

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.:
Thursday, June 19, 1862

Faith Amid the Billows.

When the storm of war first arose upon our political main, and our new ship of state, which had been so auspiciously launched, found itself amid tempests and darkness, a very general sentiment of confidence in God prevailed. The belief in a special Providence seems to have found a ready entrance into the popular mind. Religious men rejoiced in what appeared to be evident tokens of the Divine favor, and men, who had before seemed indifferent or skeptical, were heard to express their earnest belief in the special manifestations of Providential regard for our cause. In the midst of storm and darkness, the national faith seemed to discern a "form like the Son of God," walking upon the sea. Like Peter and the other disciples on the ship in "deep Galilee," we welcomed the presence of infinite Power and Goodness, and our fears were dispelled. It may be that presumption and temerity were the consequence. We vainly presumed to tread the precarious path alone; we rashly ventured unaided to step out upon the yielding billows. We grew too self-confident. Our victories so numerous and brilliant seemed to us, in our fatuity, evidences of our invincibility, and absorbed in the rapid succession of thrilling movements, we ceased to look for Divine aid.

But while we were dreaming of independence easily achieved and national glory gloriously won by our own unaided prowess, suddenly the heavens grow black, the elemental forces marshal themselves for a terrific onslaught upon our new-erected bark, the tempest rages and the billows roll mountain high. We are startled from our dream of security and felicity. Both self-possession and faith are gone. We see only the darkening skies above, the raging tempest around, the yielding waters beneath, and bewildered and affrighted we cry out, "Lord save, we perish." We had forgotten the Power divine; though it was still near us and able to save—and that same voice which rebuked Peter's faithlessness, and bade the winds and waves be still, may be heard remonstrating with us for our want of faith.

In the midst of peril, let us not forget our dependence on the Divine arm. With our eyes fixed—not upon the bewildering and frightful dangers—but upon Him, who commandeth the winds and seas and they obey him, we shall neither falter nor sink, but buoyed up by strength from above, we shall pass through the tempest and reach the haven of peace and independence.

Christian, do you pray?

A good brother writes us to urge upon every friend of Jesus throughout the Confederacy to increase the fervency of their prayers to Almighty God, that He would prosper our cause. Would that we knew how to do this! Would that we could say something that would awaken a more profound sense of our dependence upon God at this crisis! Christian, do you pray? do you pray frequently? do you pray fervently? Do you carry your dear absent ones constantly before God? Think what one, praying man did anciently: he brought one warrior from the heavenly hosts who smote in a single night a hundred and eighty-five thousand of Israel's invaders.

Then let us earnestly be,
And never fail in prayer;
He loves our importunity
And makes our cause his care.

The Union Object.

When the war began the proclaimed object of the Line in Government was to restore the Union as it had existed, and to relieve the "Union men" from the tyranny of secessionists. As they advanced they frankly confessed that they find but few Union men, not enough to form a basis upon which to reconstruct the Government. The knowledge they now possess of the utter want of Union sentiment at the South if they had possessed it twelve months ago, the war would not have been undertaken. But they have commenced it, and conquest, subjugation and plunder are now their motives. Vengeance is in their hearts. These motives now influence their action, and a Southern man must be blind not to see it. Every thing worth living for is at stake, and he who attempts to save by submission will be compelled to submit to a humiliation for which his property can never compensate. Every man in the South must resist or submit to a condition far more degrading to the feelings of a white man than slavery to a negro. Where is the Southern man so degraded as to submit to such humiliation? Let him appear!

There is an ominous pause in war news, soon to be broken by terrible conflicts. God defend the right!

Events of the War.

Every Southern heart has been electrified with joy at the cheering news of the last ten days. That God fearing man, General Jackson—"Stonewall" as he is familiarly known—has, with the blessing of God achieved a succession of victories which has no parallel in modern history, and which will give him and his immortal band of heroes the most undying fame upon the historic page. What strikes us as most peculiar about that remarkable man is, the modesty with which he announces such achievements as have crowned his arms. Unconscious of any personal merit he ascribes it all "to the blessing of God." This is the most conclusive evidence of his true greatness. When a really great action has been performed by a man who seems unconscious of it, that very unconsciousness becomes the evidence of his greatness. When the youthful Samson overcame the lion, he did not seem to think that he had performed a feat worth telling his own parents. When Jackson strikes the enemy's successful blow, he ascribes it all to "the blessing of Almighty God!" O that we had enough of such Generals—Generals who fear God and sought His wisdom, and who could say with David, "Blessed be God who teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight!"

Before the country had ceased rejoicing over his defeat of Milroy and Banks, and while sensation mongers had him over in Maryland, the first thing we knew one division of Jackson's army meets and routs Fremont, capturing artillery and prisoners in abundance. The next day, he turns upon Shields, and deals him a blow which sends him utterly defeated and routed from the field. Thus within less than three weeks, he has fought not less than four hard battles, besides many smaller contests, defeated quadruple his own force, driven the boasted Banks beyond the Potomac, sent two other Yankee Generals in the same direction, and has cleared out the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah of the last hated invader. For these results, let the national heart swell with gratitude to the Lord of hosts!

The effect of these victories upon the Northern mind, may be well conceived. There will be a wonderful call to arms again to save "the national capital" from falling into the hands of the "rebels." While they have been dreaming over lying telegraphs announcing victories never achieved, and anxiously waiting every hour to hear that Richmond has fallen before the triumphant arms of the "Young Napoleon," let a counter-blast be heard where they felt most secure, which sends dismay into the Washington cabinet, and a shudder to the heart of Lincoln. Such a rustling in the camps has never been witnessed perhaps since the war commenced.

We do not suppose that these successes will have any effect to withdraw McClellan's forces from Richmond. The utmost we can hope for is, to stop any further reinforcements. This we think may be safely calculated on. That we can hold our own at that point, and ultimately drive back the invader, we think has already been demonstrated. McClellan evidently calculated upon the co-operation of McDowell and Banks in his "on to Richmond" movement. These movements of Jackson deprive him of that co-operation, and oblige him to accept the gage of battle with the forces he himself commands. Now, he is compelled to fight; for retreat would be ruin. The facts which have come to light regarding the battle of the 31st and 1st, near Chickahominy, show that he was badly worsted. Making all due allowance for exaggeration on both sides, we think it safe to affirm that he lost two or three to one. His entire lines were driven back some two miles, several of his batteries taken, besides a large number of small arms, tents, provisions, ammunition, &c. Such advantages could not have been achieved without his incurring terrible loss in killed and wounded. Besides, that lying sheet, the New York Herald, sets down his loss at three thousand. This may be safely tripled; for if such an army retreated with so inconsiderable a loss as that, they write themselves down the veriest cowards that ever fought on this continent, and that they did good fighting, there can be no question. One gentleman who passed over the field after the battle, affirms that he lost as many as ten to one. This is scarcely credible. Another, who visited a portion of it, puts it down as five to one; and all concur in making it much heavier than ours. Besides, we took between five and six hundred prisoners, while they took two hundred and thirty, according to their own account. We think, therefore, that enough has transpired to show that Richmond will never be taken by General McClellan.

