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The South Mestern Baptist, A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY!

HENDERSON & BATTLE.

PROPRIETORS.

For Terms, &c., see third page.

For the South Western Baptist. The Number Three.

The numbers that occur more freare three, seven, twelve and forty .-Let us first notice the number three, viz: The rite of food, the rite of tions with the words, 'it is written.' marriage, and the use of language.-Lord introduced a new dispensation make three tabernacles. which has three forms; Patriarchal, Levitical and Christian; which will be terminated by reviving and perfeeting the primeval happiness of manthe garden of Eden was but an em- of his transfiguration.

When Abraham was called to offer up his son Isaac, he was directed to cup might pass from him. a mountain in the land of Moriah, three days journey from his home; it is supposed that Isaac at that time was 33 years old (i. e. eleven times three) and that it was Calvary where Christ the great anti-type was afterwards crucified, and was doubtless selected with reference to that event.

Pharaoh's court, both dreamed a dream; one in his dream saw a vine and Latin. with three branches; the other three which Joseph told the Butler that that he loved him. "the three branches are three days, and that within three days he should then said to the Baker, the three bas- for three hours. .\* kets are three days, and that within digress for one moment to notice the phrase, "are three days" It is said that the Hebrew language has no word answering to our terms, denotes signifies, or represents; but they say such a thing is, for signifies, denotes, &c. Hence the words of our Savior are explained. 'This is my body', this cup is, &c., that is, signifies or represents. [Then away with the doctrine of transubstantiation.] Moses besought the King of Egypt that he would let him go with the Israelites three days journey into the wilderness that they might sacrifice to the Lord; in the 3d month after they had left Egypt they came in the vicinity of Mt. Sinai; with which there is associated one of the most sublime and momentous events recorded in sacred history. On the next day after their arrival Moses went up to the thorny mount, and three days afterwards the law was delivered.

To perpetuate the memory of God's mercies and miracles, he appointed three national festivities which were to be observed during the year, and to interest and encourage his people to observe these festivals he made them three gracious promises. Ex.

When near the promise land Joshua gave public notice to the Israelites that they should pass over Jordan then is the antidote for FEAR when within three days.

Sampson's dream in three days, and dire calamity? Delilah told Sampson that he had This question is answered, by the mocked her three times.

ing the people of Israel and Judah, nounces a blessing upon him and upon the word of the Lord came to him his children. "Blessed is the man saying, Thus saith the Lord I offer that feareth THE LORD, that delightthee three things, choose thee one of eth greatly in his commandment."them-seven years famine, flee three "dis seed" (his descendants) "shall months before his enemy, or suffer be mighty upon earth." "Wealth three days pestilence; he chose three and riches shall be in his house; days pestilence, for that was falling and he has the promise of light rising into the hands of the Lord.

Isaiah walked barefooted three shall not be moved forever:" "He years as a sign of the three successful shall not be afraid of eyil tidings:" campaigns the Assyrian army would why not? "His heart is fixed, trustmake in carrying away captives the ing in the Lord." Egyptians and Ethiopians.

three presidents, of whom Daniel was 1st, and Daniel kneeled upon his knees three times a day and prayed as he had been word to do.

Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights.

But passing many places in the Old Testament where the number three occurs, we come to notice some of the places where it is used in the New Testament. The genealogy as given quently in the Bible, and doubtless by Matthew, is summed up by three with more significance than all others, fourteens, or fourteen three's, signalized by three remarkable epochs.

At the time our Savior was baptizand some of the places where it is ed he received from heaven three manused in the scriptures : "Three things ifestations of his Father's love, imme-Pere necessary to be known to man, diately after which he was tempted even in a state of purity, which were of the Devil three times, and three revealed to him by the angel Jehovah, times he baffled all of Satan's tempta-

Christ took with him three of the After man had fallen from his pristine disciples to witness his transfigurastate of innocence and happiness the tion, then Peter asked that they

Christ left all of his disciples at Gethsemane except three, Peter, James and John, whom he took with him in the garden to witness his agony kind in that future Paradise of which because they had witnessed the glory

> Three times he departed and prayed to his Father that if possible the

Three times Pilate said that he found no cause of death in Christ. The inscription which Pilate wrote and caused to be fixed on the top of the cross setting forth the cause of Christ's crucifixion was known by three different names, viz: the title, the accusation and the inscription; The Butler and Baker, officers of and was written in three of the most popular languages, Hebrew, Greek

Peter denied Christ three times, white baskets; in the interpretation of but afterwards confessed three times

Saul was three days without sight. At the time of Christ's crucifixion be restored to his butlership. He there was darkness over all the earth

There are three that bear record in three days he would be hung. Let us heaven, and there are three that bear witness on earth.

John in his vision saw a great city which had a wall with twelve gates. On the cast three gates, on the north three gates, on the south three gates, and on the west three gates.

W. A. B. Hav. Ala., May 21, 1862.

## Not Afraid of Evil Tidings.

In the Union prayer meeting for our country, held daily in this city, a gentlemen recently expressed a wish that he could meet with men of the class described by the Psalmist-men who are "not afraid of evil tidings," Most men are struck with fear or anxiety or greatly depressed by the intelligence of severe reverses in such a crisis as the present. Such apprehensions are not merely natural; the abscence of them seems to indicate a recklessness, a total indifference in regard to the great interests involved in the coffict. But why should we not expect disasters in a war of such gigantic dimensions as the present? In such a conflict as the Confederacy has been compelled to enter in defence of the rights and independence of her citizens, serious reverses are to be anticipated. No human foresight can in all cases prevent them. What evil tidings come? Where shall The Philistines could not expound men look for support in the day of

Psalmist, who directs you to an un-The Jews had three cities of refuge. failing defence against the fear of There was a famine in the days of bad news. In describing one who is David three years, year after year. thus exalted above the panic in the After David had sinned in number- day of nnexpected calamites, he proin the midst of darkness. "Truly he

Trusting in the Lord, dispels fear Darius set over the Kingdom 120 and all undue anxiety in the evil day.

the means of our deliverance from the enemy, as well as our defence come ?- Earnest Thoughts. against the fear of evil tidings. We cannot trust in human wisdom, which is but foolishness with God. We cannot trust in our own righteousness, which is but filthy rags, though we were a hundred times better than our enemies. But if we as a people trust in the Lord, He who controls all hearts and the destinies of nations can work out our deliverance in ten thousand ways, unknown to us, without any apparent miracle.-Christian

# The Duty of Praying for our Country.

I have been painfully impressed in many of the social meetings which I have recently attended, with the abscence in the prayers of some persons called upon to pray, of earnest supplication to God in behalf of our country, and for succes in the great conflict in which we are engaged .-How is it possible for any true lover of his country, if called upon to pray in a public assembly, to forget to ask God's blessing upon our cause! Is not every heart filled with solicitude for our beloved land, and for the loved ones who have gone out to peril their lives in our defence? Should we not think of them, and of our cause, and always pray, especially that God would spare their lives and give us success? Our cause is just and righteous, and we can confidently appeal to God to give us the power to drive our enemies from our soil, and disappoint them in their wicked purposes of subjugation and desolation. What can we promise ourselves, if our enemies succeeded in their in the event of our final failure ; the language of every true heart is, "Forbid it, O ! God." If this is so, why should we fail to express it in the tion of Christian charity, that fears or hesitates to pray God to scatter our eneimies before our own brave soldiers, even as the chaff is scattered before the wind.

I am reminded also of that one because it contains "too much about the war and is not religious enough."-Poor soul! he is no doubt quite too soul in hell. pious to pray for the discomfiture of our foes, and does not like the stirring and patriotic appeal made to our people in our "Advocate." Our paper is now extensively circulated in our armies; stir up and cheer the hearts of our gallant soldiers, let them see that some one cares for them .- Rich. Christian Advocate.

## The Last Sabbath on Earth.

The day must shortly arrive, perhaps it was arrived already, when you shall have worshiped your last in the great congregation. And when that Sabbath comes on which you can go thither no longer, when in their Sunday attire the rest of the household have quitted you, and the bells have fallen silent, and from some neighboring sanctuary the ororgan swell or voice or psalms has announced the commencement of the worship, and you know that all the Christianity of the kingdom is now assembled for social prayer and praise, may you not wish that in days of vigor you had been a more attentive listener, and a more earnest worshipper? May you not wish that so long as you had a sound and painless head you had thrown more fervor on the one hand, or rash radicalism into the public prayer, and while on the other, but who would be most your voice was firm and clear, likely to maintain candid, large genthat you had contributed a part more erous, just views of duty, are the cordial and inspiring to the psalmody? May you not wish that when your faculties were fresh, and before the afflicted, are the men who habit the grasshopper grew burdensome, you had hearkened more alertly to the words of life, and taken home more personally and practically the truth as it is in Jesus? And amid all the motions to the surface of the spot where public instruction and private meditation meet to kindle, and blow the soul into social (40 times 3,) princes, and overthrew Confidence in the benevolence, wisdom all the motives to strennons devotion warmth and expanding life.

and power of God, while summoning | and earnest hearing, would it not be to the conflict all the energies of well to bear in mind such days of strength within the reach of man, is darknesss, and now be laying up a good foundation against the time to

### The Moral Courage.

The Rev. Mr. Fletcher had a wild and profigate nephew in the army, who had been dismissed from the Sardinian service for very bad conduct. He had engaged in several duels, and had spent his money in vice and folly. The wicked youth waited one day on his eldest uncle, General De Gons, and presenting a loaded pistol, threatened to shoot him, unless he would that moment advance him five hundred crowns. The general, though a brave man, well knew what a desperate fellow he had to deal with, and gave a draft for the money, at the same time, speaking freely to him on his conduct .-The young man departed in high spirits, with his ill gotten money.

