

VOL. 14-NO. 7.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1862.

The South Mestern Baptist, A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPE PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HENDERSON & BATTLE PROPRIETORS

For Terms, &c., see third page. For the South Western Baptist.

Colportage Among the Soldiers.

DEAR BRO. HENDERSON : This ques tion has been frequently asked me, Can any good be accomplished in the army? For two months past, I have been laboring as Colporteur among the Soldiers, and hence I think that I can give a correct answer to this question. Thousands of our brave boys are destitute of the inspired Word.

In one company I found fifty men who had no. Testaments ; and in one regiment I gave away more than a hundred Testaments, and could have disposed of twice that number in that regiment if I had had them. Now, can any good be accomplished by supplying these men with the Word of Life? It is gratifying to know that the soldiers are not only anxious to receive a copy of the Bible or Testament, but that they read it. I have gone into the hospital and found numbers reading the very Testaments which I had given them. O, that eve ry soldier in our army could be sup plied with the Inspired Word.

The soldiers listen to preaching, and they attend prayer meetings. preached twice nearly every Sabbath while in the army, and I always had large and attentive congregations. I held prayer meetings during the week, and they were well attended, and very interesting.

The soldiers are glad to receive religious tracts, and they read them with great interest. I have distributed fifteen thousand pages of these tracts during the last six weeks? In the army the good man can always find work to do. In short, I consider the army the most interesting and invit-

battle was raging desperately about three miles in our front-while on our right and left I saw the ambulances crowded with the dead, dying and wounded soldiers. Some fell by the wayside and there breathed their last in their country's cause. We still pressed on, and was soon halted by our brave Brig. Gen. Mahone, in about two miles of the battle field. There we remained Friday night in the open woods, without anything to protect us from the raging thunderstorm, which lasted all night-we got no sleep, and set up all night. The next morning at the blowing of the Brigade bugle, our Brigade moved off (after an examination by our commissioned officers of our cap and cartridge boxes,) still in the direction of the enemy. We were halted in about a mile and a half of the enemy at 5 o'clock, and there remained all night. The next morning (Sunday,) our Brigade joined the residue of our Division (Huger's,) and marched steadily towards the Yankees, and in a few minutes we were in deadly conflict with them, not more than 35 or 40 yards, they in ambush awaiting our attack, numbering from 35 to 50 thousand. against about 25,000 of us. Just before our first volley, Tom Varner was wounded in the shoulder, while he and I were advancing toward the enemy in the front rank, with our pieces at a ready, he touching my left arm at the time, both pressing towards the colors. As he whirled to fall in the rear, he exclaimed, "I am wounded." I have not seen him since, but have heard that he was doing very well :---We still pressed on, firing as rapidly as possible, until we got in about 25 or 30 yards of the enemy, when the fire became rapid and deadly. My comrades fell all around me. and there and then, I saw the most solemn scenes and experienced feelings I never before experienced.

While the fight was raging one of our boys cried out that Capt Mayes. was killed ; another that the daring Col. Lomax had fallen. Alas! too true! too true! How heart rending the thought, to find, after the battle, that Col. Lomax, Capt. Mayes, Adj't S. B. Johnston, together with several others, had fallen, never more to rise. My dear parents, brothers and sisters, doubtless you are anxiously waiting, and desiring to hear whether bro. James and myself came out safe in this bloody struggle for our independence. Brother James was sick in Richmond ; he is having chills and fever; also, the diarrhœa, but is improving now. I fought this battle, and I thank my God, that He protected me, and brought me through safe. I made a narrow escape, however, the top of my boot was shot through by a Minnie ball from the enemy. It is sad to relate, but only 25 or 30 out of 75 of the T. L. I. can be found ;--our regiment suffered greatly. I fought partly with the 3d Ala. and the 12th and 41st Va. regiments. At one time I came very near being taken prisoner on account of not hearing the order to fall back ; but seeing the 12th and 41st Va., (after my regiment, 3d Ala., had fallen back and left me,) I fell in with these regiments and fought the battle through. But in the mean time, having the diarrhœa on me, and exerting myself so, I became exhausted and fell prostrate on the ground; I saw a puddle of water, drank some, by dragging myself to it,-this refreshed me ; I got up, obeyed orders, and fought on in a very back on yesterday's bloody struggle weak condition, till the battle closed. One of the Va. regiments taking us (the 3d Ala.,) to be the enemy, to write you what will soon follow ! fired into us, one of their halls just grazing my hair. I expected every moment to be my last. We fought in tray, the horrors of "grim visage water and mud knee deep: Sick as I was, I should not have gone into the We arrived in this city last Thurs- fight, so one of my officers told me, day morning, and after remaining a before the engagement, but as brother few hours, the whole of General Ma James was sick, I was resolved to go, hone's Brigade, a part of Gen'l Hu- and share the fate of my comrades .-ger's Division, marched about three I have not seen our regiment since the miles from the city, in the direction fight, as I was too sick to remain in the night. The next morning (Fri- My parents, God has spared my life through this engagement, I intend to

our chivalrous young Adjutant, S. B. were advancing to engage the foe, the j Johnston. My heart is sad at the loss of our brave, and noble commanders. Peace to their ashes. A grateful country will honor and cherish their memories.

Finally we drove the enemy back about a mile. But you will see the whole of the battle reported soon in the papers. We are looking for another battle every day to come off .--But enough ; sick and weary, I must close.

Give my love to brothers and-sis ters, and believe me. Your affectionate son,

JOHN H. ALEXANDER.

Mrs. James Alexander. Punishmant in Kind.

The dominant religious sect among the Jews, in the time of our Savior, assumed the name of Pharisees--'men separated from others,' (as they claimed, by correctness of opinion and holiness of life.) Through their influ- tried. But until they have tried they ence, the Lord of Glory was put to a do not know whether they can or death of shame. Divine wrath, there. not. What if some have tried once fore, rendered their chosen name, a and failed? One failure should not prophecy of the punishment brought dishearten them, nor two, nor twenty. upon the nation by the crime which Demosthenes tried speaking many they instigated.

other nations, both in the severity on their inability to conduct family with which God smote them, and in worship know what assistance they the withdrawal of sympathy from might receive from God, if they were their sufferings. He 'made their to make an number and faithful ax. plagues wonderful'-without parallel periment ? in the experience of nations. He If any one should condescend to compelled them to drink the cup of read this who does not pray in his "great tribulation, such as was not family, I advise him to commence imfrom the beginning of the world to mediately. He knows that he never the time of its infliction, no, nor ever will be sorry for it; but he is not so shall be." And while they endured sure that he may not be sorry for it this sore chastisement, no people look- if he does not. If there were no ed on them with an eye of pity .-- other reason in favor of the practice, They stood apart from all flesh, "a this alone would be sufficient. hisping, a by word, and a repreach." think it is Jay who says that a fami-The members of the nation were iy without prayen is like a house separated one from another. They without a roof-it has no protection.

their fathers-not as a colony, which house ?- Rev. Dr. Nevins. might find another land and dwell to-

Family Prayer. I suspect everybody secretly admits the obligation of family prayer. I judge so from the trouble many are at to apologize for the neglect. It tries them not a little to satisfy themselves with an excuse. The usual plea is inability. They have not the gift, they say. What gift? Can

they not collect their families together night and morning? Have they not so much authority in their their own house as that? And then can they not read a portion of the Scripture to them, and kneeling down express their common desires to God? If they cannot frame a prayer in a moment, yet can they use a form ?---It requires no great gift to read fa prayer in an audible voice. But what if it be heard at first, it will soon be easier if persevered in. The most of those who make this appology presume on their inability. They say they cannot before they have times before he became an orator .--"The nation was separated from all Besides, how do those who presame

were driven forth from the land of Would you like to live in such a

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

This was more than her father could stand, and, in a rough way, he said :

"Well, you and your mother and and I will go mine."

"Pa," said the little creature, with going ?"

This question pierced his heart. It flashed upon him that he was in the way to death. He started from his chair, burst into tears, and immediin a few days he was a happy convert, and, I belive, he will appear in heav en as a star in his little daughter' crown of rejoicing.

A Lost Moment.

A dark spot on the vista of memo ry. How many such are recognized by my backward glance ! How many more must be perceived by Thine allsearching and all-seeing eye! Lost in the waywardness and inconsiderateness of youth-in the erroneous aims and ill-directed labors and 100 easily suffered interruptions of manhood. Lost in sin, in selfishness, under manifold influences of a worldly spirit. Indolence has lost me many moments-the love of pleasure many -the weak consolation of the flesh many more. How fearful the sum Lord, wash out these dark stains in Thy most precious blood. May thy plood, O Lamb of God, 'who through the Eternal Spirit, didst offer Thyself without spot unto God, purge my conscience from dead works, to serve the living God!' Teach me duly to prize, and wisely and earnestly to improve, my time. Teach me 'to measure my days, that I may apply my heart unto wisdom.' Grant me grace to 'redeem the time,' with the constant remembrance that 'the days are few and evil.' Enable me to weave into the dark texture of this sinful and suffering life the golden threads of prayer, and holy death. thought, and charitable actions : that

Christ lays our gratitude under heavy contribution, in His appeal to our hearts. Do we continue in sin? It is against our best Benefactor and Friend. It is against One who has done all that love and mercy combined could do for our release from the consequences of sin. It is against One 'who sticketh closer than a brother' in every hour of affliction. temptation and danger. Do we prove finally incorrigible, and go down to the woes of the pit? We must trample on the blood of the Son of God shed for us. We must crush beneath our feet the body of Him who was wounded for our transgressions, who was bruised for our iniquities, and who had the chastisement of our peace laid upon Him .-We must steel our hearts agaist the claims that His humiliation, sufferings and death make upon us, and close the fountain of sympathy that naturally gushes from the heart for one who has done great things for us.

Can this be done? Can our eyes be closed to the shame and humiliation he endured for us? Can our ears be stopped to all the groans and cries He uttered while in the agonies of death? Can the urgent calls He makes to the weary and heavy-laden, and the tears of sympathy and love He shed when He saw the multitude blindly rushing on to eternal death, be despised ? Can you, reader, join that mad cry of His murderers-Crucity him, crucify him; his blood be upon us and our children ?' Can you crucify afresh your Lord and Savior. infinitely kind, graccious and merciful to those who deserved no mercy, and put Him to an open shame before the orld?

You will, you must, unless these truths, set forth in the word of life, shall have the effect to bring you to Christ and cause you to submit to Him as your Savior from sin and

The Appeal of Gratitude

your Aunt Sally may go your way,

sweet simplicity, "which way are you

ately began to cry for mercy. With-

ing missionary field that has ever been presented to the Southern Churches. Here we find men from all parts of the country-many of them are igno rant, and thousands of them are unconverted.

Brethren and sisters of every name and order, do you believe the Bible? Do you believe that there is a Heaven and a Hell? And do you believe that the thousands of men who are now dying in the army without Christ will be lost? If you believe these things, will you not do something to aid in the great work of evangelizing our brave soldiers? You have done nobly in providing for their temporal wants, but, what have you done in supplying their spiritual necessities? Is the body of more value than the soul? We say not. Why, then, do we do so little to save the soul? O, while engaged in the great struggle for liberty, let us not forget that men have souls-souls that must be saved or lost!