Nothing is known of the operations of the army of the West, since the evacuation of Corinth, Port Pillow, Memphis, and the destruction of our little fleet on the Mississippi. While the suspense is a little painful, it is far better that we should endure it, than to run the risk of having the plans of our Generals exposed by "army correspondents." We are satisfied that when a blow is struck, it will be an effective one. The bombardment of Chattanooga did no injury to us, except the destruction of a few houses, and the wounding of a few soldiers. The enemy has disappeared from that place.

On the whole, our prospects are beginning to brighten. Let us be patient and prayerful. There is always an extremity in such a struggle as this, which fixes the conviction upon all hearts, that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." And when He teaches us this lesson, we know it will be effectually done.

The Answer of Prayer.

The Christian is sometimes staggered and disheartened by the undeniable fact, that his prayers offered in faith are not always literally answered. The assurances of the Almighty of his readiness to hear and grant the requests of sincere and humble believers are numerous and striking; and there would seem to be no limit to the range of favors we are encouraged to ask for. "Ask and ye shall receive: seek and ye shall find: knock and it shall be opened unto you." "Whatever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do." These are some of the promises our Savior has left on record for his followers. They seem to be absolute and unconditional. And yet, in many instances of actual experience, we do not find them literally verified. The most common cases in point are when we ask for temporal favors—as for health, success in business, favorable seasons, preservation in danger, protection of our loved ones in battle, peace and prosperity. How many earnest petitions have ascended to heaven from anxious mothers and wives, for the safety of their sons and husbands in this terrible war? And yet how many a praying mother has been crushed to the earth, by the very calamity she begged God to avert? How many thousands of humble prayers have been poured into the ear of the Lord of Sabaoth from the hearts of devout Christians, for the cessation of this unnatural strife and the return of peace and liberty to our land? And yet the omnipotent Sovereign is pleased to permit these scenes of carnage and desolation to continue. What shall we say then? Is God unfaithful to his promises? Perish the thought! Yea, let God be true, and every man a liar! Shall our faith falter and fail, because He does not grant in kind each particular favor we ask? Nay, a proper consideration of the whole subject will discover the strong foundations of our hope and will serve to establish our faith.

In the very nature of things, it must necessarily happen that every boon we seek cannot be granted. We are short-sighted, limited in knowledge and wisdom; God is omniscient and infinite in wisdom. His knowledge embraces not only the whole present and future, but all possible contingencies, the entire chain of cause and effect, all the relations and consequences of every event. It is not strange, therefore, that in our narrow view, we should desire and ask for things, which the all-wise Being does not deem it proper to bestow. A literal answer to prayer might in some instance benefit the petitioner, but work a great injury to his neighbors. A disposition of the seasons, which I might desire for the benefit of my crop, might destroy the harvests in my vicinity.

Again, a sincere Christian may offer a request, which if granted would bring anything but a blessing; it might entail a curse. He may ask, as a favor, that which would prove a serious injury to himself. If a child ask of his parent a serpent or a cup of poison, will that parent show either wisdom or affection in granting it? If his son ask for the intoxicating cup, will the parent, who loves his child and knows the fatal consequences of intemperate habits, indulge the request? Thus God, who is both infinitely wise and good, cannot consistently with his attributes, bestow, without discrimination, the favors we seek.

Prayers often conflict with each other; it is then clearly impossible to grant both. One prays earnestly for that, which another, an equally esteemed child of God most sincerely deprecates. In such a case, we must submit the decision to Him who is infinite in wisdom and mercy, and doth not willingly afflict his creatures. The professed disciples of Christ North and South, are engaged in earnest prayer that success may crown their respective armies. Here is a direct conflict of desires, in which the faithful and gracious Arbiter alone must determine the result.

Nor can we reasonably ask for that, which would obstruct the great purpose of wisdom and benevolence, which God has decreed with reference to the success of the Gospel—the progress of his kingdom. This would be to contradict himself; to make him a changeable Being; to destroy the symmetry and merciful ends of his arrangements.

Even our Savior thrice uttered a prayer, which was denied him. He begged that the cup of suffering might pass from his lips; but he qualified it with the condition, "If it be possible." Considered in connection with the Divine plan, it was impossible. The mission of redemption, on which he came, rendered it necessary that he should drink the bitter cup to the dregs: else it would have passed into our hands to be drained for ever. The true spirit of prayer then is, to join with our petitions, the feeling of perfect submission to the Divine will, which led our Lord to say, "Nevertheless, not my will, but thine, O Lord, be done."

How far then may we, with confidence, repair to the throne of grace, and expect the favors we ask? We often obtain literally what we petition for; and this may be regarded as the ordinary course of things. But we may state it as a universal truth, without any limitation or exception, that earnest, faithful, humble prayer offered in the name of Christ, never fails to meet a return of mercy and blessing. We are exhorted to "come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need." Not always the precise boon we crave perhaps; but always "mercy and grace to help,"—always a blessing. The apostle Paul's experience is an instructive and encouraging lesson. He was afflicted with "a thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan to buffet him." Thrice, did he implore the Lord that it might depart from him. But the extraction of that thorn, the removal of that scourge would have prevented the accomplishment of a most gracious design—to keep the great apostle in a proper state of humility. Had Paul's prayer been answered in kind, he would have been "exalted above measure;" and consequently his spiritual welfare would have been jeopardized. Did God absolutely refuse mercy, and turn away his tempted and afflicted servant? Oh, blessed be His name! "My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness." As if he had said, "Although I cannot remove this thorn—for that would injure you—yet I will bestow upon you such supplies of grace as will enable you to bear your affliction and strengthen you in your weakness." And so effectual was the antidote, so much superior to the favor asked, was the blessing substituted, that the Apostle actually rejoiced in his infirmities. God will not leave us forsake; his people; but will grant them strength according to their need. Either he will give the identical blessing sought, or a substitute infinitely better. And the blessing imparted, will, even in the estimation of the supplicants, abundantly exceed their highest thoughts.

We make a few extracts from a private letter written by a member of the "Tuskegee Light Infantry" to his mother, and which has been kindly handed to us by a friend. The tribute the writer pays to the memory of the young and gifted Johnson, Adjutant of the Regiment, is beautiful, touching, eloquent, and deserved. Some of the best blood of Macon county, may, of the State of Alabama, was poured out in this unthought measure, on that terrible field!

Richmond, June 23, 1862.

My Dear Mother: I wrote to you yesterday, but for fear it will be detained "en route," I will write again by Dr. Cunningham as he leaves for Tuskegee this evening or to-morrow morning. I will not however give you the details of the big fight, as I gave an account of it in my letter of the 2nd. Everything "in camp" is quiet at present, but the silence is only pretensions of a great storm which will soon burst in thunder tones (the most vociferous) over the vast domain of Virginia.