In the evening, passing the door of bis younger uncle, Mr. Fletcher, he called on him, and began with informing him, what Gen. De Gons had done; and, as a proof showed a draft under De Gons' own hand. Mr. Fletcher took the draft from his nephew and looked at him with surprise. Then after some remark putting it into his pocket, he said, "It strikes me yourself of this note by some wrong method; and in conscience, I cannot return it, but with my brother's knowledge and approbation." The nephew's pistol was in a moment at his breast. "My life," replied Mr. Fletcher, with perfect calmness, "is secure in the protection of an almighty Power; nor will he suffer it to be the forfeit of my integrity, and purposes? Nothing but the most your rashness." This firmness drew abject condition that ever cursed a from the nephew the observation, once free people. Every instinct of a "that his uncle De Gons, though an noble soul revolts at the thought of old soldier, was more afraid of death such degradation as would be ours than his brother." "Afraid of death," rejoined Mr. Fletcher, "do you think I have been twenty-five years a minister of the Lord of life, to be afraid of death now? No sir, it is for you public assembly as well as in private? to be afraid of death. You are a Away with that mawkish assump- gamester and a cheat; yet you call yourself a gentleman'! You are the seducer of female innocence: and still say you are a gentleman! You are a duellist, and for this you style yourself a man of honor. Look there, sir," pointing to the heavens, subscriber out of six thousand, who "the broad eye of Heaven is fixed orders his paper to be discontinued upon us. Tremble in the presence of your Maker, who can in a moment kill your body, and foreve punish your

The unhappy young prodigal turned pale, and trembled with fear and rage. He still threatened his uncle with instant death. Mr. Fletcher, though thus threatened, gave no alarm, sought for no weapon, and attempted not to escape. He calmly conversed with his proffigate relation; and, at length, perceiving him to be affected, addressed him in the kindest language, till he fairly disarmed and subdued him. He would not return his brother's draft; but engaged to procure for the young man some immediate relief. He then prayed with him; and after fulfilling his promise of assistance, parted with him, with much good advice on one side, and many fair promises on the

THE PRAYER MEETING .- "The growing Christian men of my Church," said a pastor, "are men who habitually attend the weekly prayer meeting. The men who give most for the cause of Christ in this country and abroad, are the men who attend the prayer meeting. The men whose Christian counsel and support I most rely upon, are the men who I should least fear would run into extremes, either of frigid conversation men of the prayer meeting. The men who labor most for souls around them, who visit the sick and comfort

Baptism'in Ancient Times.

Dickens in his Household Words gives the following account of the mode of administering the ordinance of baptism in ancient times:

In the earliest days of the Christian

Church those who were admitted into it by baptism were necessarily not infants but adolescent or adult converts. These previously underwent a course of religious instruction, generally for two years. They were called during their pupilage, 'catchumens,' \* a name afterwurds transferr ed to all infants before baptism .-When such candidates were judged worthy to be received within the pale of the Church, their names were inscribed at the begining of Lent, on a list of the competent or illuminated.' On Easter or Pentecost eve they were baptised, by three solemn immersions, the first of the right side, the second of the left, and the third of the face. They were confirmed at the same time, often, in addition, receiving the sacrament. Sprinkling was only resorted to in cases of the sick and bedridden, who were called clinics, because they received the rite in bed. Baptism was at that early period accompanied by certain symbolical ceremonies long since disused. For example, milk and honey were given to the new Christian to mark his entrance into the land of promise, and as a sign of his spiritual infancy in being born again; for milk and honey were the food of children when weaned. The three immersions were made in honour of the three persons of the Trinity; but the Arians having found in the ceremony an argument favouring the notion of distinction and plurality of natures in the Deity, Pope Gregory by a letter addressed them, and our compassionate Savior is to St. Leander of Seville, ordained not over exact-at least he is very that in Spain, the then stronghold of forgiving. Is this our love to Jesus? Arianism, only one imnersion should "Then are ye my friends, when ye do be practised. This prescription was whatsoever I command you." We are preserved and applied to the Church not saved for our obedience, but in a universal by the 6th canon of the course of humble, carful, childlike obo-Council of Toledo in 633. The triple immersion was, however, persisted in Ireland to the 12th century. Infants were thus baptised by their fathers, or indeed by any other person at hand either in water or in milk; but the custom was abolished in 1172 by the Council of Cashel.

# Grace when Needed.

There are certain seasons in the life of every Christain when he needs greater supplies of grace than he would under ordinary circumstances In hours of deep and trying affliction the heart would sink, supported by ordinary supplies of grace. In the moment of severe and peculiarly trying temptation, it would be overcome. Seasons of perplexity and distress of body and mind, seasons of coldness spiritual declension, of despondency on account of sin-when the soul looks out for comfort and finds none, and is ready to fly to despair as a refuge from its own feelings-these are all times of pressing need The hour of death, toowhen the soul is about to enter eternity, that untried world of spirits, where in every season the Christain may find it in the face of Jesus Christ, where and the experience of every faithful is gentle, sympathetic and tender in Christian has confirmed the truth of the human. We must see our Maker

There is, however, in many minds a strong propensity to anticipate times of need, looking forward to future trials and sufferings. Thus the mind is distressed and harrassed by premature. anxieties, often about things that never happen. This is sinful. It has its origin in distrust of God, silences the voice of thankfulness and leads to gloominess and discontent. 'Take no ry, at which his emissaries were conthought for the morrow, for the morrow aball take thought for the things of itself; sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" is the divine direction.

Grace is promised when needed and not before. We shall find grace to suffer in a suffering hour-grace to die when death come. Are we distressed and overantions about future trials? Then we need grace to enable us to overcome this feeling and inspire us with more confidence in God and a more entire submission to his will.—Let our prayers be, "Lord, increase our faith."—True Witners. Don't Drive your Wheelstoo near the Precipice.

BY BEV. C. D. MALLARY.

Something like the following is said to have happened: 'John, how near ean you drive a carriage to a steep precipice and not run off? "Why, massa, I can run the tyres of the wheels over the edge half way, and not run off." "Billy, my boy, and what can you do ?" "Massa, I can't say that .. I can do quite as well as John, but I can drive mighty close." "And Peter, what can you do?" "Ab, massa, I do not know, I never tried to see how close I could drive to the edge. When I come near a very bad place I try to keep my wheels as far from it as possible." "Well, said Peter, you are the boy for me; I want to get you for my carriage driver."

The above admits of a very important and solemn application. Sinners do not designedly cast themselves into endless perdition; but in the mad pursuits of worldly and sinful schemes, they seem determined to drive as near the edge as possible. They forget that their eyes may become suddenly dizzy, or that the margin may crumble, or that their wheels may slide. Alas! how many immortal souls have been ruined by trying to drive near the precipice. Fellow-sinners, fall back; get as far from the edge as possible, repent at once of your follies, and put yourself under the guidance of the Savior, and drive forward to eternity in a safe and sensible way.

And what shall we say of certain professors of religion? They expect to get to heaven, and yet, in the spirit of self-pleasing, and worldly conformity, they seem disposed to drive their wheels as near the precipice as possible! This thing is not essential. It is not convenient for me to attend to dience, we have the evidence that we are Christ's renewed, justified ones, and are the heirs of eternal life. Let all of us, saints and sinners, take a lesson from Peter, and keep our wheels as far as we can from every dangerous place. - Ch. Index.

## God Seen in Christ.

Before even the eagle can look steadfeastly on the sun, he must draw over the eye the semi-transparent membrane! which nature has furished him as a shield to the delicate orb of vision. But for this veil, which softens while it cannot shut out the glory encircling the fountain of light would strike him blind.

So, too, even the human intellect of the strongest vision cannot look nakedly on God. A veil must be interposed, not to shut out, but to soften, the insufferable splendors of Infinite perfection, And here the parallel stops short. The veil is not drawn over the eye, but over the glory of the object which the eye seeks. Jebovah manifests himself in flesh. The Creator of worlds becomes the son of man. The fullness of the Godhead dwells bodily all is either unmixed auguish or per- in Christ, Bethlehem's babe, the sharer fect bliss-this trying, solemn moment, of our nature, Calvary's victim, the sacriwhich none but a dying man can fully fice for it. He who would look on the realize is indeed a time of need. But glory of God, therefore, must look on grace to support his heart. This is all that is awful in the Divine is attemthe assurance which God has given, pered to a milder radiance by all that the blessed promise, "As thy day is, so and Monarch in One who is as well our shall thy strength be." Elder Brother; the Revenger of sin in the Redeemer of sinners; the Lawgiver in the Sufferer nuder law; Him in whose sight the beavens are not clean, in Him who has poured out His blood and sent forth His Spirit for our cleansing. - Religious Herald.

A SLEEPING CHRISTIAN .- "The devil," says Luther, "held a great appiversavened to report the results of their several missions." "I let loose the wild beasts of the desert," said one, on a caravan of Christians, and their boues are new bleaching on the sand." What of that," said the devil, "their souls are all saved." "For ten years I tried to get a single Christain asle said a third, 'and I succeeded and left him so." "Then the devil shouted," continues Luther, "and the night stars of hell sang for joy."

Moderate your appetite, so that with

# The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE ALA: Thursday, June 5, 1862.

More Piety Needed.

If there ever was a period, when it behooved Christians to cultivate a spirit of fervent, all-absorbing piety, it is the present alarming crisis. The exigencies of the times demand a more earnest devotion, a more glowing spirituality, a more vigorous faith, than was ever before required in the history of our Southern Churches

The demoralizing influence of the war is not confined to the army and the camps; it extends to all places, and is felt among all classes and conditions of our people. To say nothing of its ordinary and more palpable effects, in the development of bad passions, such as hatred, revenge, avarice, among the people, and in the formation and in crease of vicious habits, such as in temperance, profanity, licentiousness among our soldiers ; its influence upon the more retired conditions and the purer relations of life, is of a most vi tiating character. It is seen in our homes and our churches. Parents and children, pastors and people partake of its corrupting tendencies. So exciting and all-engrossing are the events daily transpiring around us, that every other interest is excluded, every other duty is forgotten in the rushing torrent of the revolution. The religious instruction of children and servants is over looked, the fires on the family altar grow dim, the Bible is neglected, private devotion and meditation are omit ted, the Sabbath is misspent, the Sabbath-school is slighted, revivals are thing of the past, and religion seems almost at a discount. But while we are thus negligent, time is flying, eternity is approaching, souls are hurrying towards the judgment bar, and none of those solemn considerations which we were wont, in former time, to urge, as motives to earnestness and zeal, have ceased to exist. Then why this relaxing of our energies? This very state of things is alarming, and should awak, en the deepest anxiety in every Christian breast.

Again, when God's judgments are abroad in the land, we have the most powerful incentives to increased devotion and activity in the discharge of Christian duties. The thunders of this revolution are speaking to each of us, as if commissioned of Heaven, "Awake, ' thou that sleepest, and call upon thy God." Then is it a time for Christians to be indifferent, "when the sea and the waves are roaring, and the thunders are attering their voices, and the hearts of men are failing them for fear, and for looking after those things that are coming on the earth?