I expect to continue in the good work of laboring among the soldiers: and I hope to have the humble and faithful prayers of all in behalf of this good work. Yours, &c.,

L. B. ROBERTSON. The following letter has been handed us for publication :

RICHMOND, VA., June 3, 1862. MY DEAR PARENTS : My hand trembles, and my heart grows sad-sad indeed, with overwhelming sorrow, when I permit my mind to wander with the enemy, some six or eight miles from this city. Oh ! how I dread What poet can 'describe-what pencan paint-what language can por war !" But to the point.

of the enemy, and there encaniped for camp. day,) we were awakened by the beating of the alarm roll; soon we were serve him the best I can. formed into line, and proceeded to ad- Our brave Capt. Mayes fell early

vance in the direction of the enemy, in the fight, gallantly leading his men drawn up in battle array. While we on. So did the dashing Lomax, and

gether there-but as a dispersion, with all national organization broken up, with even the smaller groups of families, the tribes, thrown hopelessly asunder. 'The Lord scattered them among all people, from the one end of the earth even unto the other,'--wanderers, 'who should find no ease among the nations, neither should the sole of their foot have rest.'

Thus the wrath of God repays the of him in connection with this incisins of men in kind. As self-exalting dent. Parson Moody was always. separation slew Christ, Heaven smote very lengthy in his devotional exer-His murderers with separation to unprecedented abasement. The type of much afraid that on this important sin determines the type of punishment. occasion, when they had so much to That which is the instrument of ini- be thankful for, he would be unusually quity, becomes also the means of re | lengthy, and hence wearisome to the buke. What you sin by, what you officers. They wished to speak to him sin for, God will punish you with .- about it, but the old man did not like You shape your punishment, there- any hintson this point, and was apt to fore, when you dream that you are be rather sharp on those who gave only shaping your sin : for in the sin, them, so they concluded to let him though you see it not, lies the germ alone and hope for the best. The of the punishment, and when the pun- old parson had evidently pondered ishment comes to light, it will bear the subject deeply, and when he be. the likeness of the sin.

A Look at the Cross.

Behold, O faithful soul, the grief of the Crucified, the wounds of Him hanging on the cross, and the agony of the dying Savior! That head, so glorious to angelic spirits, is pierced by the thickly platted thorns; the so many things to thank Thee for. face excelling in beauty the sons of men, is marred by the abuse of the to do it; we must therefore leave it impious; those eyes, brighter than for the work of eternity. Bless our the sun, are dimmed in death : those food and fellowship on this occasion ears, which were familiar with angelfor the sake of Christ our Lord .ic praises are stunned with the insults and 'sarcasms of the wicked ; those lips, which trembled with eloquence divine, and which taught angels, are touched with vinegar and A sweet little girl named Sarah gall ; those feet, for which the earth had been to church, and went home is a foot stool, are pierced with nails; full of what she had seen and heard. those hands, which have spread out Sitting at the table with the family, the heavens, are extended, and nailed she asked her father, who had been to the cross ; that body, the most to Church, but who was a very wickholy tabernacle of the Divinity, is ed man, whether he ever prayed .bruised, and pierced with a spear, He did not like the question, and in a and life remains in the tongue only very angry manner replied :

that praver may be offered for those "It is your mother or your Aunt who crucify him. He who reigns in Sally that put you up to that my, litheaven with the Father, is grieviously | tle girl."

afflicted for our sins upon the cross. "No. papa," said the little creature, The Son of God suffers, the Son of "the preacher said all good men pray, God freely sheds his blood.— Ger and those who don't pray ain't going hard's Meditations. " "Pa, do you pray?" hard's Meditations.

Deep Feelings, Not Many Words.

so serving Thee here with sincere and constant love, amidst the infir-When Louisburg fell, before the mities of this mortal flesh, I may be assaults of the forces sent out by the prepared to 'come up higher,' at Thy American colonists, and Pepperell bidding, and serve Thee in the power gave a banquet to the officers in honand the purity of an angelic and or of it, a chaplain must ask God's glorified nature, through everlasting blessing. Parson Moody, as he was called, was the eldest chaplain in the army, and hence the characterisitic and

BLESSEDNESS IN SORROW .- There somewhat humorous anecdote is told. are times when some great sorrow has torn the mind away from its those defences which In prosperity seemed so stable-when the most cises, and his younger brethren were rottenness, and the blossom of our heavenward imagination goes up before that blast as dust-when our works, and joys, and hopes, with all their multitude, and pomp, and glory, seem to go down together into the pit, and the soul is left as a garden that hath no water, and as a wandering bird cast out of the nest. In that day of trouble, and of treading down and perplexity, the noise of gan to enumerate all the blessings viols, the mirth of the tabret, and they ought to be thankful for, the the joy of the harp, are silent in the grave. Blessed is the man who, subject so grew upon kim that he did not see how he could do it justice in when cast into utter wretchedness a single grace at a table, and he gave when far away from all creatures and from all comfort, can yet be willing, it up in despair, and to the astonishment of his brethren, when called amidst all his tears and anguish, there to remain as long as God shall please. upon by the General to ask a blessing, British Quarterly. arose and said. "Good Lord, we have

> ing will I direct my prayer to thee," set my prayer in order for thee, "and Napoleon, and the Highlander played will look up." Psalm 5 :3. There it. "Play a march ;" it was done .-is here a beautiful allusion to the Masonic ritual, which is unavoidably lost in a translation. The Hebrew verb never learned to play a retreat !" No is the technical term used in the Old retreat ! should be the motto em-Testament to signify the act of ar- blazoned on the standard of every ranging the wood upon the altar, Gen. Christian warrior, as he goes forth 22:9, Lev, 1:7, and the shewbread to battle, "not against flesh and blood; on the table. Exod. 40:23; Lev. but against principalites, against 24:6, 8. It therefore necessarily powers, against the rulers of the suggests the idea of prayer as an darkness of this world, against spiritoblation, here described as a morning ual wickedness in high places." sacrifice to. God. And I will look out. or watch for an answer to my prayers. The image presented is that of one

COWPER'S FIRST BELIEVING .- Cowper, the poet, speaking of his religions experience, says .- But the happy period which was to shake off my fetters, and afford me a clear opening of the free mercy of God in Christ Jesus, was now arrived. I flung my self into a chair near the window, and seeing a Bible there, ventured once more to apply to it for comfort and instruction. The first verse I saw was the 25th of the 3d Romansfamiliar supports, and laid level Whom God hath set forth to be a propitlation through faith in his blood to declare his righteousness rooted convictions of the reason seem for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God.'-Immediately I received strength to believe, and the full beams of the Sun of Rightcousness shone upon me. I saw the sufficiency of the atonement He had made, my pardon sealed in His blood, and all the fullness and completeness of His justification. In a moment I believed, and received the gospel. Whatever my friend Madan had said to me so long before, revived in all its clearness, with demonstration of the Spirit and with power.

I NEVEB LEARNED & RETREAT .---Among the prisoners there was a Highland piper. Napoleon struck with his mountain dress and sinewy limbs, asked him to play on his instrument, which is said to sound de-WATCH AND PRAY .- "In the morn- lightfully in the glens and mountains of Scotland. "Play a pibroch," said "Play a retreat."

"Na, na," said the Highlander. "I

ENJOYMENTS .- I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on hisious expectation of approaching suc-cor. A similar use of the verb oc-eurs in Heb. 2: I, and in Mic. 7:7. True faith is not content with the act of supplication, but displays itself in eager expectation of an answer.— Alexander on the Psnims.

that time will be infinitely too short

Which way are you Going?"

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST

"A Gigantic War,"

The S. Od. Baptist ssal proportions which the struggle TUSKEGEE, ALA .: n this continent has assumed. Wheth Phursday, July 3, 1862. r we consider the number of the fores engaged, the territory covered by B. B. DAVIS, of the "Book Emporium," Mont-gomery, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to receive subscriptions and dues for our paper. the combatants, the terrible energy and desperation with which the contest A good article of dripped 1.EY, for which a beral price will be paid, at the South Western optist office. s waged, or the influence it exerts upon he world, this revolution will be reck med in history as the most gigaptic

Judson Institute and Howard College.

AGENT.

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At the invitation of the Principal of the "Judson," Prof. N. K. Davis, we visited Marion last week to preach on occasion of the opening of the examination and commencement exercises of that institution. Of course the attendance was small compared with former years. but certainly flattering to the Institute under the circumstances. We had formed up conception of the prosperity of the institution during the past year until Prof. Davis informed us that his Catalogue would show an attendance of between one hundred and seventy and eighty pupils. We very much question whether any similar female school in the South has enjoyed such prosperity. The faculty have been assiduous in their efforts to preserve the high character of the institution, and have succeeded beyond all expectation. Much credit is due the Principal for his untiring labors, under the upparalleled embarrassments which he has had to combat. The result must be gratifying no less to the denomination than to the public generally. The Institute will open as usual this fall, and, we trust its past success will only be eclipsed by its future prosperity.

We did not remain until Commencement, owing to other engagements. We hope some competent friend will furnish an account of the closing exercises. It always affords us pleasure to publish any thing in relation to the " Judson "

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Howard College was also held during our stay in Marion. At this meeting it was resolved to reduce the Facul y and expenses of the College to a "war basis." President TALBIRD had already left the institution some months ago, raised a regiment, and is now in the military service of the Confederate States as Colonel. All the young men of proper age had withdrawn and joined the army. Oaly two Professors. Gupphir and Supranie were retained, and their salaries were reduced. It was thought best not to retain the Professor of Theology, Rev. T. W. TOBEY, as the probability is that ry which the grand army of the North no Theological students would apply for admission at least for the present. We think this is a mistaken policy, although we doubt not that the Trustees were actuated by the most worthy motives. . We doubt the policy of suspending the most important feature of the College-that feature which has given it its hold upon the affections and confidence of the denomination-its Theological department. There are, we apprehend, some young men who have devoted themselves to the ministry, who cannot from physical disability go to the war ; and some provision ought to be made for their in. struction. Such will have to go to Greenville, S. C., or to the Mercer University, Geo. The remaining Professors in the Howard will no doubt do all that men can do to sustain the in-SH. stitution.

The world stands aghast at the co

o any age. In the armies of the South and North ot less than twelve hundred thousand nen have been enlisted, and a full million are at this time under arms .-When the effectiveness of these armies resulting from discipline, equipments and determination is considered, they far surpass the multitudinous hearts of Xerxes and even the "grand army" of Napoleon. If we look at the Federal forces, we shall find them furnished with every applicance, in the way of equipments, munitions, materials and ngines of war, which modern science and skill could supply, to render them rresistible in battle. Abundant and excellent clothing, weapons most ingenious in device and terrible in execution ; superior camp equipage, ordinance, and commissary stores ; every facility and comfort which an army can desire, in the shape of food, utensils of cookery, wagons, and ambulances ; machinery for building rail roads, ridges and plank roads ; balloons and elegraphs ; these are some of the su perior advantages of the seven hundred thousand men they boast as already in the field. And to this wonderful array, a numerous and powerful navy supplied with mammoth ships of war of the most ingenious and solid constrction, iron-clade gupboats, floating batteries and rams, and transports almost innumerable ; and the aggregate is a combination of military efficiency, which the united powers of Europe might shrink from provoking into hostility.

On the other hand, the Confederate forces now standing up in defence of the South, though somewhat less nomerous perhaps, than their enemies and far inferior in outfit and facilities, more than supply the deficiency by their native valor rendered doubtly serviceable by the sacredness of their cause. Such is the character of the two giant armies now drawn up in hostile array apon this continent. Truly a more torribly grand spectacle was never presented to the gaze of mankind.