Mother, when I wrote yesterday, I remarked that Brother John was safe, but really when I wrote the news, I was so completely overwhelmed with nervousness that I could scarcely hold my pen, for the reason that Early Mason had just arrived from camp and said that Brother John was either killed, wounded or a prisoner, and probably in the thick woods unable to come away. You have no idea of the uneasiness of my mind at the time. I have seen Brother John however, in fact he is in the room now, and he says, when the order was given to retreat, he did not hear it, and so he remained firing at the Yankees; and in course of time turned around to ascertain the whereabouts of the Regiment, he could not discover any portion of it. He fought through the latter part of the engagement with the 14th and 41st Virginia Regiments. After the battle ended he could not find the 3rd Ala., and they all thought up to this morning that he was killed. Oh! how my heart beat with joyous emotions when I saw him. The top of his boot was torn off by a Minnie ball, but he went through without a scratch. He came very near getting his head shot off by a ball accidentally shot by one of the 14th Virginia Regiments.

Poor Sam Johnston is dead, a nobler hearted young man has never existed.

In him we have lost the ornament of the 3rd Ala. We have lost one of our jewels. One of the brightest stars has fallen, and we are left to mourn his loss. Oh! could I but be gifted with the inspiration of some great Biographer, so that I could portray half his noble qualities. He fell struggling in defence of his country. Such was the untimely but glorious death of this gallant young officer. It has cast a deep gloom over his associates and comrades in arms; and excited no doubt the emotions of the female sex to whom his sterling qualities in social life were intimately known. But what can I say, or pen describe the gloom which now pervades the family circle at home. Blighted hopes, severed ties, buried anticipations; agonizing, bleeding hearts, pouring forth from fountains filled with grief, their sad oblations at grief's sacred and inexorable shrine. But Oh! there is a palliation—a balm from the cold sepulchre of death; it is, *he fell where duty called in defence of his glorious country.*

He poured out his blood freely for his country, and whilst its increase rises upward and Heavenward, its voice calls aloud to the youth of the country to imitate, if need be, his noble example. Let the classic laurel throw its midday shadow upon his bed. Let hyacinthine flowers adorn his grave, and lend their sweet perfume to a Southern clime.

I can only say Sam, farewell! The storm of thy last battle is over. The dark cloud of warfare which rose so majestically over the battle-plain, whence thy spirit took its flight to immortality, is dispersed and victory is ours. But that cloud will rise again to others, to those who live to emulate thy patriotic daring, to transmit the memorial of thy fame, and to avenge thy death. * * * * I also mourn the death of Captain James. * * *

J. M. A. Jr.

A Good Daily.

We exchange with several valuable daily papers, whose merits and terms we have advertised, and we now have the pleasure of adding to the list that spirited and able Journal, the Columbus Daily Times. The Times is an old and well established journal, and has had much to do in Southern politics, always jealous of Southern rights and has ably vindicated them. Its general intelligence is judiciously stated, and the daily telegrams are always published. Here are the terms:

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By COLQUHITT & WARREN.

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The Battle of Chickahominy.

From the revised report of the Richmond Dispatch, of Tuesday, we select the following account of the battle.

The fact that the enemy crossed the Chickahominy in large numbers is already known. Coming up on the Williamsburg road, they threw up entrenchments near Barker's farm and posted themselves behind trees, clumps of bushes, and the breastworks. Saturday morning it was determined to attack them, and two divisions were sent down the Williamsburg road for that purpose. General Hill's division led the advance, supported by General Longstreet. As soon as the enemy's position was reached, Gen. Hill prepared for a vigorous attack. Father-stone's brigade led the advance. It was commanded on the occasion by Col. Anderson, the General being ill in the city. Garland's brigade commenced the attack on the left, and in a few minutes the engagement became general. After two hours' fighting on the men drove the Yankees from their camps. This brigade then, in pursuance of the original plan, deployed right and left of the enemy's works, our artillery then commenced to play upon them. In the 4th South Carolina, out of 29 officers, four were killed instantly, and nine were wounded.

Captain Bacon, of the 27th Georgia, while acting as Aid to Colonel Anderson, was killed.

In the last charge on the retreating Federals, beyond their camp, Colonel D. B. Smith, of the 27th Georgia, was wounded in the thigh.

As an incident of the fight, we may mention that reinforcements were ordered to Anderson, and as but one regiment could be spared, the 4th South Carolina, Colonel Jenkins was sent.

Upon arriving, Colonel J. was asked if one regiment was all that could be

sent. "Yes," replied the Colonel; "but that will do. I know these boys." The gallant charge of the 4th afterwards fully verified the good opinion of their commander.

Among the distinguished acts of daring on Saturday, was the capture, by Captain Thomas Walton, of Mississippi, of the colors of a Federal regiment. He was acting on General Longstreet's staff, and while Colonel Giles's regiment was charging he galloped ahead of it and dashed into the Yankee regiment, seized their colors and bore it off. He then rode up to Giles's regiment and presented the flag to them. The act was rewarded by three hearty cheers from our men. The gallant Captain was shot in the head later in the day, but refused to leave the field before the fight was over.

As it is impossible at present to give correct lists of casualties, we omit detail and names, except so far as necessary for a good view of the progress of events.

The Dispatch continues:

Later in the day, General Longstreet's division came up, and rushed eagerly into the battle. About four o'clock our artillery came into play, and did excellent service, as has been already said. Although heavily reinforced, the enemy were charged by Longstreet's and Hill's men, and driven off the field, our men taking possession of their camps and fortifications. The Yankees very closely contested the ground as they fell back, while our force steadily pushed upon their line.

This battle, occurred upon the Williamsburg road, or near it, close by the railroad. Making quite a detour to the left, the nine mile road runs through the Williamsburg road just beyond the battle field. The plan of the battle was this: General Hill and Longstreet were to attack in front, and when the enemy were repulsed, General Whiting was to march down the nine mile road and make an attack upon the flank. The force was started upon this road, but came unexpectedly upon a large body of the enemy, who had crossed the Chickahominy and entrenched themselves. This was on the left of the railroad and East of the New Bridge, or nine mile road, as it is known in country parlance.

Whiting's division, formerly Major-General Smith's, consisted of his own brigade, commanded by Colonel Pennington, (the famous "3d brigade," which he led at Manassas;) Hood's brigade of Texans, Pettigrew's brigade, Hatten's brigade, and Colonel Hampton's brigade, and numbered about 14,000 men.

Colonel Jenkins commanded a brigade, composed of the 5th South Carolina regiment, Colonel Giles; 6th South Carolina regiment, Colonel Bratton, and the Palmetto Sharpshooters, Lieutenant Colonel Walker. The former commander, Brigadier-General R. H. Anderson, commanded a division in the fight. He has not resigned; the General Anderson who resigned is from Tennessee, and his place as commander of the Tennessee brigade was assigned to Brigadier-General Robert Hatten, who was killed.