But the thought which we wish to press most urgently, at this time, is the necessity of increased piety in the churches, to meet and counteract the avalanche of vice and immorality which will be precipitated upon the land, at the close of the war. The return of peace, welcome as it will be to all, will bring with it a formidable evil. At least a half million of men, fresh from those schools of vice-the camps-will be thrown upon the bosom of society. Far be it from us to insinuate, that all our noble soldiers are immoral or even irreligious; we do not believe that any considerable proportion of them are the victims of degrading vices. But it is an undeniable fact, that the influence of camp life is inimical to morality, and too often fatal to virtue. Few young men can resist it. Few return, without having experienced more or less of its corrupting tendencies. Even if a young man acquires no gross vices, he can scarcely avoid contracting a fondness for the idle and dissolute society and manners prevailing in camp. He is thus in danger of losing his taste for the pure and retired society and employments of home, and longs for the social gatherings around the camp fires the conversation, the hilarity, the songs, jests and anecdotes of his messmates and companions in arms. The long intimate associations amid scenes of danger, the community of toils and sufferings, produce the closest attachments, which they are reluctant to sever. This causes them to love the rendezvous of boon-companions, and occasions a dissipation of mind or body, which is great enemy to religion.

Now, how shall this tide of impiety which threatens to pour over our land, and over our churches too, be arrested and neutralized? We answer, the only effectual break-water to the on-coming flood, is godliness, of a firm and exalted character, in the churches. Shall this power be wanting? Ob, Christians, great is your responsibility. Pastors, a momentous obligation rests upon you. Forsake not your people; desert not the sacred interests committed to your care : abandon not your posts, at this perilons hour, when the enemy is rush ing in like a flood. Let no secular or even patriotic motive induce you to leave your braven-appointed station.— Paster and people, suffer not the holy fame to be extinguished upon your al"King Cotton."

After all, "King Cotton" is not likely to surrender his crown without u struggle. The article from the London Times, which we publish in another column, will be read with interest. The gloomy picture of present and prospec tive suffering which it presents in the manufacturing districts of England abundantly shows that while the South may have somewhat overestimated the power of this great commercial monarch, the English have as greatly underestimated it. The British Ministry, by pursuing what they call a "strict neutrality" in the great American struggle, but which has all the time been operating against the South, have in flicted a blow upon their own commerce, from which that kingdom will not recover for years. Had that government acted promptly, and recognized our independence a year ago, and entered into treaty stipulations with us, a scene of distress, such as has not been witnessed perhaps in this century would have been avoided, and this unholy war would doubtless have been ended. But instead of this, they lent their ears to our enemies who have been traducing and slandering us for more than a quarter of a century. They were persuaded that this mighty movement of a pation was a mere rebellion, started by a few "barbarous slaveholders," which the Washington Government could crush in "ninety days!" This period bas passed five times told, and the "rebellion" is far more formidable to day than it has been since the contest commenced. It would seem that a people who had had the promise made to the ear and broken to the heart thus often. would begin to profit by experience .-But po : "John Bull" has settled his course; and the cries of hundreds of thousands of starving poor do not in the least disturb his impurterable sternness. Well, as this is a question of endurance, we think we have some advantages of the old gentleman, as results will show, and which it may not be amiss now to refer to.

The difference between agricultural and manufacturing countries in times of war, is this: In agricultural countries, the people are self-reliant. They live upon their own productions. They literally "eat their bread in the sweat of their face." Wars do not impoverish the soil, nor stop the rains. Armies may desolate sections of it for a time. but this embarrassment is too limited to affect materially the aggregate productions of a country so vast in extent as ours. But in a commercial and mannfacturing country, where vast communities are dependent for the very means of subsistence upon the productions of other nations, the case is altogether different. It has been said that Great. Britain has machinery propelled by steam which turns out more manufactured articles than could be produced by the whole laboring classes of the civilized world with the hand, if every one were a mechanic. What then must be the vast amount of stock invested in these manufacturing establishments? What vast multitudes of laborers are required to work these establishments? Now imagine a nation of thirty millions of people, one half of whom are fed and clothed by the products of labor based upon the regular supply of raw material produced in other countries, suddenly cut off from all communication with these countries! True, this is not literally the case in Great Britain at this time, for she manufactures many articles from other materials than cotton; but we suppose that the products of her cotton facto. ries constitute by far the larger portion of her commercial wealth. Any one must see from this single consideration. that when a manufacturing and commercial nation undertakes to starve out an agricultural country, it is an endless and a bootless task. Great Britain and France have been most sadly duped by the Northern government. They have been besought to hold off a little long: er, and Southern ports would be opened by Federal guns to foreign trade-that cotton, tobacco, &c., would soon resume their places in the commerce of the world. In an evil hour, they listened to these protestations and promises .-Now, some of these ports are opened, under sundry Federal restrictions. But when the vessels of these nations come to these ports, what will they find? A Yankee garrison, closed stores, and warehouses nothing but heaps of smoking ruins ! It matters little with us now what the effect of this startling discovery will be upon European nations. We offered the tempting prize to them-they silently, not to say indignantly, spurned it-and the result is seen in the upparalleled distress which is sweeping both of these King-doms, for the distress in France is per-

haps as great as it is in England. They

have put themselves at least beyond

the pale of our pity, and must pay the

penalty of a deception to which they

were willing captives. We never ask-

ed any other "intervention" than simple

recognition, so that we might be put

trade with them. Our overtures were rejected, and we are not responsible for

It is our wisdom to make the most of our calamities. As we shall be indebted, neither directly nor indirectly to any agency in the universe for our independence, but the Lord of hosts and our own exertions, we shall be free to pursue our own policy when that independence is achieved. The immense debt we shall incor can be paid by such duties on foreign importations as we may choose to assess. We desired free trade with them-they rejected the boon-let them pay the penalty.

The Difference.

There are two points, of the greatest practical interest and importance, on which a contrast may be drawn between the North and South. The first has respect to the consequences of failure, to each section, in the great struggle now pending; the second, to the comparative recuperative powers of the two na

It has been often said, that if the North fails to conquer the South, ruin will be the consequence. And, indeed, if national bankruptcy, prostration of commerce, disgrace in the eyes of the nations, intestine troubles and the pros pect of further disruption, be ruin, that fate will, in all probability, be hers .-But it will not be such an utter, intolerable and hopeless wreck of every interest public and private; it will not be such an irretrievable and appalling calamity, as will be our doom, if we fall, in this effort to achieve our inde pendence. Bankruptcy, and commercial prostration are great disasters, and must inevitably sink a nation : but they are not the worst evils that can befall it. Nor are national reproach and do mestic dissensions the greatest conceivable calamities to a people. But if we are finally defeated, and must bow to the yoke of Federal power, our ruin will be the most complete and over whelming, that was ever recorded of a nation. For, in addition to all that the North can suffer in the event of failure, the people of the South will be reduced to a condition of worse than serfdom, and will be despoiled of everything that is worth living for.

That this will be our fate, in the event supposed, it needs no prophet to foretell. The measures already taken, and under discussion by the Federal government. for the disposition of persons and property in the South, to say nothing of the barbarism of its agents and officers in this war, are unerring indices of the doom appointed for us by our would be conquerors. Confiscation will deprive us all of every vestige of property execution or exile will remove every influential citizen; and for those who remain, death or banishment would be a desirable commutation of punishment. Emancipation will bring about a competition of the races, with all its nameless borrors ; an armed soldiery will dog our dwellings and foot-steps, to put down rebellion at the point of the bayonet; our homes will afford no asylum from the intrusion of a licentious and cruel usurper; our wives and daughters will be exposed to insult at all times, by the brutal minions of the oppressor; on the streets and highways, our people must cringe and give way to the haughty conquerors; and the lives of the citizens will be ever at the mercy of arbitrary and irresponsible tyrants. If any can doubt, that this fate will be ours, let him mark the utterances of their leaders in Congress and through the newspaper press, in reference to the mode in which the Southern people are to be held in subjection. And if there is a man among us of so craven a spirit, as not to prefer death to such a condition, he deserves to wear his

But will not the South be bankrupt, even if she triumps in this revolution? Will not the enormous expenditures of the present war exhaust her, even to hopeless insolvency? We answer, that with the United States as to recuperative capacity. The war debt of the North is said to be already more than a billion and a half, and is increasing at the stupendous rate of five millions a day; while our national debt is perhaps not more than one-fifth of that to report himself soon for duty. amount. If the expenditures of the Northern government continue to vegetate in the same proportion, for the next six months, its liabilities will not be less than two billions and a half-a vigorous and elastic of nations. The North has but few resources with which to build up commerce and create a national revenue. Three-fourths of her vast wealth and commerce was erected upon Southern products. The South. for years past, has poured a surplus of sixty millions annually into the lap of the North, which was not reciprocated in any way. This annual bounty, alone, would pay the interest on a public debt of one billion dollars, which amount any other "intervention" than simple ours is not likely to reach. With our agricultural productions, cotton, tobactor, tobactor, sugar and rice, upon which the hand up to Monday evening.

our enemies, and enjoy an unrestricted | world, more or less, depends, we possess a basis of wealth, which in a few years, with the blessing of Providence, will enable us to throw off this debt, and enter upon a career of national prosperity, unparalleled in the history of nations.

Have we any cause for Discour-

This is a question which we should like should be propounded to every citizen of the Confederacy. Let us see how the events of the last two months group themselves for and against us .-Beginning, with the battle of Shilob, how does the account stand? A cotemporary sums them up thus:

OUR SUCCESSES. OUR LOSSES. Island No. 10, Fort Pulaski, New Orleans, Fort Macon, McDowell. Scott's Cavalry, Morgan's achieven Farmington rout. Drury Bloff, Two other complete vic tories by "Stonewall"

We make no mention of several successful skirmishes we have had with the enemy, in which we have killed and captured hundreds. In these contests, we have put hors du combat not less than thirty-five or forty thousand of the enemy, whereas our own losses will scarce. ly reach one half of this.

Then it is to be observed that with the exception of Lebanon, where overwhelming forces were brought against Morgan, all the successes of our enemy have been achieved at points where he could bring to bear his superior naval power--whereas our successes have been upon the land where he was compelled to meet us on something like terms of equality. In pine cases out of teu, since this war has opened, we have defeated him where he has met us on land. With such a record as this-with such vust issues at stake-with a soldiery unequalled in valor-and with an unwavering trust in the bord of hosts,need we ask, "Have we any cause for dis. couragement?" Even if Richmond falls, it need not discourage any but the fainthearted. But we have an abiding confidence that this place will be successfully defended. It is now reduced almost to a certainty, that the enemy's gunboats cannot approach nearer than to Drury's Bluff, seven miles below the city. And with such an army as Johnson has, to be led by himself and our gallant President to meet the invading foe, we are persuaded that McClellan will never reach Richmond in the capacity of a conqueror. Be this, however, as it may, the fall of Richmond cannot be an irreparable calamity. It would be by no means as serious a disaster as the fall of New Orleans.