The theatre of their operations is so extensive, as greatly to enhance the magnitude of the conflict. The territois endeavoring to overrun and subjugate, and the Southern troops are determined to defend, is an area of more than eight hundred thousand square miles, containing a coast line of two thonsaud miles, and a frontier, of more than a thousand miles in linear extent. But the spirit which actuates the combalants is that which gives its Titanic character to this contest. It is that of utter desperation. The North is struggling for supremacy, and commercial life : the South for independence and political life. Failure on the one hand is humiliation, and total bankruptcy ; on the other, slavery and overwhelming ruin. Either of these alternatives is intolerable to think of ; and while that awaiting the North will make her persevere until exhausted, that menacing the South will render her invincible. Such is the extent and desperate character of the war now raging in our once peaceful land. But if in its dimensions and spirit, it is to be numbered among the most gigantic revoluthe prosperity of the world, renders it While Europe stands confounded at the Titan combat, the very foundation shaken. "The cotten Famine" is creating distress and want such as no tions of France are scarcely more fortunate. How important to the world has the South-lately so universally despised and vituperated-suddenly become ?-If the attempt of seven States on and near the Gulf of Mexico to set up an independent Confederacy, has created within less than eighteen months the entollment of two thirds of a million of soldiers to crush them, and the expenditure of a billion and a half, by the North, and almost brought Europe into he volcano of revolution-ought we ever to think of being conqured ? The dea is the most absurd, that ever enered the human brain.

formation possible in our State as to jized world will no more be shocked by j and addressed to every church in the COLUM !" State whose post office could be ascertained; but an this would be attended with no little expense and trouble, it was thought that the same thing could be accomplished through

the columns of our paper. Allow us, dear bretkren, to urge the moortance of this enterprise. Com paratively little is known of what is being accomplished in the great work a great victory. To God be all the of Saabath School instruction. It is glory ! leared that many of our churches are sadly deficient in a work no less important to church than to State. Important at all times, it is doubly so at this time. Unless the churches stand up in their full might to stem the torrent of vice, and immorality which is the inevitable consequence of war, sad will be the result. Let every Christian ask himself the question, What will this Confederacy be worth even after its independence is achieved, if the cause of Christ is to be sacrificed to a The Yankees have met the Confeder mistaken military necessity? In such an event, will independence be a boon worth thanking God for ? We earnestly

beseech every Christian to labor with a wail throughout their land : persistence which never relaxes to "In considering the aspect of the train up the rising generation "in the main Federal operations, it is necessary to keep in view that the . cal hardship nurtue and admonition of the Lord." of the war are yet unknown to them Let the godly colporteur be sent to our They have traveled, so far, as cabin soldier boys with Testaments, tracts passengers, and have fought under the and hymn books, and in the spirit of wing of gunboats; but befor such a the gospel preach, pray and admonish country is subdued, many a foot-sore march must be made to battle fields them in the camps ; and let the old away from rivers. The commissariat men, the mothers and sisters work and the hospital services have not yet together in the Sabbath School to rear spoken 'eut. up a "holy generation, a royal priest-

hood," who shall "offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ," then may we hope that the blessing of Abraham's God will attend vinced that the pressure of the block-ade and its inefficiency, as reported by all the European Cosses to their re-appearing Governments, would enforce us, and our liberty and independence will be a prize worth infinitely more than all the blood and treasure sac rificed to its achievement. Without an intervention of the Great Powers the Diessing of God, our very existence This conviction lulled them into inacas a nation may prove the greatest curse we could suffer. A tion, especially in the West, and the consequences were plain at the com mencement of operations. The delu-

The Law of Retallation.

them to action, and we see the result The recent cold-blooded murder of in the relative condition of the main MUMFORD of New Orleans, by order of armies. At the end of the summer their effective forces will probably be the Federal General BUTLER, 'raises the the more sumerous of the two. That question whether our government shall some positions have been badly held resort to the law of retaliation. If and some mistakes committed cannot be surprising. We judge with a European standard, but the half disci such high handed measures are permilled by our authorities, what proplined, whether of the North or South, tection can be afforded to the citizens cannot be expected to operate with the. of the Confederacy now overrun by the jadgment or resist with the firmness of enemy ? We are as far as any one professional soldiers. from counseling extreme measures. We have always been in favor of conducting the war upon the most enlightened principles of civilized nations. But if our enemies inaugurate a different policy, every consideration of interest and patriotism demand that we should accept the terms. What are the facts connected with the murder of MUMFORD? They are simply these : Before the city of New Orleans surrendered, a detachment of Federal soldiers landed in the city and hoisted the flag of the Northern Government over one of the public buildings. The citizens became outraged at the indignity, and MUMFORD, in obedience to the holiest impulses of a patriotic heart, tore down the despicable ensign of tyranny. After the city had surrendered, he was arrested by order of the brutal BUTLER, and carried before a court martial, and tried for treason, and condemned to a felon's death. BUTLER had the order executed to the very letter, and as pure a patriot as lived in the South died on a gibbet for an act that every Southerner regards as the noblest one of his life. If the flag had been torn down after the city had surrendered, and after it had been regularly occupied by Federal troops, there might have been some show of pretext for the inhuman deed; but it was for an act done before the surrender of the city. and when Butler was not in a bundred miles of the place. On this principle, any man in the Southern Confederacy who has at any time torn down the "stars as a conquered province. and stripes" and erected in their stead the "stars and bars," is subject to a like fate if he should fall into the hands of the enemy. Under these circumstances, we will not permit ourselves to believe that our Confederate anthorities will permit such an unblushing act of atrocity to go unatoned for. We hesitate subduing the country; and in spite of it the "rebels" obtained their indepudnot to say that if the facts be as they are here represented, (and we have nev. follow now ? er seen them questioned,) that the annais of war does not furnish a more brutal act of cold-blooded murder. We must teach the tyrants of the Northern government the salutary lesson that the sword of justice in our bands will fall with unerring and rigid precision upon with unerring and rigid precision upon bama. It was thought it would do good in victim for victim-that we will exact firing the patriotism of the country, and also with stern fidelity, "an eye for an eye, open the eyes of all to the enormity of the and a tooth for a tooth"-and that for deeds of the-invaders, we, therefore, give it every Southern man who, for expressing publicity. his holy hatred of a government that! seeks to enslave him, is bung as a trait-

the number, attendance, efficiency, &c., deeds of cruelty of which that depray &c, of Subbath Schools. The com ed nation of madmen only are capable mittee were instructed to address a Let the motto be inscribed upon our nacircular printed upon a letter sheef, tional escotcheon, "Fiar JUSTITIA, RUAT

War News.

Our secular news column contains the last dispatches we have received

from Richmond, except some which are private. One of these private dispatches, dated Sunday; say, "Three days fighting with sweeping success." There. can be no doubt that we have achieved

An English Opinion.

For the benefit of the grumblers and croakers, we append the following ex tract from a letter to the London Times. writen by Mr. Spence, successor of the notorious Dr. Russell of Bull Run mem ory. This, be it noticed, was written before the tide began fully to tarn in favor of the Confederates, by the victo ries of Stonewall Jackson and the recent defeat of McClellan near Richmond.ates, unprotected by their gun-boats, and their "hospital service have spo ken out" in a tone which has sent a

nessee have joined me aud I now have can then plainly see my situation. My property is destroyed, my family inmy neighbors except a few cowardly "The truth is, that during the past winter the Northern people, baving no external hope, applied themselves to form an army with admirable energy and great success. The Southerners on the other hand, were thoroughly con-

heretofore, declare myself the enemy of Lincolu and his maurading minions, country's wrongs

North Alabama and Middle Tennessee have been robbed of all, every thing. end we will be victorious.

We move from here to-day further S. W. Baptist, but cannot tell you that brave band follow him with bayowhere to send it.

For the South Western Baptist. Tribute to the Memory of Capt. bad driven the enemy from their posi-"Macon Contederates."

wish it could be otherwise, but whilst | structor in the Military department, and my country is oppressed. I yield cheer-fully the comforts of citizen life. Roowing his accomplishments as an of-ficer, readily volunteered in the compafully the comforts of citizen life. I left home the 8th of April for ny, which honored him with one of its

Corinth, Miss., to be absent only a few most important offices. days. On the 12 h, four days after the Captain K. was indeed a true soldier:

so fa

ract

de

Federals got post ssion of the M. mphis in the active and ardnous duties of and Charleston Itail Road, which runs near my house, consequently I did not for efficient service, the company und attempt to come home until ab at the his command, he displayed that energy first of May, arrying at home on the and determination of spirit which evening of the 31, just in time to find well understood by his companythe village of Paint Rock in flames the quiet and peaceful scenes of cam and a drunken foreign soldiery relife where no duty remained undisch jorcing with fier dish delights. I also ed, and he was left to enjoy with his learned the Fact, that they were arrest company, and brother officers, We reing all, of the Southern men of any pose of an idle bour his pleasant mannote in the neighborhood, and burning ner, his cheerful disposition, and his and others, destroying property. Up noble heart made him the favorite of to this time they had paid my family every one. Last summer, too, when but one visit. Nut considering myself sickness and death stalked abroad in safe I left home on the evening of the our camp, and fastenel itself upon so 4th, just as the Federals came in sight many of our brave comrades, with an in pursuit of me. With a great deal energy that knew no weariness, and of difficulty, dedging, fighting and run- with a kindness of heart which made ning for 48 hours, I got clear of my him one of the greatest of men, he purspers, making two of them lite the watched beside the bed of the sick soldust in the time, yet my conscience ac dier, dispensing the blessings of his quits me of all blame. On the 13th of presence by day and by night in kind. May I joined the 3d Tennessee Cavalry, ness to the soffering soldier, and often commanded by J. W. Starnes, than the grateful patient has been made to whom a more galiant leader never trod acknowledge his indebtedness to Cant. the soil of Tenn. Since that time other Keeling for being instrumental in the refogees from No th Alabama and Tenpreservation of his life. No heart ever throbbed with more sympathy for the command of a company. I have just suffering soldier than that of Captain learned that two weeks ago the Federals Keeling's. Besides all this, Captain K. became so insulting to my family that was a patriot. No heart ever swelled they were forced to leave home. You with more devotion to the cause of his native South, or made greater sacrifices in her behalf than his, and when the sulted and drives from home, and all of trump of war was sounded throughout our loved Southern land, he was among tory devits are similarly situated. In the first to offer his services in her deaddition to this my much injured country fence, and fell in the defense of th calls for vengeauce. Then how can I principles which are sacred to the heart do otherwise than peril my life when I of every true patriot in the South, and do so in defence of all that is dear to be offered his noble life upon the alta man. I then from this time forward, as of freedom in imitation of their example. But he is now gone ; and his last words were peculiarly characteristic of and the avenger of my own and my this brave man. When the leaden hall was falling thick and fast around bim, and the thunder of artillery drowned every word of command proceeding I shall not attempt a description of the from the Colonel of the Regiment, the sufferings and the insults now being quick ear of Captain Keeling caught endured by the much injured and op the sound, "charge." Throwing himpressed people. What will become of self in front of his company, at the our families God only knows. In the same time waving his sword over his head, he exclaimed : "The command is to 'charge'-Come on my brave boys, North. I would be pleased to see the follow me." Surely and steadily did nets charged, for they had confidence

Robert Henry Keeling, of the tion, to look for their brave leader, be was stretched upon the ground a corpse. lis sad to revert to the p noblemen fall by the hand of the mercentary soldiery. His loss is not only near Richmond. Va., May 81: 1862, felt by his dear family but one equally pany "F," (Mac in Confederater.) 12th great to his company as well as his country, and the great and glorious cause in which we are engaged. But After nearly twelve months spent in it has pleased a gracious Providence to remove him from the scene of strife which now distracts our unhappy country to himself in heaven ; he ch with the Savior who redeemed him, and while we bow in humble submission to. the will of him who gave us such a trust that his afflicted family will be Born and raised in Richmond, Capt. consoled with the reflection that he was beloved and respected by those who shared with him the dangers and privations of a soldier's life.

in him, but when they stopped after they

Tuskegee Female College,---Commencement.