While proceeding down the New Bridge road, endeavoring to get to the rear of the enemy, who were falling back before General Longstreet, General Whiting's division was attacked by the enemy on the left flank in overwhelming force, causing him to change front, and for two hours engaged in a contest, which, considering the short space of time, was perhaps the severest of the war. Some idea of its character may be formed from the fact that Hampton's Legion lost in killed and wounded a slight fraction over one-half its numbers. The charge of this body of men was gallant and daring beyond all description. The other regiments did not suffer so heavily, but all show a long list of casualties. Night found the combatants in the precise position where the fight began two hours before, neither side having yielded an inch. The enemy of course fought with great bravery. In this fight we have learned but a few of the casualties. Colonel Wade Hampton was slightly wounded in the foot, Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Medical Director to General Smith's corps, was severely wounded in the arm. It was amputated yesterday. He was a surgeon well known throughout the army, very able and was also much respected. Colonel Giles, 5th South Carolina, was killed; also Colonel Lightfoot, of the 23d North Carolina. Up to this time the enemy have been held in check at this battle field, our troops merely falling back a short distance to gain a better position.

To return to the right. During the night Gen. Hill and Longstreet were reinforced by Fryer's division. The enemy also were largely reinforced. Early in the morning the fight was renewed. Gen. Pryor's brigade, stationed on the right of our line, were ordered on by daylight, and had one man killed and several wounded by this force. Then came the general attack, very hot on the centre and right. Gen. Pickett was on Pryor's left, Wil-

son on the right. Pryor's brigade stood well up to the enemy, and did not retire until ordered, when it was held to cover a retrograde movement of our troops. It then retired deliberately and in order, having lost ten per cent, of its strength—liberally estimated, principally in the 8th and 14th Alabama.

Gen. Pickett's brigade sustained the shock of the enemy's attack up to near 11 o'clock, when Mahone came on the field. Pickett's brigade, (the 3d of Longstreet's division,) composed of the 18th, 19th and 28th Virginia regiments, was early in the fight of Saturday, and did some excellent fighting. We shall be glad to give the acts of this brigade in detail, as soon as they can be obtained. A few facts already given us are reserved until more can be obtained.

Mahone's brigade came on the field late in the morning. It was ordered to proceed to a line of woods and take position. They fell into an ambuscade while marching in column, and sustained a gallant fire. Hastily throwing them into line, the enemy were pursued and driven beyond the field. One regiment alone, the 3d Alabama lost 196 in killed wounded.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

The Richmond Enquirer reports: Hostilities were resumed at early dawn Sunday morning, the Federal forces commencing the attack upon the right (Southeast) wing of our army. The movement of the contending parties were conducted over near the same field as that upon which the battle of the previous day was delivered. The divisions of Generals Longstreet and Hager, with several detached brigades, engaged during a portion of the fight on Saturday, bore the brunt of the attack, and drove the enemy back in gallant style. The latter brought to bear, for a time, a portion of artillery, and threw a number of heavy shells towards our position, but without important effect. The swampy character of the country rendered the strategic movement of artillery, on both sides, impossible. The infantry practice was deadly; volley after volley reverberated through the forest for hours, in almost unintermitting succession, and hundreds of the enemy fell. They frequently rallied to the charge, and fought with desperation, but were finally driven back to their cover in the woods, half a mile beyond their original position, and at one o'clock, P. M., the battle virtually ceased.

Pockets were thrown out on both sides, and an occasional shot from out post to out post, and the whizzing of a random shell from the enemy's inner lines were all that reminded our gallant army of the vicinity of the foe. They refused to expose themselves in force during the remainder of the day.

A short time after the cessation of the engagement, the enemy sent up a balloon, and having ascertained the range of the railroad, (York river,) sent over shells in order to break the trains which were then running to and from the city to bring away our wounded. One shell fell and exploded within a few feet of a train which had just been loaded with wounded men, the greater number of whom were of the Federal army, who had been left on the field of Saturday, deserted, to be cared for by their more gallant and humane captors. Fortunately no casualties were the result, but the incident is sufficient to stigmatize forever the character of our invaders.

The extent of our losses during the engagement was small, in comparison with that of our losses on Saturday. The 1th and 12th Virginia, the 3d and 4th Alabama, and several Louisiana and Georgia regiments, suffered severely, but none to the extent that was widely reported through the streets on Sunday.

The number of Federal prisoners captured and brought to the city, from the two days' engagements, was between five and six hundred, including a large percentage of regimental and company officers.

Richmond, June 10.

The following dispatches were received at this hour last night by Gov. Letcher: Jackson has given Shields an awful whipping, capturing one regiment and his artillery and driving him miles down the Shenandoah river. Fremont appeared on the opposite bank of the North Fork of the Shenandoah river. Our victory to-day over Shields is complete. If Gen. Jackson had reinforcements he would have them all. Our loss is very heavy but that of the enemy is tremendous. Our cavalry are still pursuing. Fremont has crossed the North River, with a small force at Rockland Mills.

Second Dispatch.—Our loss yesterday, about 200, today much greater. I will give you any additional news that comes to hand. We have won a great victory over Shields today.

Third Dispatch.—Fremont is falling back and blockading the road. Urge forward the reinforcements so that he may follow up his success.

(Signed) A. W. H.

Richmond, June 10.

The following dispatch was received this

morning by General A. J. Smith: New Port River. Through God's blessing, the Port Republic, was this state piece of his art. (Signed) Major Gen.

Richmond, June 11 along the line. The temperature delight the wounded soldiers in Strasburg, Va. Gen. Ewell's command, attacked Fremont near Port Republic. Fremont's command, crossed the North river above Port Republic and then went in pursuit, occupied at Lewinstown, Republic, on the Potomac. He attacked him at a river battle of four miles, capturing six pieces of artillery, and a number of men. Shields had 9,000 men and some numbers. Fremont on Monday appeared on Shenandoah, but could not cross the bridge had there, and Jackson is on miles above.

An Important

The following important headquarters of the battle of Sunday. The location are here clearly the infamous plans held to subvert and hold the are to be quelled. Beyond any to control roads are to be controlled and military provisions established in every State. Indiana later, says the second only to the order the spirit of every Southern arm in the coming of Headquarters. On Board Steamer.

To the Hon. E. M. Smith: Sir: The few short you on the day I left W to the military defence of rebellion shall have been your kind permission, elaborate.

I propose that we make 1000 men, composed of service in their due proportion. I would assign 25,000 that part of the country, river, including would assign 15,000 me Lake, Atlanta, and G from Lake Superior to sippi, including Key W. The remaining 60,000 of the line of the railroad from Chattanooga, and from road branch to Clark and on the other branch occupying between Memphis and Chattanooga, Corinth, Decatur, and Chattanooga would occupy, say, Decatur, Augusta, and Columbus, S. C.

Between Chattanooga would occupy, say, Wytheville, Christiansburg, lotisville, Burkesville, Fredericksburg, should be. Just as soon as the recovered from the enemy permanently occupied. The important strategic Chattanooga, Memphis, strongly fortified without I have this, in a series I consider the best disposition military point of view. I agree of the opinion that without their advantages considerable distance, in region. By the introduction of modern and civilized and well appointed arm the inhabitants of that much attached to the U as any of the Northern governments a barrier portion of the Union likely to form a rebel authorities.

