term, of 42 months, in Ivance \$25 00

I. W. GARROTT,
President Board Trust
J. B. LOVELACE, Secreary,
Marion, Aug. 29, 1861.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR: —Your attention is respectfully invited to the following resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Howard College at their

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard College be authorized to receive the Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States in payment of the Principal of all Subscriptions or Debts due to the Endowment Fund of the College, and that he be instructed by circular letter and advertisement, to notify the Debtors to the College of this resolution of the Board."

In accordance with my instruction, in the above resolution, I address you this Circular, in the hope that you may find it convenient at an early date to liquidate your indebtedness to the Howard College. Any communication addressed to me at this place will receive attention.

Respectfully yours,

D. R. LIDE, Treas. H. Col.

SCHOOL NOTICE:

O'N Monday 6th January 1862,
JAMES F. PARK will respen a
School for Boys, in Tuskegee, Only
a limited number of pupils can be
received, as there will be no Assistant. The Scholastic Year will be divided into three Sessions of Thirtee.
Tuition will be at the following Tuition will be at the following rates pe

Parents and Guardians will confer a fa vor by making application for admit

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

Eufaula Female Institute.

REV. GEORGE Y. BROWNE, of Georgia Female College, baving removed to Eufaula, Ala., will open a private Seminary for Young Ladies under the above name.

Near twenty years of experience in the School room, and the good measure of success that has attended his efforts, enable him to offer to the public whatever of advantage such experience

may give.

The Spring Term commences on the first Monday in January and ends on the first Thursday in July.

The Course of Study is so extensive that grad-

The Course of Study is so extensive may be uates of colleges may here pursue additional studies with advantage. The expenses are not materially different from those customary in other schools of high order.

Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE Y, BROWNE.

Jan. 9, 1862. Principal, Enfauls, Ala.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Law partnership heretofors existing bets GACHET and J. T. MENERER is hereby dissol mutual consent. Each party will give his atten-the settlement of the business of the old firm. March 28, 1861.

LAW CARDS. N. GACHET can hereafter be found at his old J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro d'Ruti ige's brick wild ing. Karen 18, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE. DR. S. M. BARTLETT

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS;

with the best
LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE,
FRENCH BRANDY, and
VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY,
For Medicinal Purposes.
He has varieties of Flavorina Extractin Painteners,
HARR POMADES, Tollett Soars, Brussics, and the small assortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Brag Store; all
of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Tolliand examine stock.

Change of Schedule.

Office Tuskegee Rall Road,

HE Passenger Trains on this R Tuskegee, as follows:

DAY TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 9.5.

" arrives at " 15.5.

" leaves " 15.5.

" arrives at " 2.50.

NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 2.53.

" arrives at " 9.15

Eundays not excepted.

All Freight to menre shipment by next be delivered at least one hour previous to its of the Preight coming to this Depot will be dany hour of the day after payment of bill.

NO TASTE OF MEDI BRYAN'S TASTELESS