As to Corinth, we trust it is not in the spirit of vain cenfidence for us to say that defeat and disaster await the enemy whenever he makes the attack there. We have an army there which. with the favor of God, cannot be con. quered by any force the enemy can bring. The number and character of our troops at that point, authorize us to believe, that what cannot be done by them, caunot be done by any mortal agency. It is by no means astonishing that the enemy has paused at that point for two months after his "brilliant victory"(!!) (save the mark !) of the 6th and 7th of April, to celebrate which, divine service was ordered in all the Northern churche I If he can only achieve a dozen such victories within the next two months, the war will be over. W'

Col. Eli S. Shorter.

We are gratified to learn that this gentleman has been promoted to an honorable position on Gen'l Bragg's Staff for gallant conduct in the battle of Shiloh. It will be recollected that he commanded the 18th Regiment of Alabama volunteers in that battle .-Though he had been prostrated by dis. ease for some time before the fight, yet when the trying hour came, he mounted our section stands in striking contrast, his charger, and through the live-long day, he led his regiment into the thickest of the fight. He has suffered much since the battle from fever, and is now confined at Governor Shorter's residence in Montgomery. We understand he is now improving, and will be able

The Great Battle

Of the war is now being fought near Richmond. Our latest intelligence is to the effect, that most of the Federal and Confederate forces are engaged. A burden which would crush the most dispatch from Richmond dated June 1st, (Sunday,) states that "all reports concar that the enemy was badly whipped and driven to the swamp. The carpage was dreadful on both sides. The yankees lost two to our one. Hundreds-of wounded are arriving. About 500 prisoners in all have been taken."

We regret to learn that Col. Loman and Major Forsyth of the 3rd Ala. are killed: also, Col. Jones of the 12th.— Capt. Keeling, of the Macon Confeder-ates is severely wounded. The deepest solicitude is felt by all to learn particu-

For the South Western Baptist, Baptists of Alabama.

I appeal to you as the sure friends of the "Soldier's Mission." "You have ever stood by the Domestic Board, and been ready to sustain its work. The last year, ending April 1st, you contributed to our treasury the sum of \$4,822.93. This was about one third of our entire receipts for the year. Georgia was a little ahead of you. The Baptists of that State contributed the sum of \$6. 227.35. There was no reason that you should not have continued the "Banner State." The Board has no agents in the field, it must depend upon the voluntary agency of the pastors and friends of the cause. Will not our brethren throughout the State go to work and present the "Soldier's Mission" to the churches and forward any amounts they may secure for the object? Shall our Soldiers perish for the lack of knowledge? Shall not the man of God be sent into their midst ladened with precions truth? Not one regiment in five, as bro. Tichenor tells us, is supplied with chaplains. Bro. Holman has been appointed and entered upon his work of love. Bro. Andrew Broaddus is desirous of an appointment; shall he be sent to our soldier boys? Let your answer be, yes; and these and others will preach Christ to the brave defenders of our homes. Yours truly,

M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec. Marion, Ala., May 26, 1862.

[From the London Times, April 19th,]

The Dearth of Cotton in England.

While the seasons run their course there is one season that is not returning. A population of millions is now suffering as much as if the sun had been shorn of his beams or nature had suddenly shown signs of decay. The terrible Cotton dearth deprives countless hands, through populous districts and crowded cities, of the means of earning broad. It is all the same as if the grain had perished by blight or the root by rot, for though the food is in the country or within puchasable distance, the means of purchase canfiot be found, and people perish as was said in the days of "protection," in the midst of full granaries, and piles of An inscrutable Providence ever varies

the dispensation. It was once a fiscal system; then it was a bad harvest; then it was an overstocked market; then it was a periodical rebellion of labor against capital. Ingenuous men endeavored to forecast the next shape of the calamity; and supposed a quar- period which might be called one of rel with the United States in which necessity and approaching distress .humbling us to terms by withholding their Cotton. The Americans themselves grew proud of their independence. But that has now happened which neither happened before, nor as much as occurred to any prophet of ward and parade their misery to the ill. The Cotton crop has been shut up on the soil that bore it by disruption of the States themselves, \* \* \*

Those who half a year ago were reading with tears the tragic tale of negro suffering and wrong little thought that they would exchange a sentiment for an actual participation in that story. The American abolitionists having preached to them in vain, now enforce a reluctant consistency, and denies them slave grown Cotton. The result is a national disaster. It does not seem to abate, and none can say what a pass it will come to. For a time there was bope, founded chiefly on the difficulty of supposing so strange a state of things could last long. The war was to end soon by the process of mere exhaustion. The blockade was to be set at naught. There was to be an European intervention; there might be a circuitous traffic. Perhaps the calculations were wrong, perhaps the stakes were large. \* \* \* But all pers there than last year at this time. these expectations have had their day, and the result is now before us.

There is a dearth of Cotton. The mills are passing from full time to short time, from short time to closing. The mill owners are tired of working their machinery to no profit, or maintaining those who can give no return. The amount of suffering overwhlems private benevolence. The operatives have exhausted their savings, run out their credit, sold their furniture, and at last snuk their pride. and presented themselves before the doors of greatness and relieving offi-

This, however, is not the most miserable result. A letter we published tion. Probably a hundred times that some days a o from "A Lancashire number of victims are now suffering Lad," described the sad straits to only a more protracted form of simiwhich the poor factory girls are re- lar distress. The fact of an unpreceduced, and the appeals to which they dented distress is what we have to are driven. There cannot be a heart with. We must look ahead and watch in these islands that will not feel for the the peril in our course. Here is a group of girls wanting nothing but a day's work, and reduced to breathe in an under tone to the casual passer by : "Can't you do something to help us?" Cannot we do something to help them? Were there the least hope of that miserable war in the States ending within the few months that wise men assigned it, we would be only too glad to let The following items of news an things take their course. We see no from the Vickburg Citizen of the 234:

such hope, and have to look the calami ty in the face.

We will neither exaggerate nor diminish. The distress throughout by the poor law returns increases in some places, stands still in others, and in others again even decreases. All the returns, however, seem to establish a regular increase wherever there is little other employment than Cotton manufacture, and where the Cotton manuturers are not wealthy and generous A comparison has been made between

the number receiving relief now and ar this time last year, as also between the present time and the period of stagnation four years ago. The comparison with that earlier date is taken because as we tided over that, we may hope to tide over the present distress. In the union of Ashton-under-Lyne, there are now about 50,000 receiving relief com. pared with half that number in the bad times four years ago-s little more than a third of last year. In the Union of Blackburn there are more than 10,000 receiving relief compared with less than half that number four years ago, and a little more than a quarter of last year. The Platon Union is somewhat less

dependent on Cotton, and matters are only about twenty five per cent. worse than last year. In Bimely Union more than twice as many are receiving relief as last year, and a good many more than in the bad times four years ago. In Bury Union there, are only twice as many paupers as there were a year ago. In Shorley Union half as many again; in Charlton Union a third more; in Arlington Union, about twice as many ; in Liverpool, 22,000 against 14,000 last year ; Macclesfield Union. a quarter more than last year ; in Manchester township, nearly 13,000, or more than twice as many as last year; in Oldham Union, three-quarters more than last year; in Preston Union, about 11,500, or between two and three tim a many as last year ; in Rochdale Un ion, twice as many as last year; in Statford Union, three quarters more : in Stockport Union, three times as many. In these Unions alone there are not less than 50,000 more persons receiving relief than there were this time last year, when the manefac turers were already reducing their produce, and keeping open more for kindness than profit.

Thus 50,000 persons have been driven from their only employment to the bard necessity of demanding relief. over and above the supplicants of a Yet we are assured that these 50,000 paupers do not at all represent the number made absolutely destitute by the dearth of Cotton; and there are behind them many thousands badly off. whom nothing will induce to come forworld Now what is to be done? It is not we, but the melancholy fact that asks this oft repeated question. On the face of the papers before us we must see that the distress is generally increasing; on the face of the daily intelligence from America we cannot see much hope of an early improvement. The good times are long in coming. To whom are all these poor people to look when the mills are closed, and at last the kind purse that

was still open. It is natural to look to the wealth and property on the spot in the neigh bood, that has been produced there and taken flight elsewheae. But it is difficult to enforce this sort of delay. Already on immense amount of charity has been done on the spot. The whole of the manufacturing districts share the distress more or less. Leeds sul. fers, Sheffield suffers; even Birming ham suffers ; there are 3000 more pau-At Coventy there are only three times as many; such Unions as have struggled to keep open are threatened; and Ecclesall and Bierly are suffering con siderably. Enterprise is flagging at many other places for people do not know how soon disasters may reach them, be they ever so much out of the Cotton districts.

But the other day 200 persons were starved to death, or more mercifully suffocated, in a coal pit. With their wives and children; here were about 600 persons thrown on the public benevolence. The details won for thea deep and peculiar sympathy, and £70; 000 flowed in with scarcely an invitafearful mass of destitution that may any day prove too great for the regular resources. It must not be too soon adopted by the State, but it may too late, and meanwhile it must not be forgraton by any whom it may concern.

Affairs at Vicksburg.

The Federal fleet in front of Warrenton is committing all sorts of depredations upon the people along the shore. Two citizens of Warrenton, Mr. Walker and Mr. Gardner have been captured and carried off to their

It is the general impression that the enemy has landed the troops from the transports at some point below this city. We do most ardently hope this may be so. But few of them will ever in the District of Cubero! get bome again to tell the fate of their companions if they venture upon the soil of old Warren.

Whatever doubts we have had as to the merits of our defenses here, are hours. About 9 o'clock the Gas Works now rapidly disappearing, and we are were flooded, leaving the city in total dakness. assured by the most competent and experienced military judges that our works are of such a character as to North Carolina, was killed. bid defiance to the enemy. Every day is adding to our strength.

Several shots have been fired by the gunboats at our men on the shore be tween the lower batteries and Warren ton, but no one has been burt by them. One heavy shell, that did not explode, tays in the Warrenton road, and it is an object of much curiosity to all who pass that way.

We are informed that there is an immense amount of sickness among the Federal troops on the transports. It appears that they have run short of medicines, and a party of them made a visit to a drug store in Warrenton, and sacked it of all its contents. One boat is said to be filled entirely with their

We learn that the vandals have come off their boats and battered down and utterly destroyed the residence of Jeff. Davis.

The Citizen announces the destruction by fire, of the DeSoto depot, on the Louisiana shore, immediately opposite Vicksburg. Supposed to be the work of the Yankees.

Our people continue to move into the interior as rapidly as possible, and but few families are now left in the city. The dry goods, drug, haldware als are not advancing. and provision stores are also moving off where they will be of benefit to the Confederacy should Vicksburg fall into the hands of the enemy.