It is very certain that a grasp with the Southern bayonet, and we are because of liberty on this it effectually.

The President, besides do is clothed with the military possession of a United States. The national governments will in the States containing the possession and control.

I have the honor Very respectfully Your obedient Servant

Brig. Gen. C.

Licent. Estrader.

We had not time to Dr. Schreder, of Eaton so unceremoniously; but it positively from a. From all we can learn, that by good rights, a whole as large as a within. Enraged at the slaying, fight near Me Dowell, three retaliatory purp against the oppressor, a Yankee, with murder form his particular act the slaying for attack part of the pelvis bone the body came out of discharge from his own his quiver. Thrice

him we have lost the ornament of the 3d Ala. We have lost one of our jewels. One of the brightest stars has fallen, and we are left to mourn his loss. Oh! could I but be gifted with the inspiration of some great Biographer, so that I could portray half his noble qualities. He fell struggling in defence of his country. Such was his timely but glorious death of this gallant young officer. It has cast a deep gloom over his associates and comrades in arms; and excited no doubt the emotions of the female sex, whose sterling qualities in social life were intimately known. But what pencil can picture, or pen describe the gloom which now pervades the family circle at home. Brightened hopes, severed ties, united anticipations; agonizing, bleeding hearts, pouring forth from untainted fountains, their sad and inextinguishable flame. But Oh! there is a consolation—a balm from the cold sepulchre of death; it is, *he fell where he died in defence of his glorious country.* He poured out his blood freely for his country, and whilst its incense rises upward and Heavenward, its voice shall aloud to the youth of the country to imitate, if need be, his noble example. Let the classic laurel throw its midday shadow upon his bed. Let yacinthe flowers adorn his grave, and lend their sweet perfume to a southern clime.

I can only say, farewell! The form of thy last battle is over. The dark cloud of warfare, which rose so majestically over the battle-plain, hence thy spirit took its flight to immortality. It is dispersed, and victor is others. But that cloud will rise again, and those who live to emulate thy patriotic daring, to transmit the memory of thy fame, and to avenge thy death. * * * I also mourn the death of Captain Mayes. * * *

A Good Daily.

We exchange with several valuable papers, whose merits and terms have been advertised, and we do not have pleasure in adding to the list. The United and Anti-Journal, the Commercial Daily Times. The Times is an old and well-established journal, and has had much to do in Southern cities, always jealous of Southern rights and has only vindicated them. A general intelligence is judiciously placed, and the daily telegrams are always published. Here are the terms:

The Columbus Times.

BY COLUMBIA & WARREN.

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In all cases, subscribers to the any Times will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per month for any length of time less than one year.

The Battle of Chickamauga.

From the report of the Richmond Dispatch, of Tuesday, we select the following points of the battle.

The fact that the enemy crossed the Chickamauga in large numbers is already known. Coming up in the Williamsburg road, they threw up entrenchments near Barker's farm, and tested themselves behind trees, clumps of bushes, and the breastworks. Saturday morning it was determined to attack them, and the divisions were sent on the Williamsburg road for that purpose. General Hill's division led the advance, supported by General Johnston's. As soon as the enemy's position was reached, Gen. Hill prepared for a vigorous attack. Father-son's brigade led the advance. It was commanded on the occasion by Col. Anderson, the General being ill in the city. Garland's brigade commenced an attack on the left, and in a few minutes the engagement became general. After two hours' fighting our men drove the Yankees from their camps. This brigade then, in pursuance of the original plan, deployed right and left of the enemy's works, and artillery then commenced to play on them. In the 4th South Carolina, of 29 officers, four were killed in action, and nine were wounded.

Captain Bacon, of the 27th Georgia, acting as Aid to Colonel Anderson, was killed.

In the last charge on the retreating Rebels, beyond their camp, Colonel B. Smith of the 27th Georgia, was wounded in the thigh.

As an incident of the fight, we may mention that reinforcements were ordered to Anderson, and as but one regiment could be spared, the 4th South Carolina, Colonel Anderson, was sent on driving, Colonel J. was a good if not a great leader.

sent. "Yes," replied the Colonel; "but that will do. I know these boys." The gallant charge of the 4th afterwards fully verified the good opinion of their commander.

Among the distinguished acts of daring on Saturday, was the capture, by Captain Thomas Walton, of Mississippi, of the colors of a Federal regiment. He was acting on General Longstreet's staff, and while Colonel Gilie's regiment was charging he galloped ahead of it and dashed into the Yankee ranks, seized their colors and bore it off. He then rode up to Gilie's regiment and presented the flag to them. The act was rewarded by three hearty cheers from our men. The gallant Captain was shot in the head later in the day, but refused to leave the field before the fight was over.

As it is impossible at present to give correct lists of casualties, we omit details and names, except so far as necessary for a good view of the progress of events.

The Dispatch continues: Later in the day, General Longstreet's division came up, and rushed eagerly into the battle. About four o'clock our artillery came into play, and did excellent service, as has been already said. Although heavily reinforced, the enemy were charged by Longstreet's and Hill's men, and driven off the field, our men taking possession of their camps and fortifications. The Yankees very closely contested the ground as they fell back, while our forces steadily pushed upon their line.

This battle occurred upon the Williamsburg road, or near it, close by the railroad. Making quite a detour to the left, the nine mile road runs through the Williamsburg road just beyond the battle field. The plan of the battle was this: Generals Hill and Longstreet were to attack in front, and when the enemy were repulsed, General Whiting was to march down the nine mile road and make an attack upon the flank. The force was started down this road, but chanced unexpectedly upon a large body of the enemy, who had crossed the Chickamauga and entrenched themselves. This was on the left of the railroad and East of the New Bridge, or nine mile road, as it is known in country parlance.

Whiting's division, formerly Major General Smith's, consisted of his own brigade, commanded by Colonel Pender, (the famous "3d brigade," which he led at Manassas); Hood's brigade of Texans, Pettigrew's brigade, Hatten's brigade, and Colonel Hampton's brigade, and numbered about 14,000 men.

Colonel Jenkins commanded a brigade, composed of the 3d South Carolina regiment; Colonel Gilie's 6th South Carolina regiment, Colonel Bratton's and the Palmetto Sharpshooters, Lieutenant Colonel Walker. The former commander, Brigadier-General R. H. Anderson, commanded a division in the fight. He has not resigned; the General Anderson who resigned is from Tennessee, and his place as commander of the Tennessee brigade was assigned to Brigadier-General Robert Hatten, who was killed.