The annual Graduating exercises of this Institution, under the Presidency of REV. GEO. W. PRICE, occurred on tions of any period, its influence upon Weduesday, the 25th instant. A fine audience filled the spacions public one of the most important struggles ball of the College, and evidently 'en- in ancient or moderntimes. Its moral joyed the intellectual report to which magnitude surpasses it materialthey had been juvited The programme, though brief and unostentatious, was bighly interesting. The essays of the of her social and financial property are Graduating class six in number, were read by gentleman of Tuskegee, selec ted for the purpose, and were eminent. foreign war would have done. Famly creditable to their authors and to ine, murder, and insanity are said to be the Institution. The? baccalaureate the order of the day in some of the address of the accomplished President cotton districts of England, and porwas appropriate, chaste and beautifulskilfully adapted to the occasion and the times. The entire performance was a success, and the audience are under obligations to the President and his class, for so pleasing a divertissement in the midst of the grave monotone of the revolution. It is the design of the Trustees to resome the scholastic ex ercises in September.

Health of Beauregard's Army.

We recently conversed with several gentlemen from the Army of the West, and are gratified at their accounts of the improvement in the health of the troops since they fell back from Corinth Not less than fifteen houdred, and some times (menty five hundred come in daily from the hospitals, while not more than a hundred and fifty or two hundred are sent out. The falling back from Corintl-is now pronounced the wisest movement of the war. The Federal army is suffer ing terribly from sickpost .

Sunday School Statistics.

In our issue of week before last, we published the circular of the committee spointed, at the last section of our Let this be done, and done promptly, reception of this, to hear that my, ed with the "Taskegee Male Institute" tributed. I carried a parcel of them state Convention to collect all the in and the moral sensibilities of the civil- home is in the Confederate army. I as Professor of Mathematics and In to Chattanooga, and distributed some . sppointed, at the has secsion of our ;

"Here is a people sbut out from the world, deprived of all the comforts of life, starting without tools, money, credit, ships, or soldiers, disappointed in their political calculations, their commerce annihilated, the value of their property extinguished, overmatched in men aud means of warfare, assailed, with torrents of abuse, and depressed by a long course of adverse advents. In the face of such difficulties as th se they bave, now 350,000 men under arms, and in the two great actions of the war they have taken home the prisoners and guns. Is this the scheming of ambitious men, or is it the movement of a resolute people ? And if such a people are to be subjugated, and such a country is to be held as a conquered province to gratify the ambition or swell the profits of others, for whom are liberty and self government to be reserved ?

sion passed away, the reality aroused

"But such a event may be regarded as an impossibility. The power of a resolute people against regular armies, has often been proved on a small scale -La Vendee, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Holland bas exemplified ; on a scale such as this, what army, American or European, could deal with it ? New Orleans is taken only in name; its trade was gone and its people are unchanged. By a singular fatality its people had no chance to fight for it-a keen humiliation to a race whose courage amounts to recklessness of life .-All this will not make them loyal. In every community there will be found some few craven spirits to run up the flag of the conquerer or trade with his sotlers. But in every country the great majority have some respect for the land of their birth, and whatever their original sentiments, they cannot welcome those who came to rule it

"The people of New York are elated, naturally; but they forget the fact that their own city fell into our hands n a manner not more glorions. New York and Hudson were quite as im-portant to the colonists as New Orleans and the Mississippi are now ; yet our possession of them had no effect in ence. Why may not the same result

I am, sir, your obedient servant, S." Liverpool, May 16.

Patriotic Letter.

The following private letter was addresse Rev. H. E. Taliaferro of this place, by Dr. Rice, Senator from Jackson county, Alp-

KNOXVILLE, TENN., June 23d., 1862. ESTEEMED FRIEND AND BROTEER ; YOU BY A PRIVATE OF THE COMPANY,

Fell in the attack on the Federal lines Regiment Als Volunteers, in the 32d year of his age.

the service of the Confederate States, the above named soldier, schol-r, and Christian, fell at the head of his compa ny in a brilliant charge against the ene. joys the blessedness of a residence my in the hard fought battle of the "Seven Pines," near Richmond, Va., May 31st, 1862 in this the first engagement of the glorious old 12th kiud, efficient and good commander, we Alabama with the enemy.

Keeling tell a martyr to Southern independence, in sight of the home of his nativity, in the very moment of victory, and on one of the most sanguinary fi lds which has marked the his ory of our present struggle for independence. He entered the service of the Confederate Sta es early in June last, as 1st L eutenant in the "Macon Confederates," a company form d and organized in M con county, Als., by Capt R. F. Lig- furnished us with the following extracts on, and by his highly cultivated military talents, and courteous manner, soon | endeared himself to his company with whom he was but partially acquainted previous to its organization. Although his acquirements as a military man were of the first order, having served for nearly two years in the war with held prayer-meetings daily. There is Mexico, his natural, retired, and modest disposition prevented him from reoccupying that position among the military men of the day, as his talents and acquirements claimed for hun, and Her Soldier Boy.' Many wept, and for the same reason his brief residence in Alabama had formed for him but few that tract, that I may send it home to acquaintances ; but among those few my mother ? The soldiers are anxiet were friends whe loved him for his that I should become Chaplain ; bot I kind and noble disposition, and respect- feel that I will be vasily more useful as ed him for his many virtues.

Having served out their term of enlistment, the Macon Confedera is, or _-"I find some anxiously inquiring what such portion of them as were retained they must do to be saved? I found in the service, manimonsly elected him one, a tew days since, who, withis fir on the refusal of their former captain to be re-elected ; as their captain during the remaining two years they were to Through the teachings of God's Word, spend in the war, and during the short he has obtained peace hand joy. He period in which le held the command said his Bible was seut to him by a of his company, he was obeyed below- lady, but he did not know her name. ed, and respected by all. It was the I hold proyer meetings in the hospitale fortune of the writer to form ins ac as often as an opportuity occurs." quaintance soon after his removal to Rev. J. II Martin, Knozville, Tenn.

W. W. G [From the Richmond Dispateb.]

Interesting Religious News from the Army.

Rev. A. E. Dickinson, who is superintending the distribution of testaments and tracts in the army, has kindly from some of the tract distributers in his employ.

Rev. L. B. Robertson writes from Mobile Ala : "I have been in the armay here seven weeks ; have presched twice nearly every Sabbath, to large and attentive congregations ; and have much religious feeling. A few nights since, at one of our meetings,' I read aloud to the assembly the tract entifled 'A Mother's Parting Word's to one said : O, sir, can't you give me a volunteer tract distributer."

- Rev. G. C. Trevillian, Lynchburg, Va weeks, has read the Old Testamen through, and is now reading the New

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST

them in two hospitals there, in the vicinity of Coal Harbor about 5 o'clock thers I gave to the Adjutant of Col. Morgan's regiment, for his men. I visited the 30th Georgia re iment, encamped near the town, and supplied many of the men. I furnish tracts to the chaplains, and visit their regiments so far as I can. I sent a package of tracts to two companies of Cherokee Indiana, some of whom, are pious and read English. A man told me a few days since, that he had experienced a hange of heart since being in the hos and Two others asked that I would ray for them. A bright little fellow, aving on a soldier's cap, came to me and asked for a tract; said be bad wo, one entitled, 'Why will ye die? and 'Come to Jeus' I gave bim four and urged him to give his heart t. God. He is 14 years of age, and be

longs to the 20 h Alabama." Rev. P. D. G. Id, Goldsbough, N. C.

-"One dear little fellow from Arkan sas, on being a-ked as to his parents, wept most freely, and expressed a hope that he might meet them in heaven .-Another said he wished to talk with me about Jesus. He had since made a profession of religion The sick soldiers are glad to receive tractsglad as a thirsty man is to find a coolng stream of water. If tears in their eyes, as they reach out their trembling ands for a tract, can express thanks, then they are grateful. If from tremb ing lips such words as, 'Do set down and talk with me,' mean anything, then the tract distributer is welcome. If, with deep emotion, he asks, 'Do pray for me, surely God is at work with his soul. More than one hundred have made this request of me. Many read and re-read the tracts and then send them home to their friends."

Rev. Mr. Ross writes from Beauregard's army, "I have now more than a dozen co-laborers. The Chaplains are glad to be supplied with tracts, and various pious men of different denominations are volunteer colporteurs. All they ask of you is to keep them supplied with religious reading. They are willing to work for dothing, and to find themselves, in order to do good to the souls of our brave boys. There is great desire for Bibles and Testaments. I am very much encouraged." Rev. Wm. Sanders, Richmond, Va. "I would not exchange this work for any other under the sun. I have every reason to be encouraged. All are kind to me, and many thank me for the words I speak and the tracts I distribute. Sev-Bral have professed conversion."

There are now twelve of these tract distributers laboring among the soldiers in the h spitals and camps in around this city. This is, without oubt, far the most effective way of vangelizing the army.

in the afternoon. It is estimated that seventy five thousand Confederate troops were engaged with an equal, if not superior force of the enemy. From the best and most veliable information we can ob-tain, the field was undecided. The action will

be resumed this morning. The field of battle is about twelve miles be

w Richmond. The Whig says the enemy fell back for the most part, in order; and succeeded in getting off most of their artillery, as well as a great part of their dead and wounded.

To day will probably witness a general and decisive battle.

cisive battle. The Enquirer says, at 12 o'clock last night we conversed with an aid of one of our Generals, who informs as that we have driven the Tankees from all their strong positions, taken a number of prisoners, a great many cannon, etc.,

McClellan is represented as now being a most completely hommed in, his telegraph wires have all been cut, and the railroad doubteas torn ap by this time.

In answer to an enquiry if there was no way of McUlellan's getting to his gunboats, our in-formant replied. "None under heaven that he could see, except with his balloon." In the short fight of yesterday, there was a plorious victore.

glorious victory.

No accounts have been received from the field to day, except meagre reports. Al indica-ting that the Confederates are following up their success.

About two thousand prisoners were taken last night, including Brigadier General Reyn-olds and at least 100 commissioned officers. It has been found necessary to largely increase the prison accommodations.

Prisoners have been arriving all the forenoon It is reported that two other Yankee Generals have been captured.

RIDHMOND, June 28.

The whole number of prisoners taken amounts to about 3,600, including Generals Reynolds. Saundes and Rankin, and a large mber of field officers. The constant arrival of prisoners produces a

lively excitement about the streets. All reports from the field confirm the thor

ough discomfiture of the Yankee army, and many expect that McClellan will capitulate.

Several batteries have been taken to-day. We have lost no General officer, but Gen. Elzy has been wounded, it is feared nortally. The galfant Maj. Wheat, of the Louisana Ti-gers was killed.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.]

A Brilliant Reconnoissance by Stuart's Cavalry.

We have the pleasure this morning o chronicling one of the most brilliant affairs of the war, bold in its inception, and most brilliant in its execution. On Thursday, General J. E. B. Stuart with the First and Ninth regiments of Virginia cavalry, and the cavalry of Cobb's Legion, and three of Stuart's artillery left our lines on a reconnissance of the enemy. The artillery pieces were drawn by twelve horses, and four spare horses to each. The force reached Hanover Court-House on Thursday, and soon after engaged, near the Old Church two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, whom they dispersed by a charge, killing and wounding about forty of them, and taking a number of prisoners. The force then proceeded down to Putpey's Landing, on the Pamunkey river, where three large steam transports were laying, loaded with commissary and ordnance stores for McClellan. These they captured and burned with the stores, there being no means of conveying them away.