### [From the Atlanta Confederacy, 12th. Kentucky Rising.

Yesterday mornig Capt. James Castleman, of Kentucky, passed through here on his way to Corinth. He is just from Lexington, in that State, and brought out with him seventy men, all well mounted armed, and equippedhaving furnished themselves with their outfit. His men are now at Chattasee Morgan to make arrangements for priso ers are reported taken. oining his squadron.

East Tennessee. Nearly every where through Kentucky they were welcomed, greeted with cheers, and bid God-speed. They were enrievtained with a lavish hand by the people of Kentucky who refused to receive any compensation .-In every place they found the spirit of the people aroused and fully enlisted in their feelings in favor of the South. A few of the Liucoln Home Goard organizations still exist, but most of them have disbanded. The Captain and his men had two fights with them as they came along, and whipped them badly both times. He brought 17 of these Mome Guards priseners to Chattanoo-

He reports that large numbers of Humphry Marshall; that no less than regiment, lately raised in the neighborhood of Lexington, and in Owen, Henry, Bath, and other counties contiguous, have gone from the State in small squads so as not to excite suspicion of the Lincoln soldiery, and are with Marshall. It needs only for our army to march into that country to have three foreths of the man, to flock than the doubtless very valuable—as Winchester we believe, was Bank's depot of supplies. All the circumstances justify the hope that a large number of small arms and probably artillery, fell into our hands.

Splendid advantages! But these are probably not all. If Jackson has been able to pursue his success, as we believe he has been, he has probably made large additions to his caption. He will again break the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and destroy the canal navigation. He is in position to threaten Washington City in a manner that will compel McDowhave three-fourths of the men to flock to the standard of Southern Rights and Independence. In some places they are openly and defiantly recruiting and enlisting for the Southern Rights and enlisting for the Southern Rights thus be deprived of a co-operation on which he has probably made large calculation, and will himself perhaps abandon the seige of Richmond, and fall back, if General Johnston will let him. Richmond Enquirer. army.

Capt. C. says the crops in Kentucky were never more promising, and that provisions are abundant and cheap. -Corn is worth 20 cents per bushel, and other things in proportion.

We hope our government will soon find some means of marching an army

on minutes to decide whether they

The gallant Gen. J. K. Duncan, who would surrender or be put to the sword! At the end of ten minutes, the garrison marched out and stacked their arms and surrendered as prisoners of war!

They were parolled by the Doctor and sent off. He captured at this point, \$150,000 worth of supplies, all of which were safely transferred to Albuquerque. Dr. Cavanaugh's report is exceedingly rich. He divies his force of three men (Gardenhire, Gillispie and Thompson,) into three divisions, right wing, center and left wing. He describes the movements of his investing army, with all the grandeur of a large army, and signs the report as Commander-in chief of the Confederate forces

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

RICHMOND, May 31. A violent rain and thunder storm occured here last evening, which continued for several

There was a skirmish yesrerday on the Williamsburg Road, in which Capt. Scarboro, of

A fight is now progressing on the Williams-burg Road, near the Chickahominy, which is much swolen by the rain last evening. No reports have yet been received.

LATER.-There was a heavy rain last night. causing a flood in the Chickshominy river. It is reported that the bridges over the river have been washed away, and that three divisions of the enemy have been caught on this side of the river.

Ambulances were sent down at noon. Firing of artillery and musketry was distictly heard here. No courier has yet arrived.

The Dispatch of the 3oth says that the Federal army was falling back, and Gen. Smith's brigade was pursuing them.

It is reported in Richmond that "Stonewall'

Jackson had crossed the Potomac river, and is now at Williamport, Maryland, or Frederickstown Turnpike. It is thought that this movement had caused a retrograde movement of the enemy from Richmond.

The Examiner says that Gen. Branch, in Tuesday's fight at New Hanover, succeeded in getting of his entire command. Ashland s still in our lines.

A special dispatch to the Tribune from Pollard, dated the 30th, states that in the skirmish, day before yesterday, Simpson's Rangers drove off the guard from O'Bannonville Bridge, and burnt the bridge. Our loss is one man and three horses. The enemy's loss is unknown. Three citizens of Oakfield have been taken prisoners and taken to Pensacola. The Feder-

RICHMOND, May 31. The Battle has been progressing all day near the Chickahominy. All reports from the field are favorable. The engagement is severe, and the loss on both sides is heavy. The Confederate wounded have been coming in for several hours. It is believed that the fight will be renewed to morrow. The community are in good spirits, and confident of victory.

STILL LATER. The latest reliable reports from the battle field, represent that the enemy have been driven back one mile and a half from their position.

the enemy.

We captured three batteries after most desperate fighting, the enemy being protected by nooge, while he has gone to Corinth to entrenchments and woods. Seveal hundred

Spiendld Victory In the Vally.

Gaptain Castleman brought his men Generals Jackson and Ewell have smote through Pound Gap, and thence through Banks, hip and thigh, at Front Royal and Winchester, and have killed, captured, or probably by this time chased out of the Valley, his whole force! The official dispatch which appears in another column, tells as much of the story as we have yet learned. Gov. Letcher received a dispatch in almost the same words, and adding that our troops were still in hot pursuit of the fugitives.

Without pretending to speak positively, we think it probable from the report of his previous position that the blow at Front Royal was struck by Gen. Ewell. He and Gen. Jackson then we suppose, moved in combination against Bank's at Strasburg where he had been fortifying. Whether the fighting implied in the dispatch, took place there or nearer. Winchester, we are left to surmise. It resulted in Bank's defeat and flight, and the flight became a rout. The number of prisoners already reported is very large, exceeding the captured in most of He reports that large numbers of the great battles of this war. The Commissa-Kentuckians are going off to join ry and Ordnance Stores taken at Winchester were doubtless very valuable—as Winchester

[From the Montgomery Adventiser.] RICHMOND, May 27.

The following dispatch was received this norning by Governor Letcher, from Stan-

General Banks' army was routed completely. He is still flying in utter consternation, worse than that of the Yankees at Bull Run. Cannon stores and provisions are still being captured

ind some means of marching an army into that State, to strike the shackles from the hands of her gallant sons.—

A more serious blow could not be struck at Lincolndom.

"Surrounding" a Fort.—The Hous. too, Texas Telegraph of the 7th, gives the following acount of the capture of Fort Cubero, in New Mexico, by three men:

On one occasion three of our men under Dr. Cavanough, went up to fort Cubero, 60 miles west of Albuqurque, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort, with all its contents and garrison of 48 armed men as prisoners of war. The Doctor gave them of the fort with all its contents and garrison of 48 armed men as prisoners of war. The Doctor gave them of the fort with all its contents and garrison of 48 armed men as prisoners of war. The Doctor gave them of the fort with the first place of the fort with all its contents and garrison of the decide whether they they are private and the first place of the fort with all its contents and garrison of the decide whether they they are private and the first place and provisions are still being captured by our forces.

The following official dispatch has been received at the War Department.

Winchester, May 26.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant General:

During the last three days God has blessed our armies with brilliant success. On Friday the Yankees at Front Royal were routed and one section of artillery and many prisoners captured. On Saturday General Banks' main column, while retreating from Strasburg to Winchester, was pierced the rear part retreating toward Strasburg. On Sunday the other part was routed at this place, and at last accounts, Brig. Gen. George H. Stewart was pursuing with cavalry and artillery and capturing fugitives. A large amount of medical, ordance, and other stores have fallen into our hands. (Signed.)

There were beaut dispatch has been received at the Warneness. On Friday the Yankees at Front Royal war routed and one section of artillery and many prisoners captured. On Saturday General Banks' main column, while retreating from

Richmonn, May 27.
There were heavy skirmishings from one to

prelude to the general engagement.

Loter-In the skirmish this afternoon at Hanover Cont House, the 25th New York and 28th North Carolina were principally engaged. Eighty Yankees were killed, and sixty captured. The prisoners have arrived bere. The Confederate loss was six or eight.

Nothing has yet been beard of the skirmish at Atlee's station.

Vicasarau. - Dispatches to the 19th inst., that the enemy's gunbouts were in sight. Goods and stores have all been removed or destroyed, and the women, and children sent from the city. The later item, indicates a determination to stand a shelling, rather than sorrender. The New York Herald gives an account of the wholesale destruction of cotton along the banks of the Mississippi, "From Memphis to New Orleans, there is one general bonfire of property, especially of cotton, of which 11,000 bales were in New Orleans. At Memphis, the sugar and molases, in large quantities, are on the bluff ready for the river and all the stock of cotton is ready to be fired on the approach of the U.S. fleet. The people of the river towns are retreating inward and destroying property along all the Southern tributaries of the Mississippi; the planters, in most cases applying the torch to their own cotton. The rebel Government has also boats. runing up the river destroying the cotton.-

Among the great number only one planter was found who objected to the burning of his cotton." Thus will the enemy be greeted with fire and sword wherever he plants his foot upon land. Notwithstanding his untold expenditure of life and treasure to accomplish our subjugation and to supply the demand of the world for our great staple, he will return to his home disappointed and empty handed.

The Federal "Victories" in Europe-The England grows weary of the war. She does not share the election of the Yankees at their "victories," and can see in these barren sucesser no hope for the triumph of the Yankee cause On the contrary, the English papers regard these very "successes," of which the Yankees boast so much, a new and hopeless obsthele to the reconstruction of the Union. The London Telegraph even in sympathy with the Federal a very commendable forethought, came with

These very successes, so ardently desired by the Federals, seem to us likely to prove just the last and most hopeless obstacle to a reconstruction of that Union. Will the South, which would not return for fair means, return for foul? Can the Senators at Washington dream that Southern citizens will come back and sit again beside them with the mutual memories of Bull Run and Roanoke? The thought is idle. The South may be conquered, rushed out into the thickets of the fight, snatchsubdued, annexed even, but not again federated.

It will never, like Priam, kiss the hands that reek with the blood of its children -It will fight, we do not doubt, in the conventional phrase of its President-"to the last man and the last dollar;" and when these ultimate expenses are expended, it will oppose a dogged spirit which the engines of republican govern- flashed forth defiance, now looked blank up ment cannot master. Despotic governments into heaven, Does not the blood of such might, but we suppose the North, in its most excited moments, contemplates the ballot box. And shall not the day of reckoning be a terrible and not the sword or whip, as the machine for one for our enemses? At Glasgow, Ky., Miss reconstructing the Union; and though the spirit of the Southerns might be broken, their interest prompts perseverance in secession.