While proceeding down the New Bridge road, endeavoring to get to the rear of the enemy, who were falling back before General Longstreet, General Whiting's division was attacked by the enemy on the left flank in overwhelming force, causing him to change front, and for two hours engaged in a contest, which, considering the short space of time, was perhaps the severest of the war. Some idea of its character may be formed from the fact that Hampton's Legion lost in killed and wounded a slight fraction over one-half its numbers. The charge of this body of men was gallant and daring beyond all description. The other regiments did not suffer so heavily, but all show a long list of casualties. Night found the combatants in the precise position where the fight began two hours before. The enemy of course fought with great bravery. In this fight we have learned but a few of the casualties. Colonel Wade Hampton was slightly wounded in the foot, Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Medical Director to General Smith's corps, was severely wounded in the arm. It was amputated yesterday. He was a surgeon well known throughout the army, very able and also much respected. Colonel Gilie, 5th South Carolina, was killed; also Colonel Lightfoot, of the 22d North Carolina. Up to this time the enemy have been held in check at this battle field, our troops merely falling back a short distance to gain a better position.

To return to the night. During the night Gen. Hill and Longstreet were reinforced by Huger's division. The enemy also were largely reinforced. Early in the morning the fight was renewed. Gen. Pryor's brigade, stationed on the right of our line, were fired on by daylight, and had one man killed and several wounded by this fire. Then came the general attack, very hot on the centre and right. Gen. Pickett was on Pryor's left, Wil-

cox on the right. Pryor's brigade stood well up to the enemy, and did not retire until ordered, when it was held to cover a retrograde movement of our troops. It then retired deliberately and in order, having lost ten per cent, of its strength—liberally decimated, principally in the 8th and 14th Alabama.

Gen. Pickett's brigade sustained the shock of the enemy's attack up to near 11 o'clock, when Mahone came on the field. Pickett's brigade, (the 3d of Longstreet's division), composed of the 18th, 19th and 38th Virginia regiments, was early in the fight of Saturday, and did some excellent fighting. We shall be glad to give the acts of this brigade in detail, as soon as they can be obtained. A few facts already given are reserved until more can be obtained.

Mahone's brigade came on the field late in the morning. It was ordered to proceed to a line of woods and take position. They fell into an ambuscade while marching in column, and sustained a galling fire. Hastily throwing them into line, the enemy were pursued and driven beyond the field. One regiment alone, the 3d Alabama lost 196 in killed wounded.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

The Richmond Enquirer reports: Hostilities were resumed at early dawn Sunday morning. The Federal forces commencing the attack upon the right (southeast) wing of our army. The movement of the contending parties were conducted over near the same field as that upon which the battle of the previous day was delivered. The divisions of Generals Longstreet and Huger, with several detached brigades, engaged during a portion of the fight on Saturday, bore the brunt of the attack, and drove the enemy back in gallant style. The latter brought to bear, for a time, a portion of artillery, and threw a number of heavy shells towards our position, but without important effect. The swampy character of the country rendered the strategic movement of artillery, on both sides, impossible. The infantry practice was deadly; volley after volley reverberated through the forest for hours, in almost unintermittent succession, and hundreds of the enemy fell. They frequently rallied to the charge, and fought with desperation, but were finally driven back to their cover in the woods, half a mile beyond their original position and at one o'clock, P. M., the battle virtually ceased.

Pickets were thrown out on both sides, and an occasional shot from out post to out post, and the whizzing of a random shell from the enemy's inner lines were all that reminded our gallant army of the vicinity of the day. They refused to expose themselves in force during the remainder of the day.

A short time after the cessation of the engagement, the enemy sent up a balloon, and having ascertained the range of the railroad, (York river), sent over shells in order to wreck the trains which were then running to and from the city to bring away our wounded. One shell fell and exploded within a few steps of a train which had just been loaded with wounded men, the greater number of whom were of the Federal army, who had been left on the field of Saturday, deserted, to be cared for by their more gallant and humane captors. Fortunately no casualty was the result, but the incident is sufficient to stigmatize forever the character of our invaders.

The extent of our losses during the engagement was small in comparison with that of our losses on Saturday. The 7th and 12th Virginia, the 3d and 4th Alabama, and several Louisiana and Georgia regiments, suffered severely, but none to the extent that was widely reported through the streets on Sunday.

The number of Federal prisoners captured and brought to the city, from the two days' engagements, was between five and six hundred, including a large percentage of regimental and company officers.

Richmond, June 10: The following dispatches were received at late hour last night by Gov. Letcher: Jackson has given Shields an awful whipping, capturing one regiment and its artillery and driving him miles down the Shenandoah valley. Fremont appeared on the opposite bank of the North Fork of the Shenandoah river. Our victory to day over Shields is complete. If Gen. Jackson had reinforcements he would have them all. Our loss is very heavy but that of the enemy is tremendous. Our cavalry are still pursuing. Fremont has crossed the North River, with a small force at Rockland Mills.

Second Dispatch.—Our loss yesterday, was about 200, to-day much greater. I will give you any additional news that comes to hand. We have won a great victory over Shields to-day.

Third Dispatch.—Fremont is falling back and blocking the road. Urges forward the reinforcements so that he may follow up his successes.

General Cooper, Adjutant General: New Port Republic, June 9, 1862. Through God's blessing, the enemy near Port Republic was this day routed with a loss of six pieces of his artillery.

(Signed) T. J. JACKSON, Major General Commanding.

Richmond, June 11.—Another quiet day along the lines. The weather is clear, to-day and temperature delightful: very favorable for the wounded soldiers in the hospitals. Saturday, June 11.—On Sunday last Gen. Ewell's command, with part of Jackson's attached Fremont near Cross Keys, five miles Port Republic. Fremont was repulsed with considerable loss. On Monday, Jackson crossed the North branch of the Shenandoah, above Port Republic and burned the bridge; he then went in pursuit of Shields, who was encamped at Lewistown, two miles below Port Republic, on the East side of the Shenandoah. He attacked him at sunrise, and after a terrible battle of four hours, completely routed him, capturing six pieces of artillery, all that Shields had, and a number of prisoners. This route was a complete success in the case of Banks. Shields had 9,000 men and Jackson about the same number. Fremont was reinforced and on Monday appeared on the West bank of the Shenandoah, but could not get over to Shields, as the bridge had been burnt. Fremont is still there, and Jackson is on the opposite side a few miles above.

An Important Letter. The following important letter was found in the headquarters of Gen. Casey, after the battle of Sunday. The consequences of subjugation are here clearly set forth, and we see the infamous plans hatching in Yankee minds to subdue and hold the South. Yankee troops are to be quartered in our cities; Yankee bayonets are to control our rulers; our railroads are to be controlled by Yankee officers; and military Provisional Governments are to be established in every State. The perusal of this infamous letter, says the Richmond Dispatch, secondly to the order of Butler, will arouse the spirit of every Southern soldier and serve his aim in the coming conflict.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CASEY'S DIVISION, On Board Steamer Constitution, March 31st, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir: The few short notes which I handed you on the day I left Washington with regard to the military defense of the country after this rebellion shall have been mastered, I shall by your kind permission, proceed now briefly to elaborate.

I propose that we maintain an army of 100,000 men, composed of the three arms of the service in the due proportion.