This accomplished, the cavalry proceeded on towards Tupstall's Station, on the York River railroad. When within a short distance, a

Much praise is accorded General Stuart by IMPORTANT FOOT EAST TEASESSEE-BATTLE EX-

muication with Fortress Monroe and Washington was cut by the cavalry about three miles this side of the White House. The horses and males captured from the enemy arrived in this city yesterday. The mules are fine looking animals, and will be guite an acquisition to the Transportation Department The prisoners taken were made to swim the Chickshominy, or a portion of them. In their circuit round the cavalry came upon

and burned several small Yankee camps, and five or six sufficie stores, one of them filled with coff.e. The Federal property destroyed will certainly amount to one million of dollars.

The men were in the saddle forty-eight hours--men and horses being without food or sleep for that period.

Throughout the city yesterday the "circuit riding" of the entire length of the enemy's lines by General Stnart was regarded as the most dashing and successful feat of the war. In the North it will doubtless afford the papers an opprtunity of heralding "Another Great Union Victory." They are welcom to all such, and as many more as they can gain.

The Battle of Port Republic. Desperate Charge of a Louisiana Brigade-The Celebrated Clark Battery of Eight Guns Taken at the point of the Bayonet.

The Lynchburg Virginian of a late date, furnishes the following graphic account of the late battle at Port Republic.

This battle was fought on Monday the 9th Jane, in Rockingian county, the of Port Republic, situated just below the junc-June, in Rockingham county, near the village tion of the two streams which make the Sh doah river. On the day before our forces about 10,000, led by Gen. Jeckson, had engaged the enemy at Dunker's Church, under Fremout, numbering some 30,000, and routed them with great loss in killed and wounded. and a large number of prisoners. On Monday morning, about suprise, our forces crossed the bridge at the junction of the two streams to attack the enemy, numbering about 12,000, under Gen. Shields. The river here makes a bend or cresent from circling round a large piece of low grounds on which there was a heavy one of wheat. Nearly opposite the bridge and on the other side or the all, the enemy were drawn up in line of battle, and in their front on a small bill, at the foot of Cole Mountain, commanding the whole position, was the celebrated Clark battery, (consisting of 8 splendid guns, 2 parrot, 2 mountains howitzers, and 4 rifle pieces,) manned by the artillery corps, under command of ----- Olark. From this battery was belched forth one incessant storm of grape, canister and shell, literally covering the valley, so that the work of attack on our part seemed almost hope-

Jackson, Ewell and Taylor were all there, and their forces cager for the encounter. But it seemed rash and even desperate to attempt

it. Gen. J. looked for a while thoughtfully on the scene, and then turning to Taylor enquirede "Can you take that battery ?- it must be taken or the day be lost." Taylor replied, "we can,"

being the first to plunge his bravery and cooloose, he being the first to plunge his borse into the Ohickshominy in vegaining this side, remark-ing as he did so, "there may be danger abend, men, but I will see, follow me." Herriset to the Mobile Advertiset and toget ter, dated Chattanooga, June 23d, says that the enemy stampeded on Saturday last, from Jasper, Tenn, leaving their camp equippage and destroying the bridges over the Sequetchis

river. The energy's loss consisted of one Captain and one Lieutenant killed, four wounded, and four prisoners. This morning, the enemy returned within a mile of Jasper, 1,500

Two deserters from the 15th Kentucky Regiment, Federal, came in to-day from Huntsville, Alabama. and reported most of their regiment as disaffected ; they state, also, that Mitchell is at Huntsville with 3,000 men : and that Dumont with 4,000 men, left McMinnville for Murfreesboro on the 18th instant.

Skirmishing took place to day at the Clinch River on the road to Morristown and Comberland Gap. The enemy is advancing in force, and a battle is expected.

ON THE WARE -Lincoln's call for 200.000 more men to defend the "Nationel Capital" is not being obeyed with much alacrity it seems. Ohio has a goots of 12,000 and yet she has only 3,000 men in the field. According to Northern accounts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and sachusetts have done almost nothing. The charge of cowardice which was heaped upon the Pennsylvanians at Buil Ron, and upon Casey's division tn front of Richmond, seems to be well founded. Now that the Old Qusker State has reinsed the tyrants last call, it would seem that the Washington despot might well distrust her "loyalty."

Ghituaries.

Died, at Camp Mcmminger, near Mobile, Alas, on the 20th January 1862, JOAB FRANK-LIN GCODSON, aged 18 years, 9 months and 8 days. He joined the Baptist Church at Mount Moriah, Bibb county, Ala., Sept. 14th and was baptized September 26th, 1861. He died afbaptized September 20th, 1001. He died at-ter a short illness in the full triumphs of a liv-ing faith. In the language of one of his com-rades: "I am happy to tell you that he died like a Christian; he was perfectly willing to die. He bade us all farewell, and requested us to send his remains home to be buried in his to send his remains home to be buried in his grandpa's burying ground. Heseng, 'So hap py, so happy.'" In accordance with his dying py, so happy.'" In accordance with his request, his brother brought his remains and on the 27th January, 1862, we consigned the noble "soldier boy" to the narrow tomb.— Thus hath passed away an obedient son, a good Christian, and a true and patriotic soldiers He won the esteem and connected of bour oncore won the esteem and confidence of both officer and men in the army. He leaves a father and mother, brothers and sisters, and many relatives and friends to mourn his untimely loss; but we have the gonsoling thought that, if we live as he did, we will all meet where the wicked cease from troubling and the generative states from troubling and the weary are at rest. "Dear as thou art, and doubly dear,

We will not weep for thee: One thought shall check the startling tear, It is, that thon art free."

The following letter from his captain shows that he was highly esteemed, and that he died like a true Christian soldier :

"CAMP MEMMINGER, MORILE, ALA.,] January 20th, 1862. (Mr. J. C. Goodson-Dear Sir : It becom

ny painful duty to announce to you and family the sad intelligence of the death of your son, Joab F. Goodson. He has been sick for several days in the hospital, and suddenly died. I have had him well attended to-as well as we are able to in camps. I have done all in my are able to in camps. I have addressly, but in power to add to his comfort and health, but in spite of all we could do, it seemed proper in the sight of an Allwise Providence to rem esteemed friend and companion in arms, from our midst, And I assure you that, while you sus tain the loss of a beloved son, we lose a friend and companion in arms, and the country a true soldier, whose place in ranks cannot be filled. Joab was a good boy, a true soldier, and ever faithful in the discharge of his duties. He died perfectly happy, and met death with the true fortitude of a soldier and Christian L hard fortitude of a soldier and Christian. I have waited upon him hour after hour, and done all in my power for him, but alea! it was all in vain! And the last tribute I can pay to the wain : And the last trioute 1 and pay tess re-memory of poor Joab is, to send his lifeless re-mains home to you and his friends. May his name be handed down to posterity, and a crown of laurels wreathed around it ; and a monument erected to his memory, as one of the true pa-triots and soldiers, whose life was laid upon his



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 A H Kendrick
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 Rev J F Swanson
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 16
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 W C Cox
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 Mrs H Ferrel
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 S T Huey
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 Miss M T Speed
 14
 31
 33 John Knight..... 14 46 J N Cohill T J Tarlton..... 14

THE BLOCKADE IS BROKEN UP!! MR P. L. BARRY, late conducting miller at the Palace Mills, Columbus, Ga., ha Ga has now leased the **Tuskegee Steam Flour** Mills, formerly owned by John E. Dawson, and has altered the entire Machinery for the manufacture of Wheat and Corn in the best possible manner. Farmers may rely in sending to these Mills their Wheat and Corn and getting in return Flour and Meal in quantity and quality as I give all my attention to the grinding mysel

P. L. BARRY. Tuskegee, Ale., June 30, 1862.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE will be an Election held at the sev-I eral precincts in Macon County on the firs Monday in August next, for Clerk of the Cir atomasy in August next, for Oferk of the Or-cylt Court, and four Commissioners of Roads and Revenue for said County. The following persons are nevery appointed to act as Inspec-tors of said election :

- Bent No. 1. Thos. B. Dryer, George W. Camp bell and William Barrow. Sheriff returning officer.
- " " 2. Thos. H. Walker, Hiram Read and Wm. Jenks. H. H. Hudgins returning officer.
- " 3. Reuben Kelly, John U. Brown and James Torbet. Israel Champion returning officer.
 - 4. Alexander Lane, James M. Davis and G. B. Slaughter. John Pride returning officer.
- " " 5. Joel Crawford, N. D. Guerry and Geo. W. Crymes. G. White returning officer.
- 6. Reuben Allison, W. W. Battle and J. R. Herrin. Jno. W. Ely returning officer.
- John Allums, J. J. Pitts 194

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE. TUSCALOOSA, ALA. THE FOURTH RESSION of this furtitution will be an on the first Monday in October 1961. The present indicate compact instructors will for the most part be re-tained.

ALABAMA

Attention corps of Instructors will for the most part as not raised. Attention is especially called to the Enclator Charg-usted in this on other furthering, who may desire a more extended course. The despinages derivable from more extended course. The despinages derivable from this higher scheme of stodies are no longer problematical. The experiment of the past pear, with a hobie class of two Young Ladies, has demonstrated the wisdom of this new feature. The memobers of this class may proceed any of the studies embranded in the curriculum, or may devote themselves to the study of Fuglish Literature, rollited Ectence, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and Composition. The advantages in the Hourical Department are new

States, and Composition. The advantages in the Musical Department qualed. The Frincipal has been a leader in so most eminent Musical Establishments of Enrop an Artist of the first class. His Assistants, th der the ume system as himself educated at the der the same system as himself, educa sical Conservatories of Europe, posse skill in execution, and maccessful as seconded the efforts of the Frincipal partment of the Institution beyond all other Departments will ope poss les other Departments will maintain their such a operation actor. The War need not interfere with the operation of the College nor the designs of parents to give their

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

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA.

2.00

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2 00

3 00

THE Thirtisth Session of this Institution will open on Mondary, the 4th November next. Anatomy, H. F. CAMPHELL, M. D. Surgery, L. A. DOGAS, M. D. Chemistry, JOSEN JOXES, M. D. Materia Medices and Therapeutics, I. F. GARVIN, M. D. Institutes and Presentes. L. D. FORD, M. D. Physiology, H. V. M. MILLES, M. D. Obsisteries, J. A. EVE, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Obstaticies, Roment CAMPANI, M. D. W. H. Dougarry, M. D., Clinical Lectures at City Booglist.

Coopital. 8. B. SREMONE, M. D., Prosecter to Professor Anatomy H. W. D. FOND, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy Lectures, (full course) \$105. Matriculation Fee, \$5. The Collegists building has been thoroughly renorate and many additions made to former facilities for instru-tion. L. F. GARVIN, Dean. Sequence 19, 1861 300

September 19, 1861. N. S. GRAHAN. R. L. MAYES, N. H. ABERCHON

GRAHAM. MAYES & ABERCROMBIE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama, WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, and the an rounding Counties; in the Supreme Court of Al bams, and in the United States District Court, at Mon December 15, 1859.

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 securing claims.

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

W. P. CHILTON, W. P. CHILTON, JR.

Attorneys and Counsellers at Law,

AND Solicitor in Chancery, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

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

Dice on Market St., in Masonic Building.

L. STRANGE. JAMES ABRETBONG W. GENN. GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG.

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Clasm bers and Tallapoosa Counties : In t - Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the Unite, States District Court at Montgomery. Frompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

SMITH & POU.

Tuskeyee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860.

W. P. CHILTON & SON.

Funds Needed.

Most of secular enterprises are in no eed of money. The banks advertise hat they will Lot receive money on eposit. Thousauds of merchants, rechanics, and others, have for months een greatly noubled because they ave on hand so much money, and don' now how to invest it. To all such. nd to as many more as it may con ern, I beg to state that the Army Colortage cause needs funds, and preints very fine inducements to those ishing to invest. The funds are eded to supply our soldiers with the ord of God-to gladden their souls nid the toil, and privations, and sins the camp-to comfort and sustain the dreary gloom of the hospital.

to prepare them for the "better e." Whatever of earthly possessions o may have, are valuable simply and lely because protected by the strong me and brave hearts of our soldiers. which you and yours are sheltered om the ravages of the invader. Is not appropriate, then, that a portion a liberal portion-of these possesous be devoted to the army?

We need money, and with an ou avering faith in our cause and in the earts of our p. ople, we make this ap eal. A. E. D.

Secular Intelligence. [From the Montgomery Advestiser.]

RICHMOND, June 28. The following dispatch was received by the

eident last night : BE Excellency Prisident Davis : Mr. President — Profoundly grateful to Al ighty God for the signal victory granted to s, it is my pleasure and task to announce to you he success achieved by this army to day. The enemy was this morning driven from his trong position behind Beaver Dam Creek : and finally, after a severe contest of the five iours, entirely repaised them from the field.ght put an end to the contest.

I grieve to state that our loss in officers and nen is great. We sleep on the battle field, and hall renew the contest in the morning.

I have the honor to be, Very, respectfully, ROBERT E. LEE, General.

A dispatch of this morning says the results yesterday may thos be summed up: We have driven the enemy six miles beaten, em twice in battle; captured eight or ten atterries, and some thirty places of artillary, hav stores, much clothing, many prisoners

Gen. Jackon, it is said, has been doing great amage to the enemy, for being completely in beir rear, he has cut off all communication with the Pennink y river. He captured 500 risoners and many stores. The Examiner says the action became general yesterday.

train was heard coming down the roud going in the direction of West Point. The track was immediately barricaded, and a portion of the cavalry was dismounted and drawn up to receive the train came dashing along, loaded with soldiers. As soon as the engineer saw the position of affairs he put on all steam, and the engine knocked the obstructions from the track. when the long file of dismounted cavalry now opened upon the train a terrible fire that ran along its whole length. The engineer was shot dead at his post, others fell from the tops of the cars, and it was evident that inside the cars the slaughter was very great. The train, completely riddled with bullets, kept on its way,

ray, The cavalry, after this exploit, pushed around in the rear of the Chickahuminy to Jamesriver, falling upon a train of about one hundred wagons on the way, which they burned, securing the horses and mules, and taking one hundred and seventy-five prisoners. All this work was accomplished during Thursday. Friday and Saturday, General Stuart returning to his headquarters about five o'clock yesterday morning.

The fruits of this three days' exploit are one hundred and seventy-five prisoners, between three hundred and four hundred horses and mules, three stand of colors, and the destruction of the enemie's stores, transports, and wagons, We lost but one man in the skirmishing, and that, we regret to say, was Captain Latane, of the Essex troop.

The depot at l'unstall's was burned, and the nost valuable portable property secured. The trains fired upon consisted of eight flats or gondolas filled with soldiers, and was coming from the direction of the White House towards Tunstall's.

An attempt was made to turn the railroad swhitch so as to bring the train to the station but it was found to be locked. When the train was first heard approaching, the cavalry was some distance from the road, and had to ride very hard to get ap in time to obstruct the track and deliver a volley, which did great execution, the Yankees falling from the cars by scores. The cavalry kept in rapid motion in detached squads, so as to prevent information of their whereabouts from being conveyed to the main body of the enemy. Halts were only made long enough to complete the work of destruction at the various points and to pick up a few prisoners in their path. All around they could be seen skipping over the fields like frightened deer's, but their capture was deemed hardly worth the danger a balt might ipeur. Thus our forces went for thirty miles down to Charles City Court-House. Returning before daylight on Saturday morning, they passed up in sight of the Federal gunboats.

"At the Chickahomioy a bridge was constructed across, and the cannop passed over, with the exception of one casson, which was lost, the cavalry swimming their horses.

Considerable quantities of oranges, lemons ploe apples, raisius and other delicacies, rare in this section, secured from the spoils captured from the enemy, were brought to this city

and pointing his sword to the battery, called out to his men, "Louisianians can you take that battry ?" With one universal shout that made the mountains to echo, they declared they could ; whereupon, he gave the order in that sonorous voice, "forward, charge the battery and take it." Onward dashed the Louisiana brigade, composed of the 6th, 7th 8th and 9th Louisiana regiment, and the Tiger Batialions, assisted by one Virginia regiment, across the low grounds right alter the battery. From its mouth now with renewed violence, puored streams of shell and shot, mowing down our men like grass. The earth seemed covered with the dead and wounded.

The gallent Col. Henry Have, commanding the 6th Louisiana regiment, was badly wounded Lieut, Col. DeChoine was shot through the lungs, and after again and again- endeavoring to hold his place on the field, was born off almost insensible. This regiment, one of whose companies was led by Capt, D. A. Wilson of out town, carried into the fight but 308 effective men, the rest being sick or detailed on other service, of whom, 158 were killed or wounded, Onward they rushed, sustained by the 7th, 8th the Tigers under Bob Wheat, and the Virginia regiment, all doing their duty like heroes .-They dare the battery. Volumes on volumes, of short continue to saltue their advance-bat they do advance. They strike their bayonets and sabres into the artillerists as they serve the guns, they kill the horses, they seize the the guns, they kill the horses, they seize the point the term. He has gone from the troubles or guns, they take the battery, and the victory is accomplished. Proud day and proud honor this for those who did this gallant deed 1 Jack-son, Ewell, and Taylor were present cheering on the fight. Every officer, hay every man did his duty, the enemy flying in diamay, having no time to spike their guns, and our men seize and direct their fire against the enemy. This was one of the most glorious battles of this war, and one of bloodiest

We lost in killed and wounded between 500 and 700 men. The enemy's, besides their guns stores and prisoners, must have been three or four times that number.

When the bloody scene was over, a moment is spent in thankfulness to God; and mother in sslent rejoicing at the result. Gcn. Jackson now publicly thanked Taylor and the Louisiana brigade for the day's work. "Take that battery," said Jackson to Taylor, "and keep it, for your men have won it-carry it to your native State when you return, call it the Louisiana battery, and let it be kept as a memento of this day.

Gracefully acknowledging the compliment. Gen. Taylor took six of the guns, (2 could not be carried.) and placing them under the care of Capt Thomas M. Bowyer, of Liberty, who had nobly participated in the fight, they were forthwith sent to Macham's Depot in the county of Albermarie, where, under that officer they are now being fitted for service on our

This parration comes from an eye witness

Allow me to express to you my heartfelt sym-pathy in sustaining the loss that has betal in you. C***."

country's altar.

Departed this life on the 13th inst., near Verona, Miss., JOHN J. YORK, a member of com-pany (E.) 34th Regiment Ala. Volunteers. As a citizen, the deceased was just and up-right, decided and firm in all the relations of

life, devoted to all the high principles that make up the estimate of a worthy man. As a hus-band, kind and sincere, and as a father, affec-tionate and devoted. He died far from home and family attention, but among true and kind friends; his death was regretted by the entire regiments, for he was a soldier in the true sense the term. He has gone from the troubles the shackles of tyranny and oppression. Oh that he could have lived to return to the embraces of his friends and family at home, to live and enjoy the rewards of a soldier's devo tion to his country's interest and glory ; but God has ordered otherwise, and we, his comanions, must submissively bow. We will ever herish your virtues, whilst a charity for human foibles will cast a veil over human weakness and moral infirmity. By HIS CAPTAIN. Tupelo, Miss. June 17th, 1862.

Death of Mrs. Paulita.

Death, with his fatal and uperring shaft, has again entered the circle of a devoted family and stricken down, in the bloom of womanhood an affectionate wife. Only a few days since the husband and child rejoiced in the angeli the husband and child rejoiced in the angelia love of a wife and mother, but now the light of that blissful home hath been extinguished, and the hearts of loved ones are almost crushed by this sad dispensation of Providence. God, in his tender mercy, has taken this dear one from the embraces of her friends for wise purposes; and should we repine at her loss when 'we be-lieve that she is now numbered among the bliss-ful choir of saints who surround God's throne? Would we recall her from her home in 'Para-dise to dwell again upon this earth where sor-row blight's so many hopes, and joys are sel-dom known? God's love alone can heal the backen bearts of the fond husband, and His paternal care will provide for the wants of the tender child whose parent is cold in the embrace of death.

SARAB EVELINE, wife of Rev. J. S. Ps All bonor to the noble Generals who led this battle, and their officers and men, and special bonor to car loved sister Louisians ?

McSween. J. B. Wood returning officer. 8. Thos. Pullam, Henry S. Haynes and S. J. Foster. K. T. Jones re

turning officer. 9. W. A. Campbell, A. J. Crawford and J. J. Fort. G. L. Carmichael

- returning officer. J. F. Chesson, J. T. Huden and John Thompson. R. A. Crawford returning officer.
- " 11. Jesse Thompson, Jas. M. Newman and A. S. Mayes. John S. Porter returning officer.
- " " 12. Chas. T. Segrest, C. Gibson and J. J. Padgett. J. F. Cooper returning officer.
- " " 13. W. A. Shaw, H. H. Armstrong and James N. Wood, Jno. W. K. King returning officer.
- " 14. J. C. Phillips, Lewis T. Wimb and Wm. Ellis. Thomas Peddy returning officer.
- " " 15. A. Frazer, W. O. Moore and Geo. C, Dillard. Randall Padgett returning officer.
- June 26, 1862. Sheriff.
- H. M. BARTLETT. J. C. ABERGROMBIE. COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have become copartners in the retail Drug business, and have just re-ocived at their Store a Fresh Stock of Medicines, among which are the following :

Castor Oil, Epson Salts, Calomel, Blue Mass, Quinine, Salicine, Morphine, and other necessary Drugs.

They have a general assortment, such as Copperas, Indigo, Soda, Cr. Tartar,

- Ague Remedies, Vermifuges, Hair Tonics, Combs, Brnshes, Shaving Soap, Letter Paper, Pens, Ink, Envelops, &c., &c.
- A portion of the public patronage is respect fully solicited. BARTLETT & ABERCROMBIE.
- June 20, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES BROWNING, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of hussell county, in the State of Alabama, on the 4th day of June, 1862. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to me duly au-thenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. JOSEPH A. THOMAS, June 19, 1862. 6w. Administrator. ETTERS of administration on the estate o

June 19, 1862. 6w

Executor's Sale !!

DURSUANT to an order of the Frobate Court of Macon County, Alabama, we will sell at Cotton Valley, in said County, ou the first Mon-day in July next, between the legal hours of "sale, to the highest bidder, one credit of twelve months, the following tract of land lying in said County, near Cotton Valley, and described as Section (30) thirty, Township (15) fifteen and Range (24) twenty-four, as the property of the catate of Elisha G. Crawford, decased. A. J. CRAWFORD A. J. CRAWFORD, W. G. CRAWFORD,

June 3, 1862.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO WILL be given by Miss W. GROSCHER any young Ladies in Tuskeges, who desire to receive Instructions in Music. class can be obtained, she will occupy a root the East Ala. Female Goliege. At present may be found at the residence of Hev. A Battle. Terms \$5.60 per month, pajable a and of each month. od of en e, May 15, 1262.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. TUSKEGEE, ALA., Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties. BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1860. ED. W. POU. AUG. C. FERRELL. BARNA M'KINNE FERRELL & MCKINNE ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Ala. April 19, 1860-BROWN & JOHNSTON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. TUSKEGEE, ALA. WILL practice in the Counties comprising the Pit Contgomery. Office up-status in Felts' Building. SEP SAM'L H. JOHNSTON Justice of the Peace. March 14, 1861. J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala., Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Talla-poons, Chambers, and Russell. June 13, 1861. DR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM.

HAVING determined to resume the practice of Physic in Tuskeges, tenders his professional services to the citizens thereof. AP Office on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets June 13, 1861.

NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS. O^N and after this date all Lumber sold at the Tuskegee Steam Mill will be CASH on delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will please come forward and settle either by Cash or Note. The accounts are made out and ready to be received. to be receipted. January 9, 1862: N. R. KEELING.

The South Western Baptist.

TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid within three months TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if payment is not add within the first six months.

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

gratis. Any person scuding the names of TEN new subscribe and TWENTY DOLLARS, shall be emilted to three any copies for one year, sent to wheever may be designate Agents will be emilted to a commission of two per con an armitistance.

on remittances. Orders for change or direction, must give the J Ree. County and State to which the paper has been to be sent.

Rates of Advertisin

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SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

The Family Circle.

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Treatment of the Holy Spirit. God will require men to account for the way in which they have treated the Holy Spirit.

The Spirit frequently knocks at the door of men's hearts, and would fain lead them to Christ and to life. Sometimes the impression is so gentle that it is not distinguishable from the operations of conscience : at other times it is so powerful as to leave no donbt as to the source.

Especially is this the case in seasons of special outpouring of the Spirit-when God in the exercise of his holy and sovereign will, arrest numerous souls in their course of sins, and turns them to himself.

Of all the gifts which God bestows upon man, none is so precious as the gift of the Holy Spirit ; since without it, it is impossible to take, the first right step towards eternal life. Men will be called to a solemn account for the manner in which they treat this gift. What answers will be given by those to whom the spirit was given bat who failed to secure pardon and life eternal?

One will be constrained to answer I was ashemed to have it known that I was anxious about .my soul ashamed to have it known that God was arging me to come home to him. So I concealed my convictions, and refused to confess that a solemn influence was resting upon my mind, when Christian friends sought to converse with me and lead me in the way of life. I felt envious when I saw men confessing their anxiety for their souls; and becoming converted. I felt that if I were sure of being converted I would come out openly ; but to confess my anxiety, and yet fail to become a Christian, was what I feared. My companions would laugh at me, for trying in vain to the Spirit."

Another may be constrained to to his soul were very unwelcome.the Spirit from his soul. departure forever. need of pardon. He saw that he bereavements. him.

The only effectual safeguard against such perversion lies in the spirit of unfeigned resignation to the will of God-the spirit enforced by one of the old English writers:

"Still raise for good the supplicating voice, Bat leave to Heaven the measure and the choice Implore His aid, in His decision rest, Secure, whatev'er He gives, He gives the best." This was the spirit displayed by Mary Stephenson, after languishing for twelve months on the couch of a slow but painful illness. To her mother she said : "I am very happy, and quite resigned ; but this is not of myself. I have never before spent a year so comfortably as the last, though it has been a year of great affiiction. I have not a wish for anything but the Lord's will."

Does it not become us, then, at such a crisis as the present, to join with Mrs. Pearce in the prayer wich she borrowed from Mrs. Rowe? "If Thou wouldst permit me to choose for myself, I would resign the choice again to Thee. I dread nothing more than the guidance of my own blind desires. I tremble at the thought of such a fatal liberty. Avert, gracious God, that miserable freedom! Thou forseest all events, and at one single view dost look through cternal conse quences : therefore do Thou determine my circumstances, not to gratify my own blind desires, but to advance Thy glory."

Whatever betides, may our inmost heart re-echo the sentiment embodied in lines, written-it is said, with a pin-by Lady Jane Gray, during her imprisonment, and since rendered from Latin to English, as follows :

"Harmless all malice, if our God be nigh ; Fruitless all pains, if He His help deny ; Patient, I pass these gloomy hours away, And wait the morning of eternal day."

Affliction.

The dealings of God's providence with His creatures here on earth are deeply mysterious and incomprehensible to the finit mind of man. "His become religious. Thus I grieved way is in the sea, and His footstops are not known." Often thos dealings appear harsh, and not meted out acconfess that the whispers of the Spirit cording to the character and not meted out according to the character They filled him with gloom and and conduct of men, i. e., their foreboding. He disliked to think of deservings, humanly speaking. For his sins. In order to escape from while the wicked are seen "spreading his painful thoughts and fears, he himself like a green 'bay tree," the rushed into scenes of amusement and righteous are dried up and withered. ot sin. He joined in the song of Some of God's own dear' children, revelry and draned the wine-cup, that who are striving to walk in the ways he might escape from the conscious- of His commandments, and are laying ness of sin and ruin ; that he might up treasure in heaven, are often the escape from the monitor who showed subjects of heavy affliction and sorrow him his ruin that he might lead him so far as this world is concerned .to salvation. Thus he drove away "Many (saith the psalmist) are afflictions of the righteous ;" and "whom Another may be constrained to the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and confess that he parted with the scourgeth every son whom He reheavenly visitant "rather than part ceiveth," is the inspired testimony of with a favorite sin. He desired an experienced apostle. As the salvation. He was not ashamed to Saviour of sinners was required to confess that he desired salveion .- bear the cross before He wore the He was not ashamed to be seen weep- crown, so must it be with His ing for his sins. He endeavored to followers who hope to share His reobey the law of God in many things. | ward. The trials and sorrows that But there was one sin, long cherished befall the heirs of immortal life are in secret, to which he was bound by various, both in kind and in degree the iron chain of habit. Whenever but all do experience some kinds and he was tempted to commit that sin, degrees of trouble or affliction, eiher he yielded. That sin he would not of a temporal or spiritual nature .give up. It was adherence to that Some are sorely tried in respect to sin that caused the Spirit to take his their spiritual estate, have to struggle with inward conflicts, with doubts, Another will confess that he griev- and fears, while others are called to ed the Spirit by resisting His efforts pass through the deep waters of worl to lead him to Christ. He saw his dly misfortunes, of sickness and must go to Christ ; but he wished to " But it is to the comfort of all God's prepare himself to go. He wished to children that these trials and afflicovercome his sins, and get deeper tions are Fatherly chastenings, defeelings in his heart. The Spirit signed for their spiritual profit and would have led him, just as he was ; they have 'the assurance that "all but he insisted that he needed prepara- things work together for good to tion and the Spirit left him : then all them that love God ;" and that desire for going-to Christ left although "no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but God requireth that which is past, grievous, nevertheless afterward it and in regard to nothing will he vieldeth the peaceable fruit of rightrequire more strictly than in regard eousness to them that are exercised. to the manner in which men treat thereby." These precious assurances, his Holy Spirit. GRIEVE NOT THE and many othrs to be found in the Word of God, are well-adapted to sustain the drooping Christian while smarting under the rod; and the that "we require, comparatively sustaining and comforting grace of God, then sought and vouchsafed, do the will of God, but a pound to which our Divine Redeemer will bear it." Never were the Christians ever grant to those who seek aright. of the South plundged into circum- causes the rod to bud and bloom, and stances which rendered this "pound bear precions fruit. Vearily "it is of grace" more necessary than now. good to be afflicted." True, many Our ship of state rides on a "sea of Christians do not profit by their blood, ploughed into such deep fur- afflictions, because of their want of rows as to have almost sunk it;" and faith and submission to the Divine will ; but in that case it is their own fault. Trials and afflictions are are any forms of calamity and anguish blessings-though "in disguise"which may not overtake him ! Look- when viewed in a Scriptural light, ing on these evils only from the and borne with a Christian spirit, carthly side, "the noblest nature may catch a wrench;" may be entrapped into sinful despondency before the lowering cloude, or into sinful er. lowering clouds, or into sinful ex-pedients clear them from the that all God's ways are holy, just sky.

Jerusalem, is a link in the chain by

upper link. His sorrow with the

sister beside a brother's grave is a

link lower down, and therefore nearer

us. His pity for me as a sinner

shows that He is great and good ;

His weeping with me shows that His

greatness and goodness are within

my reach. When I could not arise

to meet him in the region of His

own spiritual compassion, He has

bowed down to meet me in my natu-

ral weakness. I could not rise to lay

hold of Him, but He bends to take

hold of me. Standing where I stand

and weeping where I weep, He enters

by the opening which grief has made

into my heart, and gentle makes it

all His own. My brother, He insin-

uates Himself into me through the

emotions of our common nature, that

so I may be borne up with-Him into

the regions of spiritual light and

oorrow, that I may get hold of Him

Charge a Young Minister.

We know not to whom credit i

due for the counsels given in the fol

lowing paragraphs, which we would

command to the practical considera-

tion of all concerned. We are not

aware that failures in the ministry

are relatively more numerous than

they are in other responsibile posi-

for deliverance from my sin.

liberty. He takes hold of me by my

Jesus Wept. In the life of Jesus, as recorded Sign 1st. A neat, spacious, and for us by the Spirit, there are two comfortable house of worship, over weepings. Twice in the body, and which there hangs no debt ; and if on the earth, the man Jesus Christ, in a village or city, located in the shed tears ; but in neither case were most pleasant and convenient part of they shed for Himself. Not in the place.

Gethsemane, not on the cross, did Sign 2d. Preaching every Sabbath Jesus weep. Both the sorrow were or twice a month at least. Prayer for our sakes, but they differed widely meeting every week and a Pastor so well suported that the sight of the from each other. When ho drew Sheriff is no terror to him. near Jerusalem, and beheld the city, Sign 3d. A regular and flourishing he wept over it. Wen he saw a

bereaved sister mourning for a dead Sabbath School, the Superintendent brother, he wep with her. The one of which is not the Pastor. At weeping was for human guilt : the which, school may be found the majorother was for human' sorrow. The ity of the members of the church one marks His Divine compassion especially single persons and parents. for the senful ; the other Hishuman

Sign 5th. On church meeting days sympathy with the sufferer, is precious in its own place, but the places, the members all try to be present .--are widely diverse. The two exam-One is not absent just at that time to ples exhibit different qualities of the sell his produce, or another at a Saviour, and meet different necessi- public gathering, where his business ties of men. His compassion for is to see and be seen.

sinners, manifested in his tears over | Sign 6th. Rainy days do not make empty pews; for the church expect which we are saved, but it is the the Pastor to be there and they can go if he can.

> Sign 7th. Idlers, Tattlers, Distillers, Rum-sellers, Topers, Backbiters, Brawlers, Anti-Misionaries, Croakers and covetous persons find no comfort in such a church, and are compelled to leave in order to find congenial spirits.

> Sign 8th. The members of this church take a Religious Newspaper and have family worship. They also educate their children ; contribute largely to Home and Foreign Missions; are not found among the list of speculators and extortioners of the present day-but administering to the wants of the needy, the widow and the orphan.

> Reader do you belong to a living church, and are you a lively member of that church? If you are, the promise of being a member triumphant is yours - Bibical Recorde.

> > [From the Christian Observer.] A Letter to Children.

DEAR CAILDREN :- A great many little boys and girls frequently do wrong, simply from want of thought, and I want to say a few words to you this evening to make you think on a subject which is one of very great importance. I mean respect for the aged and especially for your aged parents; for I have known children to laugh at old persons and sometimes tions in life ; but we apprehend that even at their aged parents, and they in most cases where ministers are do this very often from want of unsuccessful and acomplish little or though. nothing for the Church, their failure | The Bible says, "Thou shalt rise may be traiced to the want of indus- up before the hoary head and honor try in storing ther minds with the face of the old man ;" "The hoary knowledge and the want of piety, of head is a crown of glory if it be found unaffected zeal and interest in stud- in the way of righteousness," and I ying the Bible and bringing new, think one of the loveliest traits in things as well as old before the minds the character of a good boy or girl, is to see them respectful and polite to old persons ; they have passed the "I charge you, my young brother, to seasons of active life, they are po take care of your body. Eat noth- longer strong and healthy, they can ing which does not agree with your no longer wait on themselves, and it.

DR. LUTTLICS ERMIFUGE. In LARGE Bottles and Viala

In DARWIN shing also is required to relieve children of ma; and besides being one of the cheapest and Wermifuges aver offered to the public. He fre Vermifuges aver offered to the public. He fre rms; and Desides total Vermifuges aver offered to these mil use in familles will save m pense, as well as the lives of ma-batent of every ten cases general

A CARD. DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LIT-TLE'S VERMIPUOE, takes pleasure in saying it is the most valuable remedy to cars children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite sufficient for 25 cases. TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb., 3, 1860.

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS

certain ours for Colds, Coughs, Bro Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Ord Whooping Coughs, &c., &c., amongst Children.

This is a plassant medicine to take, producing im-mediate relief, and in nise oat of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irrifation of the Lungs of any re-medy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hoffer, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidely consumptive, have been promptly cured by using a few bottles. As an dyne expectorat, without settinging the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No. 1 and 3; the first for the acute, an No. 2 for the chronic stage, and from its unexamples success is likely to superside every other remedy for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Biadder for any super the superside and legender that a Gonorrheal, Blennorrheal, and Lenchorrh Finor Albus affections. This extensive com combines properties totally different in tast character from any thing to be found in the States Pharmacoposis; and in point of safety an piency is not rivalled in America

LITTLE'S

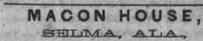
RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT. FORTIS, No. 2.

mg. Sitte

and also his same blown into the gla All orders and letters to be addressed to

LITTLE & BRO.,

Sold by Dr. J. S. THOMAS and C. FOWLER, furkegee HUTCHINGS & WILLIAMS, LE GRAND, BLODNT & HALE, MONI-gomery ; PERMENTON & CANTRE, J. A. WITTENDES & Co., Columbus, Ga. ; and Merchants and Druggists generally. May 10, 1860. 2-1y



(Heretofore known as Stone's Hotel.)

THE PROPRIETOR of this infully popular and well-known Hotel takes freat pleasure in inviting the attention of the traveling public to the same. He has newly fitted and furnished it, and feels well assured that those who favor him we he same and feels well assured that accomforts and team patronage, will find all the comforts and team patronage, will find all the comforts and team patronage, J. E. J. MACON, J. E. J. Propriet

ALABAMA

MARBLE WORKS MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. 'NIX, YOUNG & NIX,

HOWARD COLLEGE Faculty for the Year 1861

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D. P. And Professor of Moral S A. B. GOODHUE, A

sor of Mathematics and Nat D. G. SHERMAN, A. Professor of Ancient Languages and Li REV T. W. TOBEY, A.W. Professor of Intellectual Phil

Professor of Chemistry and Natural

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT REV. H. TALBIRD, D D.,

Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles'cal II REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M.

Brown Professor of Systematic Theo

THE NEXT SESSION. The next session will open on Tue rst day of October, 1861.

The next session will open on Tass first day of October, 1861. In order to meet the exigencies of H young men and lads will be admitted n sion to pursue an irregular Course of Si a Course preparatory to a regular Cours vided the applicant has sufficient matur attainments to do so with profit to himse Dally instruction in Military Taotio, A and Lectures will also be furnished. The present-elevated standard in the Classical and Scientific Courses with the tained.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term, of 41 months, in Incidentals Room and Servant

I. W. GARBOTT, J. B. LOVELACE, Secretary. Marion, Aug. 29, 1861.

HOWARD COLLEGE

DEAR SIR :--Your attention is respectively invited to the following resolution parsed by the Board of Trustees, of Howard College at the annual meeting, viz : "Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard Os

lege be anthorized to receive the Conpo of the Confederate States in paymen Principal of all Subcorporate or Pebes the Endowment Fund of the College, at the be instructed, by circular letter and

be be instructed, by circular letter and a lisement, to notify the Debtors to the Colu-this resolution of the Board.²⁵ In accordance with my instruction, i above resolution, I address you this Circu-the hope that you may find it convenient early date to liquidate your indebtedness Howard College. Any communication and ed to me at this place will receive attention Respectfully yours, D. R. LIDE Trace 1

D. R. LIDE, Treas. H. C. Mariou, Ala., Sept. 26, 1861.



72 Parents and Guardians will confer a f the School previous to the commencement of the Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

SPIRIT.

Resignation in Days of Trouble. It was a remark of John Newton, speaking, only an ounce of grace to who can have the assurance that there and hearts of the people.

THE CHARGE.

digestive apparatus-masticate it is so pleasant, so grateful to their well-take regular and sufficient feelings to receive kindness and attenexercise daily-go to bed at ten tion from those who are younger, passions.

• I charge you to take care of your mind. Discipline and furnish it daily. "Let the word of God dwell in you richly with all wisdom." Make continued and choice additions to your stores of knowledge, otherwise, constantly pouring out, as you will be called to do, your barrel will soon run empty.

I charge you take care of your heart. Keep it with all deligence .watchful and prayerful. Unless the principal of grace implanted within, you will not be happy in your sacred calling, nor successful in it, nor be a fit example to Christians, in charity in faith, in purity.

I charge you-to take care of your doctrine. Let it be that which was once delivered unto the saintspreserve it uncorrupt-faithfully preach it, in seasons, out of seasoncontend earnestly for it-and see that your flock be rooted and grounded in

Taking this course-keeping your body under subjection, storing your mind with precious furniture, keeping your heart right in the sight of God, and your doctrine according to divine revolation; and having it drop in public and in private, in the sanctuary and from house to house," "as the rain upon the grass, and as the dew upon the tendr herbs,"-you will make full proof of your ministry, will receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away. Amen;-Bib. Rec.

Never rejoice in an enemy's troubles: this is the way to provoke God to visit you : and there is never need to look far for an occasion.

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o'clock P. M., and arise at six o'clock, I think if there is one blessing for A. M .- and maintain a prudent, cau- which the deepest feelings of thanktious, self-control over your animal fulness are stirred in an old man's heart, it is for an obedient affectionate child.

"For if there be a human tear, From passion's dross refined and clear, A tear so limpid and so meek, 'Tis that a pious parent sheds. It would not stain an angel's cheek : Upon his duteous children's heads."

On the other hand how acute is the pain which an old man feels, when his children are sinful and disobedient and he feels.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth, To have a thankless child."

I knew an old man once, who was a very wicked, bad man; one who was indifferent to the good will or censure of the world, and who had a large family of sons who acted very badly ; and wicked and hardened as the old man was, the bad conduct of his sons wrung bitter tears from him. "My sons! my sons !" said he, "they are trampling on my heart." The hard, could heart that nought else could move bled for his sons; and of all the sorrows which David felt, perhaps there was not one more keep. than that which caused him to cry out in the bitterness of his soul, "Oh, Absolom ! would to God I had died for thee, my son."

If you shall live to grow old yourselves, my dear children, then how pleasant it will be to receive kindness and attention from those who are younger. Your young and active limbs will one day be stiff with age, and then how thankful you will be to have some one who is young and active to give you a drink of water.or hand you your cane when you go out to walk.

Your friend, TYREE GLENN. CHARLOTTE, VA.

MONUMENTS,	MANTLES,
TOMBS,	Railing,
GRAVE STONES	Furniture Work,
and Tablets.	GRATES &C.
All Work Warrante	d to give Satisfaction.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing be-tween DAN'L MCMULLEN & HENRY KEY, under the firm name of McMullen & Key, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Dan'l McMullen is made Ageus to settle up the Books aud Accounts of the late Firm. Par-tles indebted will please come up at once and pay what they can and close their accounts by note. May 27, 1862. HENRY KEY.

May 27, 1862. HENRY KEY.

NEW BOOKS.

MEW BOOKS. T FURFIDIS, by the suthor of The Lampli hter. My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Jack Downing. The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hauthorne. Ratledge, a novel of de-p interest. Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur. The Habits of Good Society, a hand book for ladics. The Private Correspondence of Alexander Von Humbolt. The Mill on the Floss, by the author of Adam Bede. A Life for a Life, by the suthor of John Halifax. Art Recreations. Reminiscences of Rufus Choiat, by Edw. G. Parker. Tylhey Hall, by Thos. Hood. Mary Bunyan, by the anthor of Grace Trumay. And many other new books, just received and for sale by B. DAVIS, Montgomery, July 5 1860.

by July 5 1860.

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 outcry 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 :

sale, to wit: The north half of section twenty-one, (21) township eighteen, (18) range twenty-seven, (27) and the whole of section one, in township seven-teen, (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) contain-ing 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. Phil-lips, 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) town-ship eighteen, (18) of range twenty-six, (26)... The west half of the south-east quarter of sec-tion seven, (7) township eighteen, (18) of range twenty-six, (26). The south-west quar. o the north-west quar. of section seven (7) township eighteen, (18) of range twenty-six, (26). con-taining 240 acres. Taxes \$4.30; cost \$2.50. All the foregoing land assessed as the property of Fishback. F. N. STAFFORD, T. C. May 20, 1862. Russell Co. Ala.

The collector's Sale. The collector's Sale. The collector's Sale. The control of the suthority in me vested, I will proceed to sell before the fourt-house door in the town of Crawford, on house destate, to wit. S. E. f of N. Y. I of section 33-N. E. i of N. W. i of sec. 38-W. i of N. E. i sec. 33- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 33- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 33- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 33- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i of S. E. i of N. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 32- for sec. 33- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 32- for sec. 33- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 32- for sec. 33- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 32- for sec. 33- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 32- for sec. 33- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 32- for sec. 32- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 32- for sec. 32- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 32- for sec. 32- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 32- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 33- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 33- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 33- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 33- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 33- part of the E. i S. E. i of sec. 33- p

Eufaula Female Institute.

REV. GEORGE Y. BROWNE, 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 the Sch room, and the good measure of success that h attended his efforts, enable him to offer to th public whatever of advantage, such experien

may give. The Spring Term commences on the first Mor day in January and ends on the first Thursh in July. The Course of Study is so extensive that ge

ates of colleges muy here pursue addit studies with advantage. The expenses are materially different from those customary in er schools of high order.

Further information may be obtained by a dressing GEORGE Y. BROWNE Jan. 9, 1862. Principal, Eufaula, Al

DISSOLUTION.

THE Law partnership heretofore existing between Gactars and J. T. Massress is hereby dissolved mutual consent. Each party will give his sitention the settlement of the business of the old form. N. GACHET. March 28, 1861. J. T. MENEPER

LAW CARDS.

aild ing

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. S. M. BARTLETT INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS;

with the best LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE, FRENCH BRANDY, and VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISERT, For Medicinal Parposes.

He has varieties of FLAVORIME ANTOPACTER, PERCENS HAIR POMADES, TOLET SOATS, BRUDNES, and the BURNS sortment of FANOY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store, s of which he will sell at reasonable prices. Call and examine stock. Pro. 9, 1964.

Change of Schedule.

Office Tuskegee Rail Road, TOBER 24, 1861.

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

DAY. T	BAIN le	aves T		10.45.	
4-19.00	- "* 'le	aves	- 44	11.20.	
All Same		rives a		And States	
NIGHT	TRAIN			9,15.	

Sandays not excepted. evious to its depart All Freight to insure ship e delivered at least one hour pro

Freight coming to this Depot will be defenses a iny hour of the day after payment of bill.
Adams' Southern Express Office kept at this Depot Cet. 31, 1861.
GEO. W. STEVENS, Sep't.

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE! BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

Children dying right and left

Sold by July 26, 1860.