This war, which has cost the Federals two hundred willion of money, seems to have been waged on the other side for forty or fifty. The North is just issning £30,000,000 of inconver tible paper-the South "has no floating debt." The New York merchants are trembling at the resolve of Congress to exact import and export duties in specie, while the Richmond planters are meeting to discuss the best way of orning their crops for the good of the State. Such patriotism as there is in the business from beginning to end, seems, therefore to be on the side of the South, whose financial position is also better, and partly on that very account. Is it likely, then the Confederacy will return to pay half share of the war expenditure? Will the South submit to perpetual taxation to defray the losses of Mr. Cameron's contracts, or to recoup the cost of those stone ships which shot it out of the Atlantic? We should say not. We think the passions and the interests of the Southern States proper, are so profoundly enlisted against a return to the Union that the idea has become Utopian.

THE UNION FEELINGS IN VIRGINIA .- The army correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows:

Diligent inquiry could not establish the Diligent inquiry could not establish the existence of more than one Union man in Williamsburg. And, inasmuch as be has made one of our officers a gift of a small damask table-spread, from which Magruder had drank wine three evanings before, it is fair to presume hat his professions of Unionism are a swindle. This side of Williamsburg, upon the line of our march, no scrutiny with candles by daytime could possibly discover one Union man or one Union woman. The article does not exist in this country.

Absent members of the 1st Alabama Regiment, are required to report immediatly to these headquarters. Those that are too sick to come will report by letter, enclosing certificate of medical attendant, countersigned by the Probate Judge of their respective counties.

R. H. ISBELL.

Capt. Commanding 1st Ala. Reg. Alabama papers please copy

RICHMOND, May 28: All the sick and wounded in the hospitals at Ashland were brought here to-day. The Yankees are reported advancing on that place

Telegraphic communication was suspended

Soldiers who have arrived on the train report that a serious engagement took place yesterday near the Central Railroad, between Branch's Brigade and a large force of the

Nothing official in regard to this affair has been received. All efforts to obtain reliable information have been unsuccessful. No fighting to day. The city remains

Wilmisoros, N. C., May 28. eamer Gordon, Geo. Waller, .co

seven o'clock this afternoon, in the direction of | manding, was captured by the blockaders at Hanover Court House. It is belived to be in 10 o'clock this morning, off the main bar of Cape Fear. The boat's crew escaped, and reports no one hurt. Her cargo consisted of that vicinity. The cannonading was heard cape Fear. The boat's crew escaped, an here. No particulars have yet been received. This skirmish is believed here to be the 5,000 stand of arms, and 25 tons of powder.

Two Yankees on the Manchester road, 22 miles hence, have been captured and brought here. They are probably spies or bridge

RICHMOND, May 28. The following dispatch was received to-day by Gov. Letcher, from Staunton:

"Banks has fled with his army in broken squads across the Potomac. The stores we captured at Martinsburg are innumerable. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is effectually

[The followin private dispatch was received

here yesterday.- ED. ADV.] COOPET'S STATION, May 28. The Yankees are at Oakfield with 3,000 infantry, and 600 cavalry."

[Oakfield is a short distance this side of

MOBILE, May 29. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register from Vicksburg, dated the 28th, states that the enemy's gunboats have taken position within range of our batteries, and it is expected that they will open upon the city at any mo Our battries have not yet fired a shot,

LATER .- A Later dispatch from Vicksburg, dated on the 29th, says tat about sundown last evening, a Yankee gunboat and sloop of war opened on our batteries at long range. Our batteries drove them back, when the enemy opened on our lower battery. About 20 shots were exchanged, when the enemy drew off.

The Women of the South. The Adjutant of Col. Morgan's Regiment GORDON E. MILES, has furnished the Knoxville Register with a lengthy account of MORGAN'S recent trip into Tennessre and Kentucky, concluding his narrative as follows. And now, having labored through the recital of so much of our rather exciting adventure let me mention a few incidents of devoted patriotism and herosim exhibited by our fair lady friends along the route. At Lawrenceburg and Pulaski we were greeted with the wildest demonstrations of joy; handkerchiefs were waved from windows by fair hands; boquets fell thick and fast upon us. Some came out to shake hands with the boys, while others, with their servants bearing huge baskets of provisions, to. At Lebanon, also, we were received much after the same cordial fashion, and when on the 5th inst. the fight was raging hottest, and missiles of destruction were flying in very direction, brave women came out on the street to cheer us on ; exposing themselves to danger with as much coolness and nonchalance as did our own brave boys. One little bright eyed lad, not more than 10 years of age. ed up a gun, and resting it upon a fence, sent its contents crashing through the brain of an approaching Yankee. Brave, noble boy. The next moment he had paid the forfeit of his daring with his own precious life. We saw him lay with his bright sunny locks stained with his own warn gore, and the eyes that had innocent martyrs cry aloud for vengence ?one of Kentucky's fairest daughters, became so overpowered with her emotions when she found out who we were, she fainted several

such violence as to make them bleed. God bless the poble women of the South. Every one we met upon our march deserves particular mention, but our limited time and space forbid, and we must content ourselves by saving that nowhere did we look in vain for bright smiles of approval and welcome, and nowhere did any one besitate to sacrifice personal convenience in order to make us as comfortable and happy as possible.

times. Another, the wife of Judge --

shouted and clapped her hands together with

The Rebellion Not yet Crashed—Recruiting for the Yankee army Stopped.

The Fort Wright correspondent of the Boston Journal (au ultra Bleck Republican

sheet) writes as follows about the situation of affairs. That we shall soon have possession of Memphis, which, next to Charleston, has been the hot house of secession, I do not doubt.— But before it is ours, we shall walk across a bloody field. The South is roused. The Pittsburg repulse has been magnified into a victory. There is no doubt of the fact that fron every town, village and plantation in the South, men are rushing to arms. They turn out as our revolutionary forefathers did, when Burgoyne was advancing on Saratoga. Never was there greater activity than at the present time. The South has received not less than fifty thousand; foreign arms since the first of March, and there is but little doubt that the Southern armies are faller to-day than they have been at any time. They have abandoned the scacoast and the fair West, and 'are concentrating all their forces at two or three

future. The rebellion is far from being crushed. It is wisdom to keep the fact ever before us. Whereupon the New Yor Express remarks: The Secretry of War thinks otherwise, or acts otherwise; for, without a reserve corps for the West or East, in case the Union army in the West or East is beaten, he has stopped all increase of the Union arym, which, when in

points. Great battles are to be fought in the

or death, a great percent. It is not treason, we hope, to say, and resay all this, and to add that such an administration of the War Department is not war, but gamblng perilously with men on the great chequer poard of war.

the field, is necessarily decreasing by sickness

## OBITUARY.

Sergeant Newton Balengun died of Ty hold Poeumonia at Tuseambia, Ala., on the Sergeant Newton Brackburn died of Typhoid Pneumonia at Tasenmbla, Ala., on the 24th day of March, 1862. He was born the 21st of April, 1845, in Chambers county, Ala.

Upon the opening of the present unhallowed, cruel war, in April 1861, be volunteered in Captain Clanton's brave, dashing company, whose field of operations lay at Pensacola, and along the gulf-coast. When Captain Clanton was authorized to raise a regiment. Sergeant Blackburn re-culisted for the war. Upon the removal of Colonel Clanton's regiment to North mestern Ala., the decemed contracted his fatal disease in camps, and survived but five or six

days, in a state of constant delerium. Every kindness and attention that could be administered were bestowed upon him—his devoted comrades, officers and surgeon keeping watch over his departing spirit. But his work was done. God had called for him, and he rested from the country with all their country with all their

God had called for him, and he rested from the terrible conflict of deadly armies—with all their dread clangor, privations and anguish.

His comrades were weded to him. They sighed and were disconsolate when he was no more in his place—they said the campfires burned lonely after his death. His Captain and Colonel bestowed the highest encomium on him—felt they had lost one of their very best men, testifying he was a stranger to fear, cheerfully obeyed all commands, and never murmured at privations.

The departed was ever obedient and affect

The departed was ever obedient and affectionate to his parents, was generous and noble in sentiment and feeling, ever evincing the highest reverence for the Gospel and for Christian life. But the brave, lamented youth is gone, having freely offered up his life upon the altar of his country's defense and independence.—May he dwell evermore in the blissful courts of Heaven, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary be at rest." J. F. H. Pine Level, May 22, 1862.

# Business Department.

W M Flanagan...... 14 ... 8 T L Hudgings...... 14 ... 5

Receipt List. Paid to Volume No. Am

Mrs E J Davis.	********	15	1	2
J King		14	44	2
J R Moorefield. Mrs H J Hardm		14	41	2
B B Davis	will	15	24	4
Dr A A Wilson.		14	57	4
H M Caffy Mrs E V Bethea		14	17 36	- 2
J W Spittle		14	34 0	2
J W Suttle Rev J M Scott.		16	1	2
Mrs M Kinard George Hopper		15	1	2
Hon N W Cock		15	1	2
A P Stewart		140	19 .	2 -
S A Wilburn David Watson J K Redd		14	48	2
David Watson	*******	14	45	2
				2
F M Maxwell		14	20	- 5
E Celfee John Yeatman		14	31	3
W R Stone				2
S Clabaugh		14	23	2
Mrs L M Conne	11	14	34	2
Mrs Fort Harge J M Blackwell:	ove	14	29	2
Mrs Sarah Wat	son.	14	44	2
E Holtzclaw Mrs Nancy Wes		15	28	5
Mrs Nancy Wes Seaborn Moore	wer	14 7	34	5
Rev I R Slade		14	30 -	2
John D McElha W A Barlow J A Branch	ny	14	33	2
W A Barlow		14	18	2
Mrs M E Steele		14	45	2
Mrs M E Steele Dr S Rambo Dr F H Liddell. A Lacy G W Riley		14	33	21
Dr F H Liddell.	********	15	16	2
G W Riley		15	49	2
T C TOTAL Y	A CAMPANIAN	AND ANDE	7.0	3
Thos Jones	SECURIOR OF	14	36	4
J E Courtney. J A Pylant		13	50	5
E W B Bazzer.		014 100005	50	2
R G Hall Dr D W Floyd,		14	44	2
A A Sterrett.		14	42	2
A A Sterrett M J Mickle A G Oliver		14	17	2
A G Oliver		12	43	2
R D Fort W B Ray Mrs M Ray	constru	14	93	3
Mrs M Ray	********	14	13	2
Mrs E Conyers. P W McLemore P McKinny		14	22	2
P W McLemore	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13	50	2
Mrs E Shannon	*******	14	46	2
Gol C T McCon	nico.	15	13.	. 5
Henry Hand		14		6
T E Williams.		14	12	2
Mrs F A Burt W C Ray		15	32	6
W C Ray	*******	14	46	2
R Simmons E E Haralson				3
C W Glenn		13	50	3
J M Mickle	COLUMN TO SEC.	14	13	2 2
Dr G A Tompki Rev W E Lloyd	ns	15	1	2 2
J M Travis.		15	9	7
J M Travis James Roach Mrs L B Gox		16	13	3.1
Mrs L B Gox.		14	12	2
Mrs M F Oden. J B Scott	The second	15	45	2
Rev S A Creath W M High		16	1	5 2
W M High		15	1	2 2 5
Mrs M Vickey Benson Maxwel		14	37	2
The Part of the Pa	The same of the sa	Section 1	A	31.90

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

THE copartnership heretofore existing be tween Dan't McMullen & Henry Key under the firm name of McMullen & Henry Key, under the firm name of McMullen & Key, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dan'l McMullen is made Agent to settle up the Books and Accounts of the late Firm. Partles indebted will please come up at once and pay what they can and close their accounts by note.