I would assign 25,000 men to the defense of that part of the country lying West of Mississippi river, including the Pacific coast. I would assign 15,000 men to the defense of the Lake, Atlantic, and Gulf States, stretching from Lake Superior to the mouth of the Mississippi, including Key West and the Tortugas. The remaining 60,000 men would station on the line of the railroad from Memphis, Tennessee to Chattanooga, and from thence on one rail road branch to Charleston, South Carolina, and on the other branch to Richmond Virginia; occupying between Memphis and Chattanooga, important intermediate points, say Grand Junction, Corinth, Decatur and Stevenson. Between Chattanooga and Charleston I would occupy, say, Deatur, Atlanta, Union Point, Augusta, Branchville, and possibly, Columbia, S. C.

Between Chattanooga and Richmond I would occupy, say, Knoxville, Abington, Wytheville, Christiansburg, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Burkeville, and Richmond—Fredericksburg should also be occupied. As far as possible the points indicated are recovered from the enemy. They should be permanently occupied by a military force. The important strategic points, such as Chattanooga, Memphis and Richmond, should be strongly fortified with delay.

I have this, in a brief manner, stated what I consider the best disposition to be made in a military point of view. Considered politically, I am of the opinion that the lines are not without their advantages. They pass, for some considerable distance, through a mountainous region. By the introduction of the superior knowledge and civilization which a disciplined and well appointed army would carry with it, the inhabitants of that region would become as much attached to the Union, without condition as any of the Northern States, thus placing an insurmountable barrier to the success of that portion of the Union which would be most likely to again rebel against the constituted authorities.

It is very certain that no argument is worth a straw with the Southern rebels but that of the bayonet, and we should be recreant to the cause of liberty on this earth if we did not use it effectually. The President, besides the war power so to do clothed with the legal power to take military possession of all the rail roads in the United States. The fact that military provisional governments will have first to be instituted in the States containing the lines, will render the possession and control of them easy.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, SILUS CASEY, Brig. Gen. Commanding Division.

gave himself up for lost, especially after the Surgeon, passing on, told him there was no use doing anything for him as he was obliged to die. Taking this pleasant piece of information for granted, our gallant Lieutenant lay quietly on the ground for 2 or 3 hours, trying his best to die according to the Surgeon's directions. But not succeeding he sent his servant after an ambulance, and had himself conveyed to a hospital; but not before he had the servant examine the Yankee shot at, who proved to be dead. Death not coming on, and all efforts to annihilate the mortal coil proving inefficient, the Doctor thought he might as well eat, especially as he was hungry. Still being assured that his case was hopeless, he determined to take things easy, so composing himself, and committing his soul to his Maker, he went to sleep and—slept all night.

The next morning, being hungry again, he concluded to eat, thinking it would do a dying man no harm. But death unaccountably delaying, he insisted upon medical attention, and the Surgeon, still assuring him of his cure and his earthly hopes certain, was induced to "patch up the holes in his front and rear of his body"—as that was all he could do. This route was a complete success in the case of Banks. Shields had 9,000 men and Jackson about the same number. Fremont was reinforced and on Monday appeared on the West bank of the Shenandoah, but could not get over to Shields, as the bridge had been burnt. Fremont is still there, and Jackson is on the opposite side a few miles above.

With others of this company, he expects to return to the field as soon as possible. A more remarkable case than even his occurred in the same company. A private in the ranks was shot, the ball passing through and through his body, piercing the left lung in its course; and yet the man is recovering, and will, before long join "Old Stonewall." [So we are informed; but to doubt the ball passed around the body outside of the ribs.—Christian Index.

Richmond, June 12.—This has been a very dull day in and around Richmond. No news from any quarter, not even a report. Weather clear and hot.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer, 12th. The Enemy's Design Upon Chattanooga.—It is generally supposed that the enemy had retired from before Chattanooga, we expressed a doubt as to its future designs upon that important point. We are now satisfied as to his designs. The attempt, and a formidable one it will be, soon made to capture that city. The evidence is before us. From the best authority, we learn that the enemy are encamped some eighteen miles below Chattanooga, on the opposite side of the river—the force that attacked that city on Saturday and Sunday last, having fallen back that far. That day last engaged in sawing lumber, and appear to be working as though they were making flat boats. With them is a gunboat, some two and a half miles below their present encampment. It is a flat-boat, with stationary power put on for propelling it, and has three pieces of cannon on board. The object of this craft, doubtless, being to two flat boats under cover of its guns, in crossing the river with troops. Such is the position now of the enemy, and such is his preparation for another advance upon Chattanooga.

We are also advised that Gen. Kirby Smith is in command, in person, of our force at Chattanooga, and that great confidence is reposed in him and his ability, with his force to defend successfully that city. The citizens, who loved him, one whose place in the hearts of family and friends must be anaching void forever; and who combined in his single self the nearest traits of a hero, a man of honor, a man who was at once all that we admire and love in man: the dutiful son, the affectionate brother, the generous, faithful friend, the patriotic soldier, and the unblemished Christian. But he has not moment for his private life, for he must be ready to die for his country. He is now in the midst of his duties, and his patriotic ardor is now in the midst of his duties, and his patriotic ardor is now in the midst of his duties.

And thus, in the spring-time of life, has passed from earth and me, embraced those who loved him, one whose place in the hearts of family and friends must be anaching void forever; and who combined in his single self the nearest traits of a hero, a man of honor, a man who was at once all that we admire and love in man: the dutiful son, the affectionate brother, the generous, faithful friend, the patriotic soldier, and the unblemished Christian. But he has not moment for his private life, for he must be ready to die for his country. He is now in the midst of his duties, and his patriotic ardor is now in the midst of his duties.

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which he died, patiently and meekly bearing his sufferings, greatly desiring to see this war through; and yet cheerfully submitting to his Heavenly Father's will. Yes, we believe he has risen above the contending elements of this world of bliss, to reign with his beloved Jesus in a world of bliss. For his faith was much matured, firm and unshaken, and he said he "felt that Jesus was in his very soul." Thus resigned, he left us for his home above, believing that God always does right. We bow with humble submission to his mysterious will, yet we deeply sympathize with his parents, and feel that it is a heavy stroke. He died at home, a Christian Soldier.

J. L. HARRISON, M. MASHBURN, J. K. ROW, The Banner and Herald please publish.

Mrs. CHARLES JONES, wife of Lieutenant John E. Jones, died in Tuskegee on the 6th day of June, 1862, in the 22d year of her age. The circumstances of her death were peculiarly painful and tragic. She had been married but a little over a year—her husband had just left a few days before for the seat of war as a member of the 4th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers—her attack was sudden and violent—she left an infant of only four months old. Alas! how will it wring the heart of that absent husband when he hears the sad news of his wife's death! Let her husband, relatives and friends unite upon her lovely virtues, and comfort themselves with the reflection, that the first pain ever caused, was caused by her death.