D. McMULLEN, May 27, 1862.

HENRY KEY.

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) township eighteen, (18) range (wenty-seven, (27))

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 Stephan 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. of 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). constaining 240 acres. Taxes \$4.30; cost \$2.50. All the foregoing land assessed as the property of the foregoing land assessed as the property of Fishback.

F. N. STAFFORD, T. C.

May 20, 1862.

Russell Co., Ala.

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 Esat 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. Barnert and posted before Thos. PULLER, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for said county, a Brown Bay Horse, about fifteen bands high—about 12 years old—marked with enddle.

LEWIS ALEXANDER,
April 30, 1862. 3w Judge of Probate.

NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS.

Marshall's Sale.

Wil.L be sold before the Court House Boo in the town of Tuskegee on the 9th day of June 1862, the West Half of the North resquarter of sec. 36, township 17, range 23, joining Jesse Felts on the East and Daniel Gortman on the North. Levied on by virtue of an execution issued by the Town Council of the town of Tuskegee, for taxes due said town against Louisa Eadv. isa Endy. May 10, 1862. tds

### ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE. TUSCAROOSA, ALA.

ogues apply to
A. J. BATTLE, President



The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in

For Catalogue or unpublished particulars ap-MARION, ALA.

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA.

THE Thirtieth Session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 4th November next.

Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBEL, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. Bucas, M. D.
Chemistry, Joseph Jones, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Physiology, H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.
Oustetrics, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, Robert Campbell, M. D.

Hospital.
S. B. Simmons, M. D., Prosecter to Professor Anatom H. W. D. Fond, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy Lectures, (full course) 51.05.
Matriculation Fee, 45.
The Collegiate building has been thoroughly removate and many additions made to former facilities for instration.
September 19, 1861.

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

ecuring claims. Office over the Post Office. TUSKEGER, ALA., February 6, 1862.

W. P. CHILTON & SON,

Solicitor in Chancery,

MONTGOMERY, ALA. WILL practice in the Courts of Monte W and the surrounding counties; in the Su-preme Court of the State, and the Confederale States District Court for the Middle District of

Alabama.

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building

GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in

Chancery, WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chan
bers and Tallapoosa Counties: int. e Supreme Court
of Alabama, and in the United States District Court a
Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be give
to all business entrusted to them.

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

SMITH & POU.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TUSKEGEE, ALA.,
Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.

So Office up-stairs in Biloro & Rutledge's new brick building.

BYTHON B. SMITH.

May 17, 1860.

ED. W. POU.

AUG. C. FERRELL. FERRELL & MCKINNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Ala.

BROWN & JOHNSTON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the Counties comprising the 2th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at outgomery.
Office up-stairs in Felts' Building.
Age SAM'L B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Feace.
March 14, 1861.

J. H. CADDENHEAD. ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapeka, 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 bix mouths.

Any person sending the names of FIVE subscribers and TEN DOLLARS, shall be catified to a year's subscription

Rates of Advertising.

# SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

# The Family Circle.

The Secret of Powerful Preach-

No sermon preached in New En. gland has acquired greater celebrity than that preached by president Edwards, at Enfield, July 8th, 1741, from the words, "Their foot shall slide in due time." When he went in the meeting-house, the appearance of the assembly was thoughtless and vain: the people hardly conducted themselves with common decency .-But as the preacher produceded. the audience was so overwhelmed with distress and weeping that he was obliged to desire silence, that he might be heard. A powerful revival followed,. It is said that a minister in the pulpit, in the agitation of his feelings, caught the preacher by the skirt, and cried, "Mr. E., is not God a God of mercy?" Some of the hearers were seen unconsciously bracing themselves against the pillars and the sides of the pews, as if to check any display of their mental agitation. This fact is often cited simply as a proof of president Edwards' peculiar eloquence, the more striking because it was his habit simply to read from his notes without gesture.

But there is another element to be taken into the account in explaining this result, and one that has been strangely overlooked. On the even ing before the sermon to which we have referred was delivered, a number of ministers and pious Christians met together, and united for a considerable time in fervent prayer, for a blessing upon the discourse of the preacher. Behold, then, the secret of success-heartfelt and united

supplication. Another sermon, the immediate stiking than the results of apy one of modern times, was preached by a Mr. is often cited as an illustration of the power of eloquence. But in an old work by Robt. Fleming of Rotterdam, entitled, "The fulfilling of the Scriptures," will be found precisely the same explanation of these extraordinary results: "I must also mention," he says "that solemn com-20th, 1630, at which there was so and down-pouring of the Spirit. By Saviour then begun, never ceased .-the sermon on Monday, 21st June, it was known (which I can speak on sure ground) that nearly five hundred had at that time a discernible change than gold jewels, which the resurrecon them, of whom most proved lively Christians afterwards: it was the sowing of a seed through Clydesdale, and many of the most eminent Christians in that country could date either their conversion or some remarkable confirmation of their graces from that day. This was the more remarkable because the preacher, after much reluctance, was by a special and unexpected providence, called to preace that sermon on the Monday, which then was not usually practiced. The night before, however, was by most of the Christians spent in prayer; so that the Monday's work, as a convincing return of prayer, might be discerned." Here, then, is the secret. Christians, having received on the

therefore, are to be cited as examples, and gleaners, the harvest was lost .not of the power of eloquence, but of But the harvest of divinely directed the power of prayer. And as one plans was not lost; for the children preacher was a giant in intellect, the of the saints proved equal to the other of ordinary capacity, they show that the power of the gospel is not limited by the talents of the preacher, was our Saviour's quotation of the but depends for its full effect on the eighth psalm; it seems as if the Holy suitable combination of those two Spirit had left the words there for elements of ministerial as well aposto the occasion on which he quoted lical strength, "the word of God and them." "When the chief priests and prayer." They show what the pulpit scribes saw the children crying in the is capable of effecting, and compel us temple, saying, Hosanna to the Son to mourn that its ordinary efficiency of David, they were sore displeased, is far below what ought to be expect- and said unto him, 'Hearest thou ed from an agency capable of so much. what they say?" And Jesus said unto They tell Christian not to be wishing them, 'Yea; have ye never read, out that they had a more talented minister to build up their church, but to thou hast perfected praise?" Yes, compass about the one they have with prayer-to double their minister's energy by doubling their own prayers; for, to multiply by prayer the usefulness of the ministers we have, is as advantageous as to multiply their number. Let any sermon be compassed about with prayer, as was that at the future. It must be to us a solem Enfield, and at the kirk of Shotts. and see if the preacher do not show that his words are spirit and life .-Let any pulpit, where the truth is preached be encircled day and night by such prayer, and charged with troy it if generation of holy children electric energy, it will give shocks of are to succeed them, and no virtues resistless power.

Children in History.

Three kinds of footprints have been left upon the sands of time—the print of man's heavier foot; the print of woman's foot, deeper because of the babe she bore in her arms; the print of childhood's foot, lightest and least, yet distinct. Earth saw no children in her primeval estate .-Paradise restored shall be full of them; paradise lost had none. In the paradise of home how often have children brokeu-the spell of the serpent, and made the sequeer powerless. Many a man and woman has been saved by them for the pathway of ruin; many are now in heaven who but for their children would have been lost forever. Through all the trials and wander-

ings of the people of God, in their

joys, and in their perils, in their

captivity, and in their return, children

were with them. When the redemption for which all history had been preparing began its consummation, it began it in the form of a child. All prophets had spoken of that holy child; and the goodly fellowship closed with the mysterious witnesses given by the unborn prophet, the second Elijah. The first Adam was formed a man; the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, came as a babe. The Sovereign of the universe took on him our nature, passed through childhood, laying in it the foundation of his work. When he was breathing his earliest breath, the innocents of Bethlehem, the unconscious protomartyrs of the new dispensation, shed their blood for him who came to die for them-van of the noble army of the martyrs of Christ-types of his innocent sufferings and guiltless death Dying in his place, shadowing as it were his vicarious sacrifice, they were the first messengers from earth to tell in heaven that the great battle results of wich were, perhaps, more of the Lord, which is to be won by yielding life, not by taking it, the battle in which death is not loss, but Livingstone in Scotland. This also victory, had began. They were the earlist to help in filling up the full measure of the sufferings of the Saviour, who is to suffer in his loved ones as well as in his own person; they were the earliest to share in the consummation of the Saviour's glory, who is to be glorified in his redeemed ones as well as in himself. When munion at the kirk of Shotts, June Jesus came to Jerusalem, on his last journey, children shouted hosanna .convincing an appearance of God And the song of children to their In the catacombs—those long mines beneath the city of Rome, in which

are hidden treasures more precious

tion morn shall bring forth to shine

forever-in those catacombs are in-

scriptions which tell that the ashes

hidden in some of their crypts are

those of children who died because

they would not deny Jesus. Their

little bones yet remain to witness to

the early years in which they passed

Christ has never moved through

our world without being followed by

through martyrdom to heaven.

children. The pilgrim fathers of our churches bore with them their children on the mighty deep, and the blood of their young feet was shed on the thorns of the pathway through the wilderness. Whatever these pioneers of the faith through all ages succeeded in making their children, Sabbath an anointing from on high, determined the failure or success of spent the night in that wrestling and their most deeply said plans. No prevailing prayer which such an matter how vigorous they were as anointing alone calls into exercised. sowers, unless they trained their These two extraordinary facts, children so that they became reapers portions of responsibility their God gave them. Inimitably appropriate of the mouths of babes and sucklings God has done it through all time. What the children of earth are, earth will be. We are to recognize this great fact. We are not as a mere common-place of declamation to accept the proposition that the children of this fair land are to decide fact; we mut bow before the awful responsibility it involves; we must meet it. The wickedness of the adult part of our nation cannot desof an adult generation can save our

sea to sea.