Drop, of Typhoid fever, on the 10th of May last, at Camp Union Hospital, Richmond Va., WILLIAM ASBURY SPARK, youngest son of Rev. R. and Mrs. Elsie Spark, aged 22 years, and married on the 10th of May, 1862, in chambers Co., Ala. He lost his father at an early age, but under the watchful guidance of a fond and pious mother, he walked the way of rectitude and virtue, and as soon as arrived at years of discretion, became a strict and correct follower of the Saviour. At the call of his country, though of feeble constitution, he was among the first to arise in his defense, and sealed his patriotism with his life. Though a true soldier in all that does honor to the name, the trials and privations of camp life never drove him for a moment to desert his cherished principles, nor could his temptations and seductions ever win him from his duties to his God! But those whom God loves best, always pay a dear price. Let her husband, relatives and friends unite upon her lovely virtues, and comfort themselves with the reflection, that the first pain ever caused, was caused by her death.

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Mrs. S. Thomas	14	50	2 50
Wm. G. Thomas	14	50	2 00
R. G. Hood	13	50	4 00
S. Pearson	15	50	2 00
A. C. Chester	13	15	1 50
M. Cherry	14	15	1 50
Wm. Jones	14	21	4 00
Wm. Lipton	14	18	2 00
W. B. Thornton	14	42	2 00
W. T. Melton	15	1	2 00
J. A. Guy	14	15	2 00
Mrs. S. P. Tucker	14	45	2 00
John A. Griffin	14	29	1 00
A. Deason	15	4	1 00
J. C. Boule	14	44	2 00
B. Nall	14	44	2 00
Rev. C. E. Bram	14	47	3 00
D. B. Elliott	14	40	5 00
Mrs. M. S. N. Smith	14	40	2 00
Dr. N. B. Powell	15	5	2 00
T. A. Heard	14	30	2 00
M. A. McGraw	14	45	2 00
John B. White	14	26	4 00

IST.
ERMIENCE.

In LARGE BOTTLES and Vials.

It is a fact that is required to protect children of
the South from the use of the cheap and
poorly made medicine which is sold in
the South. It is a fact that the use of
this medicine will save much trouble and
as well as the lives of many children—
but it is a fact that every one who requires it
must be careful to get the right one.

A CARD.

J. B. GORMAN, having recently used LIT-
TLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying it
is a most valuable remedy for the cure of
the worm in the bowels of children, and
as well as the lives of many children—
but it is a fact that every one who requires it
must be careful to get the right one.

LITTLE'S
NODYNE COUGH DROPS.

It is a fact that the use of LITTLE'S
NODYNE COUGH DROPS, will save much
trouble and as well as the lives of many
children—but it is a fact that every one
who requires it must be careful to get the
right one.

LITTLE'S
FRENCH MIXTURE.

It is a fact that the use of LITTLE'S
FRENCH MIXTURE, will save much
trouble and as well as the lives of many
children—but it is a fact that every one
who requires it must be careful to get the
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LITTLE'S
WORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

It is a fact that the use of LITTLE'S
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HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

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

And Professor of Moral Science.

A. B. GOODRUE, 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 Philosophy.

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D.,

Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Ecclesial History.

REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M.,

Brown Professor of Systematic Theology.

THE NEXT SESSION.

The next session will open on Tuesday the

first day of October, 1861.

In order to meet the exigencies of the times

young men and ladies 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 Clerical and Lay students in the regular

Classical and Scientific Courses will be main-

tained.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term, of 4 months, in

advance \$25.00

Incidentals 2.00

Board, per month 10.00 to 14.00

Washing 1.50

L. W. GARROTT,

President Board of Trustees.

J. R. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

Marion, Ala., Sept. 20, 1861.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

Dear Sir:—Your attention is respectfully

invited to the following resolution passed by the

Board of Trustees of Howard College, at their

annual meeting, viz:

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard College

be authorized to receive the Commemorative

of the Confederate States in payment of the

Principal of all Subscriptions in payment of the

Endowment Fund of the College, and that he

be instructed, by circular letter and adver-

tisement, to notify the Donors to the College of

this resolution of the Board."

In accordance with my instruction, in the

above resolution, I address you this Circular, in

the hope that you may find it convenient to

confer with the Board of Trustees of the

Howard College. Any communication addressed

to me at this place will receive attention.

Respectfully, Yours,

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

Marion, Ala., Sept. 20, 1861.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Monday 6th January 1862.

Laura E. P. Talbird, President of the

School for Boys in Tuskegee. Only a

limited number of pupils can be

received, as there will be no Acad-

emy. The School will be opened on

the first day of the month of January.

Tuition will be at the following rates per

Sessio:

First or Lowest Class \$10.00

Mental Arithmetic, Primary Geography, &c. 10.00

Spelling, Reading, English, Grammar, &c. 10.00

Geography, History, English, Grammar, &c. 10.00

Latin, Classical, Algebra, Geometry, &c. 10.00

Higher Mathematics, Trigonometry, &c. 10.00

Parents and Guardians will confer a

favor by making application for admission to the

School previous to the commencement of the

Session.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

Eufaula Female Institute.

REV. GEORGE Y. BROWN,

A. M., for 12 years President

of Georgia College, has been

removed to Eufaula, Ala., will open

a private Seminary for Young Ladies

under the above name.

Near twenty years of experience in the School

room, and the good measure of success that has

attended his efforts, enable him to offer to the

public whatever of advantage such experience

may give.

The Spring Term commences on the first Monday

in January and ends on the first Tuesday

in July.

The Course of Study is so extensive that gradu-

ates of colleges may here pursue additional

studies with advantage. Expenses are ad-

justly different from those customary in other

schools of high order.

Further information may be obtained by ad-

dressing to

GEORGE Y. BROWN,

Principal, Eufaula, Ala.

Jan. 5, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.

THE law pertaining to the partnership between

GEORGE Y. BROWN and J. M. DANIEL is hereby

dissolved, each party will give notice of the

dissolution of the partnership to all persons

concerned.

GEORGE Y. BROWN,

Principal, Eufaula, Ala.

March 26, 1861.

LAW CARDS.

N. GAUCHER can be found at his old

office, near the Court House.

J. T. MCKEE over Billro & Bell's brick

building.

March 26, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. S. M. BARTLETT

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

with the best

LONDON PORTWINE, SCOTCH ALE,

FRENCH BRANDY, and

VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKY,

For Medicinal Purposes.

He has varieties of FLAVOROUS EXTRACTS, FRUIT

JAM, and other delicacies, and the usual

assortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Call and examine stock.

Jan. 5, 1862.

Change of Schedule.

Office Tuskegee Rail Road,

October 24, 1861.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave

Tuskegee, as follows:

DAY TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 8.00 a.m.

leaves 11.00 a.m.

leaves 1.00 p.m.

leaves 4.00 p.m.

leaves 7.00 p.m.

leaves 9.00 p.m.

leaves 11.00 p.m.

leaves 1.00 a.m.

leaves 4.00 a.m.

leaves 7.00 a.m.

leaves 9.00 a.m.

leaves 11.00 a.m.

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Per Square ...	1.60	2.00	2.60	3.00	3.50	4.00
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Per Square ...	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00
Per Square ...	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50
Per Square ...	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00
Per Square ...	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
Per Square ...	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00
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Per Square ...	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00
Per Square ...	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50
Per Square ...	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00