Christianity has tasked it characto possess the world. The problem of that ability turns on its power of making the children of the world its own. If it cannot reach these, it inils on the terms of its own admislon. It is this sublime problem which, in the strength of God, the Sabbath school enterprise seeks to grasp. Its ultimate aim is to bring wery child on earth within the reach of the truth. It is pledged before God and His Church never to rest until this is done. If what it wills cannot be done, Christianity fails .-It is not extravagant to say of the great general system by which children are to be reached, that the Church must make that system stand: for if it falls, the Church falls with

> [From the Christian Observer.] Interesting Incident.

Tell your children in their infancy the story of the Cross.

I shall never forget an incident I once heard a mother relate, of a sweet golden haired child of two summers old. "There was sickness in my family, Scarlet fever, in its malignant form, had prostrated my oldest child, and I was weary with watching and anxiety. It was Sabbath evening, and according to custom, I had catechised the older children. Then taking little Lucy on my knee, I terday, in this city, the purest phile told her the story of the Cross. She looked intently, her beautiful eyes riveted on my face, and their blue depths seemed to say, I understand

After I had ceased talking, still sobs which were almost choking me, I ed, administering to their every said, "Yes, my darling, God has want. already bought you with His precious those sweet tones. "Mama, if me me be a good girl, will God buy me me?' "Yes, darling, and if you are that good child you will lie down now, and go to sleep, for Mama is tired and must wait on sick sister." For the first time in her life, she lay down alone on the bed, awake. After she was covered up, all but her curly head, she looked up in my eyes again, and with that spiritual expression I shall never forget, repeated, for the third time, those touching words-"Mama if me me be a good girl, will God buy me me?" "Yes, darly," and kissing her I left her to sleep.

That was the last time I ever nursed her, for in a day or two we were both laid on the same bed-she, wild with the fever raging in her veins .-The next Sabbath, at the same hour, her body was robed in white for the grave-her bright spirit safe with that Saviour who had bought her with his blood. What a comfort it is to me now that I talked to her of God and heaven."

Mothers, your babes are not too young when they can lisp a name to tell them of Jesus. Let His name be the first they are taught to utter.

BESSIE.

Election. Cast down with melancholy, person complained to Gotthold that he was often betrayed, against his will into thinking of the decree of Election, and that when he considered how great is the number of the reprobate, and how small that of the elect, he could not help doubting whether he belonged to that few, and had a right to believe himself ordained to, life eternal. Gotthold said to him in reply: It happens to you as to foolish children, who from curiosity, or want ing to the preparation of some pastry. of sense, frequently mount upon a ladder or stair, far higher than their heads can bear, and when they are up, know not how to descend again. I remember an instance of a child venturing out from a high window upon some boards, placed as a stand for flowers, and in extreme danger, proceeding to his father's apartment, and looking in upon him at his studies .-You are guilty of the same folly ; you venture into a dangerous place, climb too high, and wish to have a look

and if godless children are to follow, that these thoughts are but phantoms that generation and undo all its work. | conjured up by the devil, and intend-Our cry must be, "Give God the ed to plunge you into misery, spiritual hildren," give them to us for Him, danger, and continual despondency. and He will train them, and we will What the Scripture says of the elecso-work with Him in training them tion of grace, it says not for the purinto a glorious army, before which pose of troubling and terrifying poor His foes and those of our land shall souls assailed by temptation, burwe swept away, and righteousness, dened with a sense of sin, and anxious and peace and joy shall fill it from to be delivered from it, but rather for the purpose of soothing their distress. The very reason why God's ter as a divine religion on its ability only Son came down to us here on earth was, to save us from the necessity of soaring on the wings of dangerous thought to heaven, in order to learn there how God is disposed toward us, and what he has decreed respecting our salvation .- Gotthold's Embleme.

> What a beautiful expression that is in the old writers, "the return of prayers." The idea is a nautical one. Ships are laden for a foreign shore with the wealth and hopes of the merchant. He sends them forth to various ports, and in due time watches for the appearance of the well-known sails in the harbor. Then he reaps his harvest. So we Christians send forth our prayers from many hearts in many places. They float upon the breeze like ships upon the sea, to foreign lands. Soon we begin to look for their return, and we behold this sail and that sail, and at length the whole fleet, coming back again to our harbors, richly freighted with gracious answers.

RICHMOND, May 12, 1862. Gentleman: Amid the bad and fierce passions of men which often become dangerous elements in society in times like the present, it is a balm to the feelings and consoling to the thoughts to witness, as I did on yesthropy and the most self sacrificing spilit. I was in a hospital that was established and is supported and provided with every comfort and convenience by the munificence of a lady, who receives the sick and looking at me, her eyes filled with wounded soldiery, irrespective of the tears, she said, "Mama, if me me be a States from whence they come, and good girl, will God buy me me?" My by day and by night can be seen heart was full, but forcing back the moving around the bed of the afflict-

"It was on the same day that I met blood—the Saviour died for you, a soldier, an old acquaintance, just sweet lamb, and if little Lucy will he from Yorktown. He was feeble, good, God will buy her." Again, in emaciated almost to a skeleton, and hardly able to walk. He had tried in vain to get a suitable place where he might rest his weary limbs. I told him I would assist him; after seeking accommodations at a dozen or more private houses, and when I was about to despair, because of the great number of sick here, filling up almost every house, a sick soldier sitting in a piazza, in answer to qustions profounded said : "I stay at this house and am kindly treated." I walked in, told my business, the Physican, I think it was said they were full, immediately a lady, the same of whom I have just spoken, said bring him here this evening and he shall be accommodated, I did say, and he received every attention and kindness. I can never forget what I there witnessed. Would that it could have been seen by every father. mother, brother, sister, and wife in the Southern Confederacy! She, in all that sweetness of tone and softness of manner peculiar to woman, enquired where he was from, to what State he belonged, how long he had been sick, feeling of his pulse, and expressing a fervent hope that he might soon recover.

She is a lady of fortune, of cultivated taste, and high social position .-Her name I do not feel at liberty to mention. I write this to assure those at a distance that there is a noble female here—and doubtless there are many more-who is doing all in her power to alleviate the sufferings of their kindred and friends. H.

BURNED TO DEATH .-- A young lady the daughter of James Yarborough, was burned to death, at Jonesboro, on the 7th instant. She was attendwhen her clothes took fire, and in the absence of any assistance she was burned so badly that she died in a few hours. She died calmly, leaving the testimony behind her of her acceptance with God.

Casualties of his kind should be a

warning to all those who are exposed to the dangers of fire.

ALUM IN STARCH .- For starching ginghams and calicoes, dissolve a piece of alum the size of a shell-bark for every pint of starch, and add to it. into the council-chamber of the Most High, But my friends, who bade desirable when dresses must be often you do this? Reckon it for certain washed, and the cost is but a trifle.

DR. Liether

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

A CARD. DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LIT TLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying to TLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying to

# LITTLES ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

### LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the rms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, and

## LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER CINTMENT.

FORTIS, No. 2

LITTLE & BRO.,

# MEDICINES, &C. JUST received, at the sign of the Golden Jar, a sopply of fresh and gonulne Medicines, &c., among which are Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup, Brown's Bouchial Troches,

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'Guffey'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. Grammars. School Bistories, Philosophies, &c. &c. Large stock Slates, Inks, Pens, Penells, &c. &c. &c. Large stock Slates, Inks, Pens, Penells, &c. &c. &c. &c. Any Book will be sold at Publishers' prices, and sent by mail, postage paid, en receipt of the money. Call and get our prices. Ap. All accounts must be paid 1st January and July January 10, 1861.

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS. MONTGOMERY, ADABAMA.

NIX. YOUNG & NIX.

TOMBS. Railing Furniture Work, GRATES, &C.

### All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction. Feb'y 22, 1861.

FROM and after this date our TERMS for Hard ware, as well as for Groceries, will be CASH ON DELIVERY.

CHANGE IN TERMS.

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.

Febry 6, 1862. McMULLEN & CO.

### THE TUSKEGEE FLOUR MILLS.

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

will be run by J. LARRERTSON himself, and will varrant satisfaction.

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

Give men trial, and I will be very much obliged for the ### Iwill have MEAL and GRITS on hand all the time.

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 Rotal takes great pleasure in a priving 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 utilities.

J. E. J. MACON,

NEW BOOKS. L FUREIDIS, by the author of The Lamplig My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Ma

# HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., President,

A. B. GOODHUE, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.
D. G. SHERMAN, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.
REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M. Professor of Intellectual Pa

Professor of Chemistry and Natural Bistory THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D.,
rof. of Pastoral Theology & Ecclesical History.
REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M.
Brown Professor of Systematic Theology.

THE NEXT SESSION.

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 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.

Tuition, per term, of 41 months, in

J. B. LOVELAGE, Secreta Marion, Aug. 29, 1861.

# HOWARD COLLEGE.

avited to the following resolute loard of Trustees of Howard G unual meeting, viz:

"Resolved, That the Treasurer ege be authorized to receive a of the Confederate States

Respectfully yours,

D. R. LIDE, Treas, H. A. Marion, Ala., Sept. 26, 1861.

# SCHOOL NOTICE.

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 Thirtes. Tuition will be at the following Session:

Parents and Guardians will vor by making application for add the School previous to the commence

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

Eufaula Female Institute.

REV. GEORGE Y. BROWNE, A. M., for 12 years President of Georgia Female College, having removed to Eufaula, Ala., will open a private Seminary for Young La-dies under the above name.

Near twenty years of experience in oom, and the good measure of succe ttended his efforts, enable him to a public whatever of advantage such

day in January and the in July.

The Course of Study is so extensive the nates of colleges may here pursue all studies with advantage. The expenses materially different from those customary er schools of high order.

Further information may be obtained dressing GEORGE Y. BROW.

DISSOLUTION.

LAW CARDS. N. GACHET can hereafter be found at his old J. T. MENEPEE over Bilbro & Rutt ige's bric uilding. Ratt. 28, 1861.

# NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. S. M. BARTLETT DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS;

with the best
LONDON PORTER, SOOTCH ALE,
FRENCH BRANDY, and
VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKET,
For Medicinal Purposes.
He has varieties of Flavoring Extraors, Periument,
Harr Pomades, Toller Soars, Britishes, and the usual as
sortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store, all
of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Fig. 9, 1899.

Change of Schedule.

Office Tuskegee Rail Road

THE Passenger Trains on this Road will be Tuskegee, as follows:

DAY TRAIN leaves Tuebegee

BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMITUL