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The South Mestern Baptist, RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

frequently and with so much empha-

sis, many believe that the Millennium

will begin with the seven thousandth

year of the world-when the earth

shall be filled with the knowledge of

he Lord as the waters cover the sea.

Then there shall be no more disease;

the voice of war forgot; the sword a

share; a pruning hook the spear.

Love supreme will take the place of

law, and wherever you meet a man,

you shall meet a friend sincere and

true. There all shall fear God, and

A Changed Man,

In a missionary district in one of

the suburbs of London there lived, a

few years ago, a man named D. He

kept a small coal store, was possessed

of a little property, and was somewhat advanced in years. He was al-

ways friendly to the missionary, and

thought himself a Christian; but he

was ignorant, fond of disputation,

and very dogmatic. There is no doubt

but he tried to serve God; but hav-

ing no clear idea of the way of sal-

vation by faith in Jesus Christ, he was

without settled peace. He often spoke

depreciatingly of himself, but the mis-

phrases, and peculiar opinions, pre-

vented him from submitting to God's

close reasoning respecting his person-

When the missionary met with a

sincere inquirer after truth, he was al

ways willing to answer his objections

one by one, and would spend any

amount of time till he was able to

lead him step by step out of the haze

of ignorance into the light of truth.

In this case, however, he thought it

much as possible, and to aim especial-

ly to lead this man to understand his

sinfulness, his utter helplessness to

that he might enter the kingdom of

This case was one which needed

long and patient effort, and the mis-

sionary saw and conversed with this

man a great many times. By degrees

D.'s confidence in himself gave way,

and at last he was led to relinquish

every other hope, and to feel that he

must be saved by Christ alone, or

perish eternally. He was enabled to

believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and

obtained peace in believing; while he

constantly manifested an humble and

thankful spirit for the grace extended

Supper, saying, that when he could

not remember Christ without, would

be time enough for him to attend to

that ordinance ; but now uniting with

the church of Christ, he esteemed it a

privilege to obey the command of Him

who said, "This do in remembrance

· In his after years affliction attended

his course, but he was able to cast his

care on God, and to suffer without

complaining; and when death ap-

proached, he was able still to rely on

Christ as his only hope and sure re-

fuge. While he lived he gave evi-

dence that he was "a new creature in

Christ Jesus," and when he died, his

friends had hope that he slept in Jesus.

. THE SOLEMN MOMENT. - Oh! how

solemn will be that hour when we

must struggle with that enemy, Death!

W. A. B.

serve him day and night in love.

Hay. Ala., June 16, 1862.

HENDERSON & BATTLE.

For Terms. &c., see third page.

The Number Seven.

ush says that the English word even from the Hebrew Shabah, is derived from a root signifying to be fall, complete, entirely made up .-Seven therefore, is often called the "perfect number," being composed of the first two perfect numbers, equal and unequal, three and four.

No number recurs in Scripture so often, and as it cannot have an abstract virtue or significancy, its contant use here carries some important illusion. Now let us, notice some of the places where it is used in the Bible with the spirit of learning (if possible,) what that allusion may be.

The creative power continued six days, and the Lord rested upon the 7th, the Sabbath-a type that tells of that rest that remaineth to the people of God. Noah had 7 days notice given him of the imminent approach of the flood. It shall be 7 days yet. After the 120 years, God grants a reprieve of seven days. The fowls of the air were taken into the Ark by 7's, and the clean beasts by 7's. The Ark rested on the seventh month upon the mountains of Ararat, between two peaks 7 miles apart. It is supposed that the dove was sent forth 7 days after the raven, and again 7 days after. Jacob served 7 years for Rachel, and again 7 years; and it appears by computation that he was 77 (i. c. 11 times 7,) years old when he bound himself apprentice for his wife. The 7 fat and the 7 lean beasts, and the 7 ears of full and the 7 ears of blasted corn, which Pharaoh saw in his dream foretold the 7 years enty and the 7 years of famine, necessary to avoid disputation as The first plague inflicted upon Egypt was to turn the waters of the Nile into blood which continued 7 days. Note. "Never any thirsted save himself, and the absolute neces for blood, but sooner or later they, sity for him to become as a little child

had enough of it." For 7 days the Israelites ate unleavened bread. Many expositors suppose that they crossed the Red Sea on the 7th day, and that it was the Sabbath:

The old law required man to forgive the trespossing brother 7 times, but Jesus told Peter until 70 times 7. Not only every 7th day was to be a day of rest, but every 7th year was to be a year of rest, and at the end of times 7 years commenced the great

At the time Jericho was besieged ad subdued, 7 priests with 7 trump to him. He had often before spoken ets went around the walls 7 days, and slightly of the ordinance of the Lord's 7 times on the 7th day. The number of animals in many of their sacrifices (Israelites,) was limited to 7.

Solomon was 7 years in building the temple, at the dedication of which he fasted 7 days.

The golden candlestick had seven

Nauman was commanded to wash 7 times in Jordan to cure his leprosy. Gebaza was told to look 7 times towards the Sea, and at the 7th time he saw the desired cloud. Job's friends remained with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bulls and 7

rams as a sacrifice for their sins. Nebuchadnezzar elated by success and glorying in his power, wealth and the magnificence of his city, had his pride humbled by being thrown into a state of delirium in which he continued 7 years; a companion of The death rattle is in our throat-we the hosts cating herbs and grass, at try to speak; the death glaze is on the end of 7 years his reason was restored and he was reinstated upon his these windows of the body, and shut throne. The Scriptures are illustrat. out the light forever; the hands well ed by 7 resurrections. Enoch, who was translated, was the 7th Adara, the grave! Ah! that moment when and Jesus Christ the 77th in a direct the spirit sees its destiny; that moline. The Savior appeared 7 times after his resurrection. In 7 times 7 days he sent the gift of the Holy

Spirit.

In the Apochalypse there are seven it sees a fiery throne of judgment, and hears the thunders of Almighty wrath, while there is but a moment between it and hell. 7 thunders, 7 viuls, 7 plagues, and 7 to you what must be the fright which angels to pour them out.

This mystic purples accounts

This mystic number occurring so they often heard off .

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

It moves upon its victim, surrounded with a retinue of melancholy attendants. It is silent, ghastly, and unearthly. The deathbed attests the truth that this remorseless agent, is truly, the king of terrors. In the very midst of the joys of life, he advances his black banner, and summous his vassal train of mournful accompaniments, into the chambers of love. About the couch of the dying is heard no cheerful voice; but on the contrary, the moan of useless sorrow and unavailing sympathy falls sadly upon the ear. The foot step of affection is muffled; for death will have silence in his house. The business of life is suspended, and all things minister to the fearfulness of the scene. The doomed victim travels the way of death alone. Along the cold, murky, and howling passages which lead to the grave, there is no human fellowship. The most devoted friendships stop at that curtain which is lifted up between time and eternity. They can go no farther. How inconceivably awful is that dismal solitude! The damps of the valley of the shadow of death fall upon the naked spirit like showers of ice upon the uncovered body of the Syberian wanderer. And sionary feared that under the garb of humility and affected simplicity, there was concealed a proud spirit; and is the face divine! We scarcely recognise the visage of man in the that a dependence on certain acts, set relaxed features, the ashy lips, cadaverous brow, and glared eye, of the stiffened corpse. And then comes plan of salvation, and led him to love the sombre pall, the mourning train, cavillings and disputings, better than the funeral dirge, the resounding cold, the shriek of the bereaved, and the everlasting stillness of the closed tomb. - Hon. E. A. Nisbet.

The Good Die.

Alas, alas, that the good should die! alas, that the righteons should fall! Death, why dost thou not hew the deadly upas? Why dost thou not mow the hemlock? Why dost thou not touch the tree beneath whose spreading branches weariness hath rest? Why dost thou touch the flowers whose perfume hath made glad the earth? Death, why dost thou snatch away the excellent of the earth, in whom is all delight? If thou wouldest use thine axe, use it upon the cumber-grounds the trees that draw nourishment, but afford no fruit; thou mighest be thanked then. But why wilt thou cut down the ccdars, why wilt thou fell the goodly trees of Lebanon? O Death, why dost thou not spare the church? Why must the pulpit be hung in black; why must the missionary station be filled with weeping? Why must the pious family lose its priest, and the house its head? O Death, what art thou at? touch not earth's holy things; thy hands are not fit to pollute the Israel of God. Why dost thou put thy hand upon the hearts of the select ? Oh, stay thou, stay thou; spare the righteous, Death, and take the bad! But no, it must not be; death comes and smites the goodliest of us all; the most gener ous, the most prayerful, the most holy, the most devoted must die. Weep, weep, weep, O church, for thou hast lost thy martyrs; weep, O church, for thou hast lost thy confessors, thy holy men are fallen.

All Marching to the Tomb.

This world is turning round on its axis once in four-and-twenty hours ; and besides that, it is moving round the sun in the 365 days of the year. and yet it falleth not, though it is So that we are all moving; we are impropped and unbuttressed, "He all flitting along through space .- hangeth the world upon nothing."-And as we are traveling through What chain is it that bindeth up the space, so we are moving through time stars, and keepeth them from falling? at an incalcutable rate. Oh! what Lo, they float in ether, upheld by his an idea it is could we grasp it! We omnipotent arm, who hath laid the are all being carried along as if by a foundations of the universe. A standing still; you are not. Your in the ether of confidence, needs

to the chariot of rolling time; there is no bridling the steeds, nor leapi from the chariot : you must be constantly in motion.

Song of Incarnation.

Salvation is God's highest glory. He is glorified in every dewdrop that twinkles to the morning sun. He is magnified in every wood flower that blossoms in the copse, although it live to blush unseen, and waste its. sweetness in the forest air. God is glorified in every bird that warbles on the spray; in every lamb that skips the mead. Do not the fishes in the sea praise him? From the tiny. minnow to the huge Leviathan, do not all ereatures that swim the waters bless and praise his name? Do not all created things extol him? Is there aught beneath the sky, save man, that does not glorify God? Do not the stars exalt him, when they, write Is name upon the azure of heaven in their golden letters? Do not the lightnings adore him when they flash his brightness in arrows of light, piercing the midnight darkness? Do not thunders extol him when they roll like drums in the march of the God of armies? Do not all things exalt him, from the least even to the greatest? But sing, sing, O Universe, till thou hast exhausted thyself, thou canst not when the strife is over, how changed afford a song so sweet as the song of Incarnation. Though creation may be a majestic organ of praise, it cannot reach the compass of the golden canticle-Incarnation! There is more in that than in creation, more melody in Jesus in the manger, than there is in the worlds on worlds roll ing their grandeur round the throne of the Most High.

A Tradition.

There is a charming tradition conected with the site on which the Temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family: the other had none. On this spot there was sown a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said unto his wife :

"My young brother is unable to near the burden and heat of the day: I will arise, take of my shocks, and place with his, without his knowledge."

The younger brother, being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said, within himself :

"My elder brother has a family, and I have none; I will contribute to their support; I will arise, take of my shock, and place them with his, without his knowledge."

Judge of their mutual astonishment when, on the following morning, they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved in his own mind to stand guard and solve the mystery. They did so; when on the following night, they met each other half way between their respective shocks, with their arms full. Upon grounds hallowed with such associations as this was the Temple of Solomon erected so spacious and magnificient, the wonder and admiration of the world. Alas! in these days, how many would sooner steal their brothers' whole shock than add to it a single sheaf!

THE CHRISTIAN'S FAITH. - Behold the unpillard arch of heaven; see how it stretches its gigantic span; giant angel, with broad, outstretched Christian should be a second exhibi wings, which he flaps to the blast, tion of God's universe; his faith and flying before the lightning, makes should be an unpillard confidence us ride on the winds. The whole resting on the past, and on the eternmultitude of us are hurrying along ity to come, as the sure groundwork -whither, remains to be decided by of its arch. His faith should be like the test of our faith and the grace of the world; it should hang on noth God; but certain it is, we are trav- ing but the promise of God, and have eling. Do not think that you are no other support but that; and he stable things; fancy not that you are himself, like the stars, should float pulses each moment heat the funeral nothing to uphold him but the right marches to the tomb. You are chained hand of the Malesty on high.

Butler's Woman Order.

Fears have been expressed lest Eu rope should not have the opportunity to read and pronounce on this phase of Buttlerism. The Northern papers at first pronounced it a Beauregard forgery, and then, when it proved to be genuine, refused to publish. But it has got abroad. Bere is what a Canada paper says of it. We publish the above infamous order of Gen. Butler's a few days ago and repeat it now because it is proved men. In the armies at Richmond to be authentic. When it first appeared, it was denounced by the fed eral press as an invention of Beauregard's, to "fire the Southern heart," and long columns of abuse were vented on the Confederate General ing their avocation;" this knowledge such an atrocious document to a tion to the violation of the women of New Orleans, for no other interpretition could be placed on the command to treat them as "women of the town plying their avocation.

We never had any doubt of the

authenticity of the order; it was characteristically Northern in the vileness of its cowardice, its licentiousness, brutality and utter infamy. We have seen in Washington ladies committed to the common jail for the erime of lifting a handkerchief to their lips; in St. Louis a whole family was imprisoned because a young lady being in the same house waved her handkerchief to a passing prisoner; we have seen Northern journals boasting that a Federal General threatened with an oath to quarter a soldier covered with the small pox upon a lady at Nashville who sneered at his troops : we know that the march of Banks' army up the Shenandoah, of McClellan's up the Peninavowed his intention to encourage that which other Northern Generals have allowed. The Federal comman-Austrain tyrany and brutallity; they mous outrages of modern times, and von." can point to the commander of the Union troops at New Orleans as the most cowardly, licentious and despicable villian that the world has ever

Can any one wonder that the Southern troops fight with desperation, and are betrayed into acts of vindictive retaliation ?- and that the whole population rises upon them when dea pack of wolves.

der mercies of the Union General wherever there is an eye suffused with and troops, as Spain felt those of its tears, wherever there is a lip quiver-French invaders, and its revenge was ing with agony, wherever there is a the same. New Orleans will yet take deep groan, or a penitential sigh, the a frightful vengeance for its wrongs car of Jehovah is wide open; he marks -and the North will have bitter it down in the registry of his memo cause to repent the licentiousness of ry; he puts our prayers, like rose its hireling soldiers, and the punsil- leaves, between the pages of his book

the Cresent City before its occupa a precious fragrance springing up tion ; is it likely there is any now? therefrom. Will the people love the Federal Government better, or hate its troops less because their women are threatened to be given up to the licentions ness of the seum of Northern cities?

and Constitution are to be restored; peace is to give place to war, love to Perhaps some suppose that this method hatred, respect to contempt?

closely in their determination to re-sist their invaders to the bitter end; it will confirm the doubting, strength-it will confirm the doubting, strengthen the determined, all the ranks of God only tescion the Confederate armies with new sol- when aw

diers, and arm them with a double

It has destroyed at one blow the whole Federal successes of the can paigu, by teaching the people of the Southern States the true character of their invaders, and what they have to expect from their domination. If in the coming battle the Confederate troops do not treat their opponents as noisome reptiles, which are conqured only when destroyed, they must be something more or less than and Corinth there are thousands of soldiers who have left daughters, wives, sisters and lovers in New Orleans, liable at any moment to be treated as "women of the town plyfor the wickedness of attributing will nerve their arms, double-edge their steel; and should make them Union commander. It was truly invincible against the northering said that such an order would virtual- hordes, however much they may outly give official sanction and instiga- number them in men, and surpass them in material.

To Die is Gain.

Yes. "To die is gain." Take away, take away that hearse, remove that shroud; come, put white plumes upon the horses' heads, and let gilded trappings hang around them. There, take away that fife, that shrill sounding music of the death march. Lend me the trumpet and the drum. O hallelujah, hallelujah, hallleujah; why weep we the saints to heaven; why need we lament?. They are not dead, they are gone before. Stop, stop that mourning, refrain thy tears clap your hands, clap your hands.

They are supremely blest,
Have done with care and sin and wee,
And with their Savior rest."

What! weep! weep! for heads that are crowned with coronals of heaven? Weep, weep for hands that grasp the harps of gold? What, weep for eyes that see the Redeemer? sula, and of McDowell's to the Fred- What, weep for hearts that are washricksburg were accompanied by all ed from sin, and are throbbing with the horrors of war in the middle eternal bliss? What, weep for men ages, plunder, universal destruction that are in the Saviors bosom? No; of property, the violation of women weep for yourselves, that you are and the murder of their husbands, here. Weep that the mandate has brothers and fathers, who sought to not come which bids you to die.protect them from a fate worse than Weep that you must tarry. But not death. Gen. Butler has only publicly for them. I see them turning back on you with loving wonder, and they exclaim, "Why weepest thou?"-What, weep for poverty that it is ders have improved on Russian and clothed in riches? What, weep for sickness, that it hath inherited eternwielded only the knout and the stick, al health? What, weep for shame, scoring the backs of women. Butler that it is glorified; and weep for is greater in his way than Haynau; sinful mortality, that it hath became he has found a deeper degradation to immaculate? Oh, weep not, but rewhich women can be subjected than joice. "If ye knew what it was that blows; henceforth among their other I have said unto you, and whither boasts the Federals can claim that I have gone, ye would rejoice with a they have committed the most infa- joy that no man should take from

OUR GOD A HEARING GOD .- Our God is no god who sits in one perpet-ual dream; nor doth he clothe himself in such thick darkness that he cannot see ; he is not like Baal who heareth not. True, he may not regard battles; he cares not for the pomp and pageantry of kings; he listens not to the swell of martial feated, and slays them as they would music; he regards not the triumph and the pride of man; but wherever Northern Virginia has felt the ten- there is a heart big with sorrow, lanimous wickedness of its leaders. of remembrance, and when the vol-There was no Union sentiment in ume is opened at last, there shall be

SLEEPING IN CHURCH .-- I fear son persons have misinterpreted and Is it by such means that the Union appeared to men in dreams and through them communicated his will. of communication will be practised Gen. Butler's order will unite the new, and so put themselves to slumber whole Southern people still more in church a preparation for such reve-

S. det. Baptist

TUSKEGEE, ALA.: Thursday, July 10, 1862.

B. B. Davis, of the 'Book Emporium,' Mont-comery, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to receive subscriptions and does for our paper.

A good article of dripped bEY, for which a liberal price will be paid, at the South Western Biptist office.

Hospital Supplies.

We carestly soggest to the ladies of our country that the late battles near Richmond have thrown into the hospitals there thousands upon thousandsof wounded soldiers. Self denying and impossible for them to properly care for such vast multitudes. There should by the ladies in every community in lief of our poor wounded soldiers;-Bandages, old clothing, rags, pillows, abeets, ticks for mattresses, blackberry sines of every descripcion, pickels,relished by, the sick and wounded .- as has seldom been recorded in the an This is a time when every man and nals of war. woman, every boy and girl, nay every servent, most do his and her duty .-Can we offer a more grateful sacrifice to God for his gracions interposition than to look after the sufferings of those who have poured out their blood to achieve our liberty and independand orphans of those who have fallen upon that bloody field be forgotton .-Let them see and feel that a grateful country will never allow want to visit those habitations which have laid such sacrificies upon its altar.

We notice that the ladies of our town and vicinity are moving with commendable energy in this enterprize. They have, without beralding it abroad, done their whole duty heretofore, and will not be behind any at this cisis .-A contribution in cash was taken up at the Baptist Church on Sabbath evenammounting to upwards of \$150.

12th Alabama Regiment in the Battle of the Seven Pines.

We publish some interesting extracts of a private letter from Capt. McNeely, of company "F," who succeeded the gallant and lamented KEELING, in refbut the Lord of bosts.

Casualties in Tuskegee Light Infautry.

Richmond, July 3. The following is a list of the casual-C. J. Bryan, commanding - Killed-H.

wounded, Bon Breedlove.

Wounded-Captain C. J Bryan, in another army into the field. hip, severe; Lieut. Ethridge, in arm and shoulder ; Sergeant E F. Baber, both arms; Corporal D. F. Wright, in one thing may be regarded as settled arm, slight; Privates J. J. Rutledge, in leg and heel; Ed. Fowler, in foot, amputated; John R Harris, arm and ments. This, coming immeniately up. neck; E. B. Small, arm broken; Henry on the heels of so triumphant a victory, Foster, wrist; A. A. Reed, side, slighe; will paralize any movement of the ene-W. Builey Holt, arm; Stephen Pace, my to collect another army. The shoulder, elight would in the wrist; bright streaks of a glorious morning R. B. Pierce, neck; James Alexander, are already guilding our eastern borishoulder, severe, James Snider, leg .- | zon; and we should not be surprized, The above are the casualties in the bat- if before many moons shall wax and

The Great Victory.

"Praise ye the Lord for the avenue ing of Israel, when the people willingly offered themselves." Thus sang "Deborah, a mother in Israel," when the Lord interposed and 'delivered her people from the tyrany of Jabin and Sisers. who had oppressed them for twenty years; and thus may we sing, for the same Lord has interfered for us, and broken the strong arm of our oppressors. It is to be hoped that there will be such a heart among our people as will give God all the glory for the late wonderful victory He has enabled us to achieve over our invaders. History has not recorded so complete a victory within this country. It is far greater laborious as are the women of that than many of the most sanguine dared city, (and they have never been sur to hope for. Had we succeeded in simply passed in this respect,) it is simply repulsing the "grand army" which for months has been menacing the capitol of the the Confederacy, it would have then be an instantaneous effiort made been wonderful, considering the vast prepartions our enemies had made in the South to collect and send forward men, munitions, &c. But to have al with the least possible delay every most literally crushed that immense thing which can contribute to the re host, to have killed, wounded or cap tured perhaps one half of them, to have forced them to distroy most of their stores that we did not capture, to wines, tea, coffee, sugar, rice, medi have taken most of their field and seige guns, with tens of thousands of/small indeed every thing in the shape of arms and large quantities of ammuninecessaries or delicacies that would be tion, altogether make it a victory such When General McClellan, or as his

admirers are pleased to call, "the young Nopoleon," landed on the peninsula, he had an army which our enemies boasted as numbering from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand .-Taking the lowest estimate, it was far ence? Meanwhile let not the widows superior, both in number and equipments, to any force it was possible for us to muster for the defence of Richmond. Under these circumstances, our noble commander in chief of the army of the Potomac, fell back to make the fight immediately before Richmond. The fight at Williamsburg might have suggested to the Yankee General what be had to expect in the issue of the struggle. But atterly blinded by a vain confidence, he converted that defeat into a victory on paper, and pompously telegraphed his government, that he should most certainly "press the ing the 29th ult at a general meeting rebels to the wall." The war cry, of all the congregations in the place, "On to Richmond," rung through his camp, and soon his hosts were on the banks of the Chickahominy, in six miles of the doomed "rebel capitol." The battle of the "Seven Pines" was a stonning blow, the effects of which could not be concealed. The dead and wonuded, numbering not less than two thousand, told a tale which no "state erence to the part taken by the 12th craft" could long cenceal. Penned Regiment in the bloody battle of the within the swamps of the river, amid Seven Pines. It is not a little strange the stench of that field of carnage for that such deeds of noble daring have three or four weeks, disease invaded scarcely received a notice from the his camp, and put hors du combat as Richmond press. It will be seen that many perhaps as did the battle of the this regiment captured eleven of the "Seven Pines." Up to the opening of sixteen guns taken in that terrific the last great battle, it is not at all charge, at a loss of about one third of improbable that by the casualties of its number in killed and wounded. Let war and disease combined, McClellan this regiment bide its time. Like the had lost in effectiveness forty or fifty glorious old "4th" at the battle of Ma- thousand troops. But for the reinforce nassas, they have a future. It will be ments sent him by McDowell from remembered that for weeks, and even Fredricksburg of say twenty or thirty months after the battle of Manassas, thousand, he could not have marshalled the "4th" was ignored by "army cor- upon the field of battle more than one respondente;" and not until the official hundred thousand men, at the beginreports of the enemy were published ing of the great battle. We verily was justice accorded to that veteran believe that when the smoke of that band. For stern bravery and effective battle blows over, it will be seen that fighting, it was unsurpassed. So it fully half of his boasted army are eithwill be with the 12th in the battle of er killed, wounded or captured. He the "30th and 1st." We are satisfied will return, if he returns at all, by that when Virginia has finished doing the way he came," with about one third justice to her own sons, that she will of the army he landed on the peninsula not be unmindful of those who rushed four months ago. These will be broken to her rescue when her soil was first fragments of regimests so thoroughly invaded by an insolent foe with an demoralized, that they never can be realacrity which has never been surpass- organized. In addition to this, there ed. Be this as it may, Alabama at | will be a decapitation of Federal offileast will take core of the reputation cers from McClellan down, and a new of her gallant soldiers. We shall ever set appointed before another army can bless God that He gave us sons who be reorganized. This will require as never turned their backs to a foe, and long a period at least as it took the who never bowed the knee to any being "young Napoleon" to organize, drill and equip his "grand army." What the Confederate army in Virginia will be doing in the mean time may well be imagined; for we have the best of reasons to know that the fruits of this victory will not turn to ashes as did ies in the Tuskegee Light Infantry, those of Manassas. Now that the ene-Third Regiment Alabama Volunteers : my is down, blows will fall thick and fast until an honorable peace will be H. Bailey, E T. Scott, John Tarver, P. extorted. He may protract the war S. Dickson, John Crawford. Mortally for years, (though this is scarcely possible,) but never can be engineer such

But whatever may be the effect of of this victory upon the northern mind, -Our independence will be tecognized at no distant day by European governtle of Tuesday exening, the first instant, wane, the sun of Southern independ-O. J. Bayan, Captain. lence will be pouring it's cheering with the magnitude of the issue. As quoted at the begining of this article, of praise to his name. Let no Christain dare to commit so heipous a sin against God and his country as to "restrain prayer."

The Interest of the North West.

It has always been a subject of won der to the South that the people of the North-west were so blind to their own interests, as to make war upon their natural allies and best customers, in league with their commercial oppressors. That portion of the Union suffered, in common with the South, from the operous tariff systems of New England. At the same time, it is true, that their chief profits were derived from their trade with the slave States. This, their own blockade of the upper Mississippi has rendered most painfully evident to

What motive could have prompted them thus recklessly to sacrifice this profitable traffic, by becoming parties to the war upon the South? Various explanations have been given of this strange infatuation. A considerable number of the North-western people are undoubtedly abolitionists of the most fanatical bue. These, for the sake of a mere sentiment, are bent upon the annihilation of Southern institutions, at any cost. They do not stop to calculate the consequences to themselves, or to the objects of their false philanthro py. But a majority, we believe, are fighting for the reconstruction of the Union and the restoration of trade. -Now, even if it were possible to compel the submission of the South, there would be, in reality, no Union. This, the whole world, Yankeedom excepted, clearly sees. And it is an anomalous spectacle, to witness the monarchists of Europe endeavoring to convince the republicans of America, of the impossibility of reclaiming, by arms, the lost allegiance of a people resolved on independence. It is a most remarkable inversion of ideas and facts that the descendants of those, who, less than a century ago, strove to rivet chains upon Americans, should now be lecturing the sons of those very Americans, upon the absurd folly of a similar attempt to restore affection and loyalty by blood. shed and conquest. As to trade, the people of the North-west know very well, that their own blockade established to punish the South, was at first the cause of their own distress. The spare which they laid for others, they them our distinctive civilizations, each may selves fell into. That great artery of commerce-the Mississippi-was left open to the trade of the world, by Confederate legislative enactment. And but for their own impetuous rush to next week. Last week, being the 4th arms, and their blind eagerness to crush of July, was our usual time to suspend "the rebellion" by cutting off the wont- to give the printers a little holiday, but ed supplies of grain, they would, per- we desired to give our readers all the haps, now be enjoying a lucrative com- news from the battles around Richmond merce with the South. Their expecta- that came to hand, at the earliest petion was, that a few weeks would suf- riod. We refer to our news columns fice for the suppression of the revolt, for interesting particulars. . and then trade would return to its accustomed channels. But what has been the result of their experiment of coercion? What have eighteen months of invasion and carnage taught them ?-So far from recovering their trade, they opened the Mississippi; their vessels cities, whose inhabitants are complete but trade, there is not. Aside from the ed at the last session. We have been fact, that they have taught us to be independent by their blockade, our people will not deal with them. The moral blockade they have imposed upon the will and the hearts of those on whom they are warring, is barder to break, than that of men of-war investing a harbor. They may carry our fortifications and possess our cities, but they cannot compel our people to trade with them. Their rifled cannon may batter down our stoutest fortresses, the burtling bombs may shatter and inflame our dwellings; but they will render more impregnable the citadel of the

Has the Northwest not yet discovered this? We speak not of, nor to, the New England and Middle States. They are past redemption. Their blindness Jackson; including a copy of every seems judicial—their madness is but Book written by authors in the Confedthe precursor of destruction. But will erate States—sermons, pamphlets, minutes of all religions bodies, &c.,—any
thing that will throw light on, the Hiswest of the Ohio river, see their true welwest of the Onto river, see their true wel-fare to consist in a retirement from this Esq. Treasurer and Librarian, Atlanstrife and a separation from their East- ta Ga ern neighbors? We du not suggest | Rev. Dr. Teraux, of Greene, will de any political connexion between them and the S oth—this can never be, so long as the faintest niemory of their in— will the Press in the Confederate excessible invasion of Southern soil. States please give this one inscrition?

beams upon a peaceful, happy and re- and their cruel butchery of Southern deemed prople. But whatever may be lives, shall dwell within the breasts of our hopes for the best, let be keep our our descendants. But as a matter of armour bright and be prepared for the interest to themselves, to escape not worst. We are now in a condition to only the discriminating duties imposed pray God's blessing upon our efforts, by New England, but also those, which because these efforts are commensurate the South will be obliged to levy ppon Northern importations, the Northwest should make haste to shake themselves it was when "the people willingly of loose from this imbroglio, and initiate fered themselves" that the Lord avenged proposals of prace with the Confedera-Israel, and they joined in ascriptions cy. The South must and will coutrol the navigation of the Father of waters. Its embouchure is within our limits : more than half its entire length is included within Southern banks. If the West persists in this unholy and barbarous crusade, she must not be surprised to find this great inland sea shut against her commerce, by the same discriminations as will exclude the "notions" of New England from our shores.

If now, however, they will dissolve their connexion with their political associates of the East, and thus put an end to this scheme of subjugating a people who have never injured them, they may yet save themselves, by a commercial treaty with us on the basis of free trade-it being an essential condition of the treaty that all products of the Eastern and Middle States are to be rigidly excluded. This exclusion, which should be effected by duties upon Yankee goods, would inure to their in terest, by preventing competition in the

sale of their productions. An argument, which appeals most powerfully for a distinct Republic in the West, is, that by separation, and separation alone, can the people of that section hope to escape the burden of that overwhelming debt, which will surely grind the North to powder. The East is in perpetual dread of this secession of the West, and its desire to crush the South is intensified by this fear, knowing well that the successful accomplishment of the Southern revolution will be a fatal precedent. And this apprehension has, without doubt, occasioned the late visit of Mr. Everett to the West. It is hoped that the eloquence of that distinguished orator may be instrumental in cementing the two sections in more indissoluble union, for effecting New England purposes.

The territory of the late United States is ample for the erection of three Confederacies. Let the Northwest withdraw from the East and establish a great republic, including all the free States west of Ohio, (except the half of California South of 36º 30:) and the territories North of New Mexico. Let the Southern Confederacy extend the sway of her benign institutions over the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, the Indian colonies and Southern California. Let the Eastern and Middle States be left to absorb the inhospitable regions of the Canadas, if they can. Then by the development of work out that destiny which Providence intends for his own glory and the good of humanity.

There will be no paper issued

For the South Western Baptist,

The East Ala. Bap't Convention. MESSES. EDITORS: The Board of Managers of the East Alabama Baptist Convention at their meeting of June have incurred the hazard of its perpet. 23d, decided to postpone the approachual alienation. They have forcibly ing session of the Convention twelve months-that is, until Friday before the ply with but few obstacles through the third Sabbath in July, 1863, unless thousands of miles of its meandering changes in the condition of our nation course; they have occupied our largest al affairs should render it advisable to bave a meeting sooner. In either case ly under Federal rule; they have bro't the Body will meet with Rubamah down their cargos of Western produce; Church, in Jefferson county, as appointled to adopt this course by the following considerations :

> 1st. The condition of the country. 2d. The great number of our brethren who have gone into the army who usually attend such meetings, with oth er reasons, renders it almost certain that an attempt to meet at this time would prove a failure.

J. J. D. RENFROE. June 25, 1862. Pres't of Con. Baptist Historical Society.

Atlanta, on the 26th July, 1862.

The first anniversary will be held in

Some volumes, pamphlets, and curi osities have been donated, but we want many more. We should be glad to receive McCall's History of Georgia, Stephens' ditto, Bench and Bar of Geor-gia and South Carolina, Grawford and

Address to Southern Baptists.

BRETBREN AND SISTERS : Permit us to address you in behalf of our Mission interests. Nothing is dearer to the heart of the Christian than the cause of Christ. That cause, owing to the condition of our country, is in danger of suffering. The public mind is necessarily drawn off from every other subject, in the universal interest felt in the prosecution of the war. But is the disciple of Jesus justified in paying tribute to Cesar alone? Sould not God receive. his share? Is the command of the blessed Savior almogated, and the obli gation of the Christian laid aside under any of the circumstances in which he may be placed?

To this Board has been committed the spiritual welfare of those at home. It is expected to look after the interests of the Domestic field.

The Indians in our Western Territory have been the objects of our sympathy, and have shared largely in our aid. Shall the Board continue to supply this aid? Those tribes to which we have sent our Missionaries, are true to the Confederate Government, and have risked their all in its support. Shall the Board still furnish them the bread of life? Then your sympathy and co operation minst be continued.

The large number of our male popu lation in camp, battling for the ladependence of our country, has called loudly for our assistance. A small proportion of the regiments in the service of the Government are provided with chaplains. To meet this want the Board has appointed Missionaries to preach to them the Gospel, and turnish them Testaments and religious tracts as far as possible. Six brethren are already under appointment and are prosecuting their work in the camps and hospitals in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida and Alabama. Others will be appointed as soon as the means can be secured for their support. Twenty five Missionaries would not be too many to meet the urgent Idemand for this field. To carry on this work will also require your liberal contributions. Shall we appeal to you in vain? Shall this work stop for want of a small work at once, and do what you can, yourself, and get others to do likewise? Much may be done, if all will do their duty; do what they can. Shall the Red Man, shall the soldier boy appeal in vain to the Christian patriot? They ask for the Bible, for the word of God, for the minister of Christ, from whose sympathies and labors they are cut off and the dangers of the camps, while you are quietly and safely your accustomed privileges of home and the sanctuary.

We do hope that a prompt and generons effort will be made to enable the Steam Mills in full opperation, ready Board to go on with their heaven-born to grind all the wheat and corn that work. Brethren and sisters, do not may be sent him. Customers will find read this article and go away to forget Mr. Barry an accommodating gentleour wants. We are dependent upon your man, and every way reliable, having voluntary contributions to continue the oper- proven himself to be thus since be has ations of the Domestic Mission Board.

Yours truly, in vehalf of the Board, M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec. Marion, Ala., July 1, 1862.

For the Sout . Western Baptist. CAMP NEAR RICMOND, V ...

June the 14th, 1862 MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: * * * * and we pressed forward thron h marsh- season. and we commenced to march forward people everywhere (except perhaps musketry we felt it severely. Ran. affeced. Flewellen and Wat. Zackery, were It cannot be so important to leave !

man flinched. Only one or two co anies had their bayonets fixed. Ther was an open space between the trench net as we emerged into that ope space, they poured volly after into us, from the right, completely filading us. But we rushed for with a shout; and gained their es, when we took shelter for a ment from the shower of balls that was raining around us. We loss in that charge. Capt. Darwin felt, through the head. We had four woun -Bob. Hall, in the foot, Ware in the lee Ben. Ingram in the leg -Willkerson in the leg-John Ingram, poor fellow was killed.

We passed from the trenches int

their camp-took their artillery and

turned their guns upon them. Soon

the order came for our Regt. to whe to the right and charge them again. This was the most fearful trial of all to us, for they had retreated to a thick wood in rear of their battery an camp-and in order to charge them we had to march right through an opspace exposed to their raking fire 6th was on our right, the 12th Mississippi on our left, and 5th Ala., in rear of our Regt. to support us The other two Regiments (6th and 12th Miss.) were to serve as flankers. We pressed steadily on them, although our men were falling at every step. In this charge Col. Jones, and Capt. Keeling fell -the former shot through the beart the latter through the head. The Yankees were very obstinate here. Rein forcements had been sent to them, and they were about to flank the 6th o the right, which immediately fell back. That left us exposed to a cross fire which we sustained for 20 minutes and were then compelled to fall back. Gen. Longstreet's Division came up at this juncture, and drove them from the field. We staid in their camps at night, eating from their commissary stores, (which were numerous, and ausorted,) and sleeping upon their soft blankets. We recovered the bodies of Col. Jones, Capt. Keeling and Capt. Darwin, and I carried them into Rich mond on Sunday. When Capt. Keeling was killed, the command of the effort on your part? Will you go to company, fell upon Bob. Park, as I was acting Adjutant of the Regiment. Capt. Tucker was wounded in three places-be carried 33 men into the fight, had 8 killed and 18 wounded. Co. "F." had 12 killed on the field. It was a terrible engagement, but we were completely successful on Saturday.-We'were not engaged on Sunday at

Gen. Hill made a speech to days afterwards, and complimented the Regiment very highly upon its gallant behavior in the fight.

P. L. BARRY advertises the Tuskegoo been in this town.

We call attention to Dr DRISKELL'S Card, to be found in another column.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]

A Patriotic Letter from Senator

LAGRANGE, GA., June 27. You have probably received ful par- Messrs. Editors : I am asked to give ticulars of the battles of Saturd y and my views of the Conscript Act, and Sanday through the columns of the Dia the controversy of that subject. patch; and I am sorry to see that our decline. The duty of patriotism now Regt. has not received its just meed of is to encourage our troops, not sessalpraise. The only notice given us, is hely them ; to keep our people" united, in one line-where the victer says that and not divide them. State rights and the "6th and 12th Ala stormed and individual rights are to be saved by took a battery of eleven pieces." We suldiers-gallant, satisfied soldiers-and did more than that. But I will give not by issue-makers and abstract the you at length the degree in which our orizers. And as for ambition, let me Regiment participated in the action, beg its votaries to consider that the When we arrived within a mile and times are inopportune for such aspiraalfalf of the enemy's works, the Brig- tions now. Look upon this scene of ade was formed in line of battle, and disorganization, blood and death-ila the 6th thrown forward as skirmeshers. legitimate culmination of ambition-mad The enemy retreated to their works, follies - and be shocked to silence for a

es and a thick undergrowth, that seem- At the proper time, if I can see any ed almost impenetrable, until we reach- good likely to result, I will give my ed the Williamsburg Road about half views of the law. At present allow a mile from their trenches. Lamedi me to say it is the duty of everybody ately in front of their batteries was an |-of States and people-to obey it open field-and to their left a skirt of without reluctance and without quibwoods which they had felled to form bling. We know the enemy greatly an abattis. We en we reached the dreaded this law, and hoped it would road, the 6th was rallied on the right, be resisted; but the soldiers and the again, and just as we entered the battis East Tennessee) are nobly responding we received their first fire. To y had to its call; and when those affected been throwing shell at us all the white are satisfied, there is surely nothing -but they passed barmlessly over our in State rights which requires the disheads-but when they opened with turbance of this hormony by these no

wounded before we had delivered our few young men under 35 to drill pelfirst fire. The firing continued for vates over that age, as to require our some time, with some loss to us, when great State, which did so much to in-Gen. Rhodes came up and ordered us sugarate and is doing so much to deto charge their batteries -we then fend the new Government to set the commenced the charge, but the abattis first example of resistance to its laws. was so difficult to cross that our field | Having said this much by way of reofficers were compelled to diem ant - monstrance, and certainly intending to It was hard work to march for balf a censure no man, I dismiss the subject. mile over tree tops, and across ditches | One word on another sobject : under a heavy fire-but not a single i administration ought to be supported

cheerfully and without misgiving. No good can, but much harm will, come of position. Every blow strikes the cause. Mr. Davis is, in many respects, a upble example to all officers. usorns no authority; he exercies no power without legislative grant; he interferes with no private rights, and fights none but the common enemy .-Eaves dropping libellers are unmoles ted under the windows of his office. and slanderers find treedom in the ight of his midnight lamp. He will never prove a dictator.

Above all let us preserve our unity obey the the laws and help, not abuse, each other. 'With this resolve we are certain of success, and when the strog ale is over and we review it with calm ness, we shall be astonished, not at so many, but at so few reverses-pot that so little but the so much was done.

When the contest began, the enemy had a great navy ; a regular army ; an organized government; well filled armories and magazines; a redundant population-adventures gathered from every clime; immense manufactures, exhaustless resources; a status as a nation, and unrestrained access to all the world. We had no organic government; no army -not a soldier; a small white population, largely unused to exposure and labor; no navy-not a war ship; inferior arms, and but few of them; very limited munitions of war; very few manufactories, and very little raw material out of the bowels of the earth; and no name, standing or credit among, and no access to the nations of the earth.

Let us be true to our only friend. ourselves. Let us preserve our only strength our unity. Let us always remember the one great fact, swallowing up every other fact, in this great Tigers, was killed. struggle : Our enemies invade to destroy, insult and enslave. We defend to save, avenge and be free. Thus deserving we cannot fail.

Yours, very truly, В. Н. Нил.

Two Liberal Donations.

When in Augusta, Georgia, some monthe ago, I made a public appeal it behalf of the solddiers then in Virginia. After the services were concluded, a bright and beautiful little girl of four summers, came up with a dime, and said, "Tell my brother Johnnie howdle, and buy him some good little tracts with this." She thought of course everybody knew her brother, and | wounded in the neck. that there would not be any difficulty in fluding him. With a glad heart she went away smiling at the thought, that she had given her all. The next morning an old negro man came through the drenching rain to my place of abode, and made the following remark. "My heart was so sorry when I heard you tell of dem poor soldiers in Virgin ia-how dev starving for de Gospel : and to think that here I have the preached word all de time and there dey is lighting for me. My heart is monstrous 'dicted when I think of my young master out in Virginny, and 1 wants to send him the Gospel." So saying he placed a gold dollar in my hand and expressed his regret that it was 'so little." Several gave large sums ; but of all the hundr ds thrown nto the treasury it seemed to me that his little girb and this graybaired Af ican were the most liberal-they gave f their poverty. God grapt that brother Johnne" and the "young masmay become savingly interested the great salvation I

A. E DIDKINSON.

Beeular Intelligence.

[From the Montgomery advertiser.]

RICHMOND, July 6. The Enquirer has received Baltimore papers

The Washington correspondent of the New ork Herald says the Yankee Government has en notified by Ministers of the two leading wers of Europe, that the war must be im-

The New York Evening Post says Lincoln is issued a proclamation calling for three hon-

red thousand more froops.

The New York Times says there is now no point to doubt that the Yankee army has met with a serious reverse, and is in a condition of Stocks took a downward surge on Wednes

last. The Gold market was excited and 94 was freely bid. Exchange on London

PETERSBURG, July 6: The Yankees have buried over 500 of their mber at Shirley, and have left over 100 unded who fell into our hands on Saturday orning. Our pakets now occupy Shirley.

Nine more prisoners who were brought to etersburg say Gen. McClellan is now in a trong position at Berkley, having been rein orced by the division of Gen. Shields; that he was has \$0.000 or 100.000 pages 1. ow has 80,000 or 100,000 men, and that he

Balloons went up yesterday and to day. The agon trains are still visible, and the tents of he enemy dot the country for miles. A memper of Sickles' Brigade says that out of 5,000 per who composed the brigade not over 500 are left.

KNOXVILLE, July 5. Reliable information has been received that eneral Halleck's army is passing through ashville, via Louisville, to Washington. Gen. sell's forces are concentrating at Huntsville, th Mitchell's, which have withdrawn from attle Greek and Bridgeport. ORA.

The following dispatch to Gov. Shorter is olished in the Montgomery Advertiser of

ded and trains, have reached James River, at Westover, 20 miles below City Point. We have succeeded in throwing a force between his main body guard and James River. We are throwing a column between him and the Chickahominy, and pressing him to the point. His escape if this account be correct, is impossible. We have them'ssee.

(From the Mobile Advertiser, 5th.) The following dispatch received last night 4th July, from a high official source, has been handed to us by the gentleman to whom it was

RICHMOND, July 4.— Your dispatch received. The battle of Richmond has lasted eight days, and is not yet finished. Thus far the enemy. has been beaten in every fight—has been driven from all his entreehments—lost all his supplies of every kind, and is now surrounded by our victorious army. Eevery effort is being made to prevent his escape by way of James river, but it is leared that some part of his army will succeed in reaching the river and escaping of their boats. We estimate the number of prisoners taken at about seven thousand-the num ber of cannon s venty-five pieces, besides forty-five spiked and abandoned by them last night. The number of his killed and wounded cannot be less than twenty thousand. We have cap-tured and secured about fifteen thousand stand property. The quantity destroyed by the enemy in his retreat is enormous. Among the prisoners we have two Major Genenerals and been severe—at least ten thousand- but the only General killed is Brigadier General Griffith, of Mississippi.

The magnificent strategy of Gen. Lee is be-

Additional from Richmond.

CONTINCED SUCCESS OF THE CONFEDERATES. RICHMOND, June 28 .- The whole number of prisoners taken is about 3600, including Gens. Reyonolds, Saunders and Rankin, and a large number of field officers. The constant arrival of prisoners here produces a lively excitement about the streets.

All the reports from the field confirm the thorough disconfiture of the Yankee army, and many expect that McClellan will capitulate. Several battries were taken to-day.

We have lost no generl officer, but Gen. Elzey has been wounded, and it is feared

The gallent Maj. Wheat, of the Louisiana

The Fight Saturday.

NO FIGHTING SUNDAY UP' TO 11 O'CLOCK. RICHMOND, June 29 .- Only a few brigades of the attacking column of the Confederate army were engaged yesterday. Magruder's and Huger's divisions were still held in reserve on the west side of the Chickshominy, where, it is understood, McClellan was yesterday massing large bodies of troops.

A renewal of the contest was expected this

Two regiments of Magruder's Division, the 7th and 8th Georgia, suffered severely in. attempting to take a battery near the Seven Pines, which was defended by at least two brigades of Yankees,

Col. Lamer, of the 8th Georgia was wounded and taken prisoner.

Lt. Col. White, of the 7th Georgia, was

The casualties in the two regiments were There seems to be no doubt that McClellan's communication with his source of supplies is

[SECOND DISPATCH.] ,

RICHMOND, June 29 .- The latest reports from the lipes represent that there has been no fighting to day, up to 11 o'clock. Our army was then in line of battle, and, it was expected, would soon advance upon the enemy.

The anxiety to hear from the battle field is interse, though everybody is confident of a decisive victory.

[THIED DISPATCH.] RICHMOND, June 29 .- The remnant of Mc Clellan's army is now on this side of the Chickahominy river. The bridges were destroyed by the enemy to prevent pursuit from the Confederates on the North. It is reported here that McClellan is retreating towards James river, where his troops may embark in their transports under the protection of their gunboats. The latest reports from the lines gives this information, and states that our ermy is pursuing the nemy, and hope to capture many of them before night.

Su dy's Fighting.

McCLELLAN STILL RETREATING. [POURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 30th .- Yesterday afternoon McClellan destroyed a quantity of stores of every description, and abandoned his fortifications, preparatory to a retreat towards the James River, mhich was commenced last night through White Oak Swamp.

The Yankees have been closely followed by our troops, and hundreds of prisoners taken .--It is confidently expected that the greater, portion of the fugitives will be interecepted and cuptured before to-pight.

Stuart's Cavalry captured 3,000 Yankees yesterday, who were trying to escape to the

RICHMOND, July 1:

Yesterday afternoon the enemy was attacked by General Huger in the vicinity of White Oak Swamp. The divisions of Longstreet and A. H. Hill, were also engaged. The action became general and lasted several hours, with heavy loss on our side. The enemy was driven back about two miles farther down. Jackson's forces were engaged with a column of the enemy and captured three batteries.

The fight yesterday took place on the Dar. bytown road about five miles north east of Darbytown, it commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The forces engaged on, our side were General A. H. Hill's divison and several brigades of Longstreet's embracing Kemper's, Pryor's and Featherstone's. The Yankees made a desperate resistance, but were driven from their entrenched position and pursued two

They were heavily reinforced and checked the forther advance of our men but the arrival of Magrader's division, about 9, o'clock, again put them in motion.

The darkness prevented our troops from following and routing the enemy. Our loss was very beavy but that of the Yankees was immense.

RICEMOND. July 4.—Gov. Shorter:—The ost reliable intelligence is that the advance hard of the enemy, with their sick and woun.

Among the prisoners: who have arrived in the city, and twenty pieces of cannon and of the enemy, with their sick and woun.

Gop. Butler's Order in the British Parliament In the House of Lords, on the 13th of June, Earl Carnaryon called attention to General Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans. He condemend it in severe terms, New Orleans. He condemend it in severe terms, as without precedent in the annels of war, and asked if the government had information of its authenticity, and if it had protested against it. He also asked if there was any truth in the rumors of the mediation of France and England. The success of such mediation would depend greatly upon the manner in which, and the time at which, it was offered; but he trusted the government was in a position to give the subject favorable consideration.

any action of the United States Government in the way of approval or disapproval they had no information. Lord Lyons had mad no represenpart, he (Earl Russell) hoped the American Government would, for its own sake, refuse its sanction to it, and disavow it. The proclamation was important to the whole world. The usages of war should not be aggravated by proclamations of this character. He thought that such a proclamation, addressed to a force that had just captured a hostile city, was likely to lead to great brutality. He thought there was no defense for this proclamation, and he sincerely hoped the American Government

would disavow it:
In the House of Commons Sir J. Walsh made enquiry as to the authenticity of Gen. Butler's proclamation, which he denounced as repugnant to the feelings of the nineteenth century, and moved for any correspondence on the

The London Post of June 11, denounces in the strongest terms the proclamation of Gen. Butler relative to the ladies of New Orleans. It regards it at the greatest incale that could be offered to the Federal army, and thinks the government is bound to recall General Butler and have him court martialed. Such an act as that of Butler's. says the Post, if not promptly

Lord Palmerston thought that no man could read the proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation. [Cheers.] It was a was thus triven back upon his center, and his entire plans disconcerted. He was busily fortiproclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the cpithet of infamous. [Cheers.] An order to resist attack from the rear.

The plans of attack in this day's battle man. Englishman must blush to think such an act had been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. If it had sprung from some barbarous people not within the pule of the then passed around their centre. some barbarous people not within the pale of the civilization one might have regretted it, but on their left, which Gen. A. P. Hill's corps by a man who had raised himself to the rank of a general-was a subject not less of astonishment than pain. He could not bring himself to believe that the Government of the United States would not, as soon as they had notice of of the order, have stamped it with their ccusure and condemnation. He Majesty's Government received a dispatch yesterday from Lord Lyous enclosing a copy of the proclamation of General Butler. There was no objection to lay the dispatch on the table. With regard to the course that the government might think fit to take, that is a matter for their discussion ; but he was persuaded that there was no man in England who would not show the feeling so well expressed by Sir James Walsh and Mr.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The Battles on Friday and Satur-

day. The right wing of the enemy having been the right wing of the enemy having been driven from its advanced positions, near Mechanicsvill, on Friday morning, fell back upon its stronger works in the direction of the centre. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson was bearing down upon them with invincible energy, supported in front by Gen. A. P. Hill's Division, when Longstreet's Division was orderd, about four o'clock in the alternoon, down the north bank of the Children was called a story of the Children was called a story of the children and the story of the Children was called a story of of the Chickshominy, to follow up the advance of Hill's Division on the main battries of the. enemy at a mill beyond Gains' cross roads. The Division (Longstreet's,) halted by the Chickahominy, and Gen. Pickett's Brigade was detached as an advance to support Gen. Hill's assult, the latter being then engaged in a terrific fight in front of the works in view.—

Upon reaching the scene. Pickett's Brigade

Our General having disconcerted the engaged in a terrific fight in front of the works in view.—

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Our General having disconcerted the engaged in a terrific fight in front of the works in view. was ordered to support a battery which was then playing upon the enemy, who were returning a hot fire upon Gen. Hills left. The brigade was then ordered to charge, which being accomplished, resulted in the repulse of being accomplished, resulted in the repulse of the enemy. An Alabama and a Mississippi regiment came up to the support of the brigade when the latter were ordered to fall; the Ala-bamians and Mississippi bamians and Mississippians then charged over them upon the enemy, and the brigade arose

them upon the enemy, and the brigade arose again and followed.

The charge now became desperate, and never were such harassing difficulties encountered and successfully overcome. Our men found themselves suddenly charging upon the enemy in a dense woods, forming a portion of an extensive swamp, which presented somewhat the appearance of the pit of a theatre, surrounded by a ditch five feet wide by five feet deep, while on the opposite side, the mud of the marsh was knee deep, over which arose the hill, apon which the enemy's butteries were placed. At the foot of the hill the enemy had erected a parterre of infantry works, and another at the top, overlooking it, and also one on the edge of a ravine on the left of the brow of the hill. A battery was stationed in the ravine, while A battery was stationed in the ravine, while three others, in two tiers, ribbed the front of

three others, in two tiers, ribbed the front of the hill, the whole prescuting a fire upon our forces which told with terrible effect.

But our troops rushed on, crossed the swamp, the field officers having diamounted from their horses, it being impossible to carry them on, and charged upon the foremost batteries. In the first essay, the brigade and its supporte were repulsed; in the second they paused and laid down. The 4th Texas and several North and South Carolina regiments came up; the rest of Hill's Division was pressing on and Longstreet's was rapidly approching the account of condict. The third charge was made, and the battery was taken. The number corange the battery was taken. The number in this charge was not more than 4,50 that of the enemy on the ground w

Captured by Lient. Rawlings, of the 47th about 10,000, comprising General Porter's Virginia. Brigadier Geneal Meude, was also Division. Our supports now came up, and virginia. Brigadier Geneal Meade, was also captured.

This morning Gen. Magrader went in pursuit of the Yankees but had not overtaken them at 8 o'clock, when our informant left. The engagement yesterday is reported to have been the most sanguinary of the series of conflicts before this city. The valor of our troops is beyond to recall the possession of the possession of our left, about four hundred yards off, just completing his irresistible storm on the enemys right flank, and siding materially in securing the possession of our left, about four hundred yards off, just completing his irresistible storm on the enemys right flank, and siding materially in securing the possession of our left, about four hundred yards off, just completing his irresistible storm on the enemys right flank, and siding materially in securing the possession of our left, about four hundred yards off, just completing his irresistible storm on the enemys right flank, and siding materially in securing the possession of the fill capturing many prisoners. The enemy is covered the possession of the hill, capturing many prisoners. The enemy is covered the possession of the hill capturing many prisoners. The enemy is covered the possession of the hill capturing many prisoners. The enemy is covered the possession of the hill capturing many prisoners. The enemy is attempt to retake the possession of the hill capturing many prisoners. The enemy is attempt to retake the possession of the hill capturing many prisoners. The enemy is attempt to retake the possession of the hill capturing many prisoners.

The general engagement, closing with this brilliant finale, brought into the field 40,000 Confederates and 50,000 Federals.

The enemy was pursued for some distance out, when they finally disappeared, it being now eight o'clock at night, and our men, com

We have been quable to gather the full par ticulars of our loss, nor that of the enemy, except so far as we learn from our prisoners who epresent their loss as very severe.

Earl Russell said that, from Lord Lyon's dispatches, the government believed the pro-clamation was authentic; but with respect to any action of the United States Government in

Portions of several Federal Brigades were tations to the American Government on the subject, and he did not appear to have any official information concerning the proclamation upon which he could do so. For his own part, he (Earl Rossell) hoped the American Government would, for its own sake, refuse its whole number of prisoners taken in the four days' fighting same up, in round numbers, rive

Twenty-three hundred and fifty privates and interty-three officers had already been brought

Our Generals, accompanied by staff and regi-mental officers, rode over the battle field of Friday, on Saturday afternoon, and estimated the number of Federals left dead on the field, at one thousand. A large number of their wounded also fell into our hands. Their total loss in the several engagements, is estimated at about TEN THOUSAND. in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss, all told, does not exceed twenty-five hundred. The fighting on the Confederate side exhibited a degree of coolness and undaunted herolym which have never been excelled in the history of natious. The work of our men was rendered brilliant by the number, state and irresitibility of their bayonet charges, which carried everything before them and so completely eclased the "bayonet charges," which McCiellan pictured up for popular mind of the North, on the occasion the battle of the Saven Pines," that not even the shadow of a respectable band to hand resistance was offered them.

In our combinded assult upon this last and

strongest series of works on the right wing of disavowed, would soon turn the scale, finally and decisively, in favor of the Confederate a force of about fifty thousand strong, consisting of the whole of Gen. Fitz John Porter's corp d'armee, a division from Franklin's and a divi-sion of McCall's corps d'armee. The enemy was thus tiriven back upon his center, and his

The plan of attack in this day's battle may would not have been surprised. But that such was pursuing down the right of their centre. battle was fought between one portion of forces and one half of the enemy, the other half being on this (South) side of the Chickehomoy

consequence of this circumstance, and stated that the entire army engaged was similarly influenced.

THE BATTLE ON SATURDAY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHICKAHOMINT.

No fighting occurred on the north side of the Chickshominy, on Saturday. At an early hour Gen. Magruder, whose forces threaten the front of the enemy's forces on the south side, sent forward a portion of Gen. Toombs' brigade, to capture a battery on the Nine Mile road. Our capture a battery on the Nine Mile road. Our men were clated with the idea of at length joining in the fray which had so long been in progress, and moving on marched upon and charged the battery and captured it. The enemy, however, had a strong battery of how-fizers in the rear, with which they played upon our men incessantly, so that at length they were compelled to abandon the work. Our loss in the charge was about two hundred, killed and wounded. Most of our killed and wounded in this engagement, including Co., Lamar, of Georgia, who was severely wounded in the leg, were left in the bands of the enemy.

No more fighting occurred along the lines during the rest of the day. An armistice was agreed upon in the afternoon, for the exchange of the wounded and the burial of the dead, and thus closed the events of the day and week, the

Our General having disconcerted the enen centre, and the latter seeing no earthly cha for themtelves, so completely were they her gunboats on the Pamonkey, but, to their atter-surprise and horror, found themselve out flank-ed by the indomitable Jackson and his brave army. They then re-crossed the swamp in the wildest confusion, and fled towards their gunboats on the James River, closely followed by Jackson, Hill and Lougstreet, who expected to overtake McClellan and his half of the army Saturday night or early Sunday morning.
The other half of the Federal army is

The other half of the Federal army is represented as completely surrounded by our troops Magrader in front, Holmes on their right, and "Bethel" Hill and other Generals in their rear. It was expected that all of these Generals would move against the enemy at an early hour Sunday morning, while those of our troops in their rear will probably advance upon the enemy towards Richmond. The enemy was, on Saturday, busily employed in strengthening his fortifications, both in front and rear, so as to realst, if possible, the combined assunts of to resist, if possible, the combined assaults of our forces—their rear being at the time totally unprepared to meet any vigorous attack.

OPERATIONS ON YESTEEDAY (SUNDAY) The operations of the enemy on Saturday ight consisted in a claudestine movement, in order to get to the James River, austained by heir start on this side, in front of Magrade, orces. There was no regular avenue belo the New Bridge road, which was in our han

ounces of quinine, and large quantities of other medicine, and that was enough to kill any man.
On learning that he had captured, not taken, the above amount of medicine, she went away

MARRIAGE.

Married on the 15th of May, by Rev. Basil Manly, D.D. Lieut. Albert J. Thornton, to Miss Alcesta, only daughter of Judge H. W. Watson, all of Montgomery.

Ohituaries.

It is a hallowed friendship which records the death of the meck and good. Mrs. JAME GRAY NICHOLS, died in Columbia, S. C., at the house of H. E. Nichols, Esq., Thursday morning, June 19th. She was a native of Chambers Co., Ala.; educated, mainly, under Milton E, Bacon at LaGrange, Ga., and became a member of Baptist Church by public confesson and bap-tism, some six or eight years ago. On Decem-ber 1st, 1858, she was married to James H. Nichols, Esq., (of Charleston, S. C.) in the 1st Baptist Church. Montgomery, by the Rev. John E. Dawson. Always of a delicate frame and feeble constitution, ber health began, soon afterwards, to fail. She was ill for two years; and since February last, had lost her voice.— She was a gentle, consistent, pious woman; much beloved in her circle, from her girlhood Her illness tried and developed the graces of the Christian temper. Her supreme love to her Savior chastened, but did not obscure her love to the friends who survive her; and the hour for her departure found her serenely ready to go. Her residence was in Lowndes county, Ala., for the last few years; and it was truly a touching scene, when she, who had gone out of the charch in Montgomery, a bride, was now seen entering it, for the first time, a corpse;—followed by her husband and many of the party who had witnessed the nuptial hour. Many of the congregation had assembled, though on short and imperfect notice, to attend on the funeral services; and the tender solemnity of the scene was heightened by the theme which the Pastor employed on the occasion, "Rest with us"!

Thomas L. Whitehurst Died in Auburn, Ala., on the 15th day of June 1862, in the 26th year of his age. He was a soldier in the 37th Regiment of Ala. Volunteers, a citizen of Pike county, Ala., and a member of Capt. Amorine's company. Whilst encamped at Auburn, he, with many of his companions in arms, in passing through the acclimation of camp-life was the subject of Measles which terminated fatally with this poble young man. The writer never saw Mr. Whiteherst until the day on which he died-at that time he was entirely rational, and seemed fully conscious that "the time of his departure was at hand. Though he had never made a profession of religion, yet, from his candid confessions and earnest prayers to God; and also the assurance he gave of his resignation to the divine will—and above all. the peace of God, which he was then enjoying through faith in Him "who bath abolished death and brought life and immortality to light," left no could on the minds of those who stood around the bed of that dying soldier, that he had fought the good fight and gained the victory over his last and greatest enemy. Death. It may be a consolution to his pious and absent parents to know that their departed son had gained the special regard of the kind ladies who attended the sick soldiers, by his gentle and meek temper in all his afflictions. "Blessad are the dead that die in the Lord." . W. B. J.

Died, in the city of Tuskaloosa, April 3d, 1862, Mrs. Eliza J. Shelton. She was bern in Spottsylvania county, Va , danuary 30,1 817.
It pleased God to call ber by His grace in early youth; and while quite young she made profession of religion. The truth of her profession was manifested by a steadfast adherence to the cause of the Redeemer, and by a life truitful in the development of Christian graces and good works. A great and almost constant ferer for many years, there was never a mur mur against Him who thus placed her in the furnace. To those who knew her, and especially to her family, the recollection of her life is peculiarly precious, as an illustration of the influence of a patient, unfaltering, constant faith, showing in actual life, how as Christian with showing in actual life, how a Christian wife, mother and neighbor may fulfill the high obli-

gations resting on her.

Her death was in accordance with her life. Cheered by the presence of the Savior through all har days of weakness and of suffering, even all her days of weathess and of suffering, even to the end of life, her departure was one of calm, Christian triumph. The enemy she had sometimes dreaded, while living, was not to be found in life's last struggles. Death was swallowed up in victory.

Died, in the 1st Ala. Hospital. Richmond, Va., June the 6th, 1862, in the 27th year of his ago. Lewis G. Aldridge, eldest son of Clark and Mary Aldridge, of Russell Co., Ala.

The subject of this notice was a member of the 14th Regiment Als. Volunteers. His kind aflable, and gentlementy deportment, while in camps, won for him the love and esteem of all with whom he was associated. He was full of life, kind, generous, frank, and honorable, and in truer and nobler heart never beat in human bo-som." Brother Lewis professed religion at an early age, and united with the County Line Baptist Church in Russell Co., Alu., at about 12 years of age. His place in the sanctuary was uniformly filled, and when asked to take a part in the prayer meeting, he never refused. Bro. A. was kind to all, and I have been credibly informed that he never gave father, mother bly informed that he never gave father, mother, or wife, a short answer or u cross word. He had been in the Army 11 months, and in the march from Yorktown to Richmond, he became very much latigued and worn down, especially in the battle at Williamsburg, where he lost has blankets and clothing, and even his beloved companion, his pocket Bible. Being thus exposed in the continued march, through rains, and deep mud, his physical system gave way and he was carried to the Hospital. On his arrival there he called a friend to his bedride and said to him that he felt like his end was carried to the felt like his end was carried to the felt like his end was carried to him; his father left on the first train after receiving the telegraph, but hiled to arrive in Richmond until about the time his son was baried. The Hargeem of the Hospital, who attended bro. A. through all his sickness, told his father that the fatigue of the march brought on Typhold Fever in such a form as to

good order, under their artillery and infantry fire.

The situation on last (Sunday) evening was one in which the enemy will find a universe of difficulty in getting out of. Our gallant army have driven them to their utmost extremity, and the issue must soon be decided. We have possession of every avenue by which they can escape.

Alarge number of army wagons were captured by our forces near the Chickahominy on Friday.

An old lady is reported to have made her appearance in a country town not long since, anxionsely enquiring after the health of Stonewall Jackson. She leared he was dead because he had taken 500 gallons of castor oil, 200 ounces of quinine, and large quantities of other

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Turi Anderson, Miss M. B. Knight, Mrs. K. J.
Brasswell, E. D.
Baugh, Thornton
Beutly, William A.
Crowder, H. T.
Maccoy, Miss Martha Canly, Miss A. E. Dawkins, William E. Edwards, Mrs. Mary well Miss M. A. Harris, Catharine Wilson T. M

When any of the above letters are wanted pleuse say they are advertise

Graves, Aaron

Grady, A.T. Gardner, B. F.

Howard, Wm. B.

JOHN HOWARD, P. M. July 1st, 1862.

MEDICAL NOTICE. DR. W. B. DRISKELL has located at his father's residence, where he can be found at all times, when not professional engaged.—
He respectfully tenders his services, as a Physician and Surgeon, to the surrounding country.

July 10, 1862.

THE BLOCKADE IS BROKEN UP !! MR P. L. BARRY, late conducting miller at the Palace Mills, Coumbus, Ga., han now leased the Tuskegoe 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 to these Mills their Wheat and Corn and getting to these Mills their Wheat and Corn and getting the constitution of the sending to these Mills their Wheat and Corn and getting the constitution of the sending the in return Flour and Meal in quantity and quast I give all my attention to the grinding a

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30, 1862. ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE will be an Election held at the sev. eral precincts in Macon County on the first Monday in August next, for Clerk of the Circuit Court, and four Commissioners of Roads and Revenue for said County. The following persons are hereby appointed to act as Inspec-tors of said election;

Beat No. 1. Thos. B. Dryer, George W. Camp bell and William Barrow. She

2. Thos. H. Walker, Hiram Read and Wm. Jenks. H. H. Hadgins 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 re-turning officer.

6. Reuben Alfison, W. W. Battle and J. R. Herrin. Jno. W. Ely return-

7. John Allums, J. J. Pitts and John McSween. J. R. Wood returning

8. Thos. Pollum, 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.

10. J. F. Chesson, J. T. Haden and John Thompson. R. A. Crawford returning officer.

11. Jesse Thompson, Jas. M. Newman and A. S. Mayes. John S. Porter returning officer.

Chas. T. Segrest. C. Gibeon and J. J. Padgett. J. F. Cooper re-turning officer.

13. W. A. Shaw, H. H. Armstrong and James N. Wood. Juo. W. K. King returning officer.

14. J. C. Phillips, Lewis T. Wimberly and Wm. Ellis. Thomas Peddy returning officer. A. Frazer, W. C. Moore and Geo. C. Dillard. Bandall Padgett re-turning officer.

THOS. L. McGOWEN. June 26, 1862. H. M. BARTLETT.

COPARTNERSHIP The undersigned have become coperiners
the retail Drug business, and have just received at their Store a Fresh Stock
Medicines, among which are the following

Captor Oil, Epson Salts, Caloniel, Blue Mass, Quinine, Salicine, Morphine, and other necessary Drugs.

They have a general assortment, such as Copperas, Indigo, Sodo, Cr. Tartur, Ague Remedies, Vermiluges, Hair Toutes, Combs, Brushes, Shaving

Soap, Letter Paper, Pens, Ink, Envelops, &c., &c. A portion of the public patronage is respect-BARTLETT & ABERCROMEIE
June 20, 1862. n6

Administrator's Notice.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James Browness, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Russell county, in the State of Alabama, on the 4th day of June. 1862. All persons baving claims against said estate will present them to me duly an thenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOSEPH A. THOMAS.

June 19, 1862. 6w Administrator.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO Willia be given by Miss W. Groccarr. to may young Ladies in Tuskegee, who may desire to receive Instructions in Music. If class can be obtained, she will occupy a room in the East Als. Female Gollegs. At rescent she may be found at the residence of Rev. A. J. Ballia. Terms 25 60 ner month of about a file. may be found at the resid Eattle. Terms 25.00 per m end of each month.

gentle friends, and let us talk about 200 Bibles or 20,000 tracts. The this matter. If one situation more shavings from the edges of books in than another is fraught with great the same bindry sell from \$3,000 to responsibilities, and so demands great \$4,000 a year for paperings.

efforts, then the minister's wife does not stand in the same position as do fragments of time, and devoted them other wives. As God has chosen the to reading and study, they might pastor to declare the unsearchable become learned and wise. If they riches of Christ, and to go forth would save the fragments of money, bearing the precious, seed, holding they might become wealthy and usehim answerable for the glorious trust ful. If they would save the fragments has she, who is the partner of his of opportunity, they would do a great bosom, no influence on the manner in deal of good. which he will discharge his trust? A It is as right to be econmical and minister's wife may surely add much saving as it is wrong to be miserly to his usefulness, or be a sad hindrance and mean. Save to give, and give to in his way. Hers is no common save. Then you will say as a good work She is, of necessity, from her man did, "What I kept I lost, and very position as the chosen compass what I gave away I have." of an accredited ambassador from heaven's court, hurdened with a weight of responsibility that would crush any one, but for sustaining grace.

I know it is said that ministers are things she possesseth. relief before the world; let every There is a trap. action be scrutinized, every motive be questioned-domestic duties, literary fisted, sordid wretch, who saves every merit, and spiritual attainments-all tried in the crucible of public opinion Take care lest he stint you to death. and who could bide the test? That they are often sadly deficient, node character is not known or tested .while we look at their faults, we with their eyes wide open. forget not their many difficulties and trials.

the educated and intelligent portion things take their own course. of the community, sometimes from the weathly and refind, unaccustomed his mother or sister unkindly or incaptious people, even to their house man. hold management and private affairs.

must "look diligently to the ways of make a good husband. their household," or the people "what can be expected of others, if to the heart. 'our minister's wife' does not take the lead?" They must possess the viper, a very demon. skill to make every limited mean meet large demands, and utter no complaint, or they will very promptly be told, that "those who preach selfdenial to others, should be willing to practice it themselves."

Much is said in these days, and justy, too, of a pastor's duties, his opposed to the turbulent scenes many trials and need of prayerful aid and comfort from the church; but who remembers the anxious, toil-worn over burdened wife? the every fruitful theme of petty gossip; the mark for scandal, whose every deviation from the right, however slight, is heralded to the world, almost exultingly? O! ye who bear the name of Christ, take heed to the command, refused to let him preach in their "Bear ye one onother's burdens."-Forget not your pastor and his wife ; cheer them by your presence at the parsonage; show them that you feel an interest in their temporal comfort-that you bear them on your heart before the hearer of prayer ; when assiled by the fault-finding, defend them as you would your own honor; when they err, forgive, and so fulfill the law of Christ."-Presbyterian.

Save the Fragments. "Many a little makes a mickle," is a good old Scotch saying. There is another that sounds English-like : so long spoken only words of peace, "Take care of the shillings and the now rung like that of the prophet pounds will take care of themselves." of old. A body of British soldiers But there is higher authority for advancing along the road to reinforce frugality. When our blessed Lord themenemy, he poured into them such had fed five thousand people by rapid and destructive volleys that miracle, and could have created the whole were slain or taken prisenough food for the world by attering oners. a single word, He said unto His disciples, "Gather up the fragments that confounded at this strange exhibition remain, that nothing be lost." The and the patriots overjoyed. The most bountiful Giver in the universe former had claimed him as one of would teach His followers a lesson of themselves, and saw with undisguised econom, even of fragments of fishes pleasure, how serriusly his loyal

rich, and great and good. The weal- scholar, his amiable, quiet temper thiest man in America became so by and Christian character combined, taking care of the pennies. The had won the confidence of his people, 'learned blacksmith" acquired some and many mourned sincerely to see knowledge of nearly fifty languages him stand aloof from the cause of the by saving time at the anvil, and in colonies. Those who knew his sincerithe evening hours for study. The ty and truthfulness, hoped and felt most liberal men, who give thousands that when the crisis came, and the of dollars to benevolent objects gain- mother country resorted to arms, his ed their means by saving.

from wook-bindery, where gold-leaf erty. Still they expected nothing is used to make the titles on the backs more than a change in his belief, in

OTTELE. to be burnt out. And how much gold do you think was found from the little particles that had fallen on And what is she more than the the floor? Why alump that amounted wife of any other man? Hold, to more than \$100 ! Enough to buy

How to Avoid A Bad Husband .-1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in the

of all others, most unfortunate in the | 2. Never marry a fop or one who selection of wives-a charge not struts about dandy like, in his silk sustained by facts. Let any individ- gloves and ruffles, with a silver cane nal or class be brought out in bold and rings on his fingers Beware!

3. Never marry a niggard, a close penny, or spends it grudgingly .-

4. Never marry a stranger whose will deny; but justice demands that Some females jump right into the fire-

5. Never marry a mope or a drone, one who drawls and draggles through Selected, as they often are from life, one foot after another, and lets

6. Never marry a man who treats to care or labor-it is no light task differently. Such treatment is a true for them to meet the scrutiny of a indication of a mean and wicked

7. Neyer, on any account, marry a They must dress well, or the rich gambler or profanc person, one who will not be satisfied; plainly, or the in the least speaks lightly of God or poor will think them proud. They religion. Such a man can never

8. Never marry a sloven, a man "really will not be able to support who is negligent of his person or his too extravagant a family." From no dress, and is filthy in his habits.public duty can they shrink, for The external appearance is an index

9. Shun the rake as the snake, a

In the choice of a wife, take the obedient daughter of a good mother.

Conservative Ministry of Seven-ty-Six.

The Rev. Mr. Payson, of Chelsea, near Boston, a man of great learning and amiable character, had been so around him, and from the very mildness of his nature was so averse to bloodshed and all the horrors of war, that he felt it his duty to preach patience and peace, and even submission. His bolder and more resolute brethren settled near him took such umbrage at this that many, and among them Parson Treadwell, pulpits. They wanted no such conciliatory teachings for their people. But happening to be at Lexington when the British arrived there, he witnessed the whole scene that took place on the village green. He saw their lines, heard the insulting order to shoot the --- rebels, and behold the grass strewn with the bodies of citizens. The maddening spectacle instantly transformed the peaceful scholar, the meek divine, into the fiery, intrepid soldier, and seizing a musket he put himself at the head of a party and led them forward to the attack. The gentle voice, that had

The tories in that region where tenderness annoyed and grieved his It is by littles that men becomes brethren. His reputation as a views would be changed and his A while since the dust and shavings sympathies entisted on the side of lib

be evinced in a calm, quiet declara- all this?) tion of his views, and an honest, firm These artificial transports of a on to battle. This man whose apa- scourage of oriental countries. thy so aroused his indignation, had, when the hour of trial came, taken behind them a flame burneth; the more decided ground as a rebel than land is as the garden of Eden before he himself. The difficulty was, they them, and behind them a desolate could not discriminate between the wilderness; yea, and nothing shall dread of the sufferings and woes that escape them. The sound of their inflict on the colonies and on religion many horses running to battle; on and his deep and settled conviction the tops of mountains shall they leap He wished for peace, and was willing devoureth the stubble, as a strong to bear and suffer a great deal for people set in battle array. Before became a duty; and the first citizen's one thrust another." blood that crimsoned the green sward made a clean sweep of all his doubts and objections, and he entered with Barbary, in 1724: his whole soul into the struggle.-J. T. Headley.

(From the Southern Field and Fireside.]

The Wonders of Natural History Through all its transformations, from the larvæ to the perfect insect, there is something peculiarly charming in the study of entomology, but nothing more than some of the habits of insects. Read the following on

their migrations: "The shepherds of the Alps, as we learn from Saussure, as soon as the snows are melted on the sides of the mountains, transfer their flocks from the valleys below to the fresh pastures revived by the summer sun, in the natural pastures and patches of meadow-land formed at the foot of crumbling rocks, and sheltered by them from mountain storms; and so difficult sometimes is this transfer to be accomplished, that the sheep have to be slung by means of ropes from one cliff to another before they can be stationed on the little grass plot above. A simailar artificial migration (if we us the term) is effected in some countries by the proprietors of bee-hives, who remove them from one district to another that they may find an abundance of flowers, and by this means prolong the summer. Sometimes this transfer is performed by persons forming an ambulatory establishment like a gypsy horde, and encamping where flowers are found plentiful. Bee caravans of this kind are reported to be not uncommon in some districts of Germany; and in parts of Italy and France the transportation of bees was practiced from very early times. But a more singular practiced in such transportations was to set the bee-hives affoat on a canal or river; and we are informed that in France one bee-barge was built of capacity enough for from sixty to one hundred hives, and by floating gently down the river the bees had an opportunity of gathering honey from the flours along the banks. In lower Egypt, where the blooming of flowers is considerably later on the upper districts, the practice of transporting bee-hives is much follow- ing with all his might to escape the ed. The hives are collected from different villages along the banks, lay hold of the strong hand offered each being marked and numbered by individual proprietors to prevent future mistakes. They are then arranged in pyramidal piles upon the boats prepared to receive them, which gradually floating down the river, and stopping at certain stages of their passage, remain there a longer or shorter time, according to the produce afforded by the surrounding country. In this manner the beeboats sail for three months: the bees he is offered to us in the gospel. having culled the honey of the orange flowers in the Said, and of the Arabian jassmine and other flowers in the adundance of bees' wax. The pro- ers. prietors in return pay the boatman a recompense proportioned to the number of hives which have been thus the waiting soul. Though God loves carried about from one extremity of to try the patience of his children. Egypt to the other. The celebrated yet he does not love to tire out the traveller Neibuhr saw upon the Nile, patience of his children; therefore

of books, was sent to the gold-beater's | his convictions of duty, which would | nourishment from honey-dew, say to

espousal of the right. They were not adomesticated race of insects exhibit prepared for such a transformation a practical example of what frequenas this, and those who denounced him tly takes place in a natural manner, for his worse than luke-warmness when it is necessary to shift from were uterly confounded. Parson one place to another. The migrations Treadwell, who in his zeal would let of the locust, with the devastation him preach in his pulpit could hardly produced by them on their onward believe his senses when told that Mr. course, is familiar to all. The Payson had in person led the citizens prophet Joel thus speaks of this

"A fire devoureth before them, and a war with the mother country would wings is as the sound of chariots, of that the mother country was wrong. like the noise of a flame of fire that peace, and believed it to be the duty their faces the people shall be much of all to do so; but when England pained, all faces shall gather blackwould not let it be peace, the path of ness. They shall run like mighty duty was clear as the day. They men; they shall climb the wall like were to avoid, if possible, a resort to men of war, and they shall march arms : but the moment they were every one in the ways, and they shall used by their oppressors, resistance not break their ranks, neither shall

Dr. Shaw, an intelligent traveller, thus speaks of their devastations in

"Where they first appeared about

the end of March, their numbers increase so much in the beginning of April as literally to darken the sun; but by the middle of May they disappear retiring into the Mountain and other adjacent plains to deposite their eggs. These were no sooner hatched in June than each of the broods collected itself into a compact body of a furlong or more in square; and marching afterwards directly forward towards the sea, they let nothing escape them-they kept their ranks like men of war climbing over as they advanced, every tree or wall that was in their way; nay, they entered into our very house, and bed chambers, like so many thieves .-The inhabitants, to stop their progress formed trenches all over their fields and gardens, which they filled with water. Some placed large quantities of heath, stubble, and other combustible matter, in rows, and set them on fire on the approach of the locusts; but this was all to no purpose for the trenches were quickly filled up, and the fires put out by immense

swarms that succeeded each other." The same prophet who has given so striking a picture of the devastation produced by locusts, has not forgotten to notice their destruction when he says :

"I will remove far off from you the northern army, and drive him into a land barren and desolate, with his face toward the east sea, and his hinder part toward the utmost sea, and his stink shall come up, and his ill-savor shall come up because he has done great things."

That the present Northern army who are striving to desolate our fair land will receive a similar reward is the present prayer of

> Yours, respectfully, V. LATASTE

How many there are who are "trying with all their might," and fixing

their hope on this trying. "

Like a drowning man, refusing the hand extended to save him, and trydeadly waves; while if he would just and rest upon it, he would seize the offered hand of Jesus, as did sinking

'Lord, save or I perish," he would The poet unites truth and beauty

Peter, and rest upon him alone, saying

"Other refuge have I none Hangs my hepless soul on thee."

in saying.

Thus, we receive Jesus Christ by faith, and rest upon him salvation, as

TURN IT INTO GOOD .- Whenever evil befalls us, we ought to ask ourmore porthern parts, are brought selves, after the first suffering, how back to the place from which they we can turn it into good. So shall had been carried. This produces for we take occasion, from one bitter root the Egyptians delicious honey and to raise, perhaps, many sweet flow-

God never has and never will/fail between Cairo and Damietta, a he will not contend for ever, neither convoy of 4,000 hives in their transit | will he be always wroth, lest the spirfrom upper Egypt to the coast of the its of his people should fail.

Delta." (What will my friend, Dr. B., of Eufula, and those who contend | Bury not your faculties in the se with him, that bees get all their pulcher of idleness.

DR. LITTLE'S

In LARGE Bottles and Vinls.

A CARD.

flicient for 25 cases. TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. 3, 1860.

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

are. 2; the first for the acute success is likely to superseds every other restor to the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Bias Ponorrhead, Blennorrhead, and Leuchorrhead Rinor Albus affections. This extensive compoundines properties totally different in taste tharacter from any thing to be found in the Dulates Pharmacoporia; and in point of safety and a mey is not rivalled in America.

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads and diseases of the skin generally, have been cure by this remedy; and since the introduction of the No. 2 preparation (being stronger) scarcely a cash has been found that it will not effectually evadent in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous force and Ulcera it is applied in the form of plasters, and is almost infallible.

and also bis name blown into the stass of each bottle.

LITTLE & BRO.,

Sold by Dr. J. S. Chomas and C. Fowler, Tuskegee Heremsos & Williams, Ly Grand, Blount & Hale, Montgomery: Pennseros & Carren, J. A. Whitesides & Co., Columbus, Ge.; and Merchants and Drugglats generally. Columbus, Go.; and Merch May 10, 1860.

MACON HOUSE,

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

THE PROPRIETOR of this lually pop well known Hotel takes great ple inviting the attention of the traveling; the same. He has newly fitted and furn and feels well assured that those who far patronage, will find all the comforts; usually met with at first class Hotels.

J. E. J. MACON,

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

NIX, YOUNG & NIX,

MANTLES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

Railing, Furniture Work, GRAVE STONES GRATES. &C.

and Tablets. 111 Work Warranted to give Satisfaction. Feb'y 22, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. THE copartnership heretofore existing between Dan't. McMullen & Hanay Key, under the firm name of McMullen & Key, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dan't McMullen is made Agent to settle upthe Books and Accounts of the late Firm. Partles indebted will please come up at once and pay what they can and close their accounts by note.

May 27, 1862. HENRY KEY.

NEW BOOKS.

EL FUREIDIS, by the author of The Lamplighter.
My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Juck

The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hauthorne.
Ratledge, a novel of deep interest.
Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur.
The Habits of Good Society, a hand-book for ladies.
The Private Correspondence of Alexander Vox Humb
The Mill on the Floss, by the author of Adam Hede.
A Life for a life, by the author of John Halliex.
Art Reventions.

Art Recreations.
Reminiscences of Rufus Choat, by Edw. G. Parker.
Tsinay Hall, by Thos. Heed.
Mary Bunyan, by the anthor of Grace Truman.

Mary Bunyan, by the solbor of Grace remained for sale And many other new books, just received and for sale And many other new books, B. B. DAVIS, Montgomery, B. B. DAVIS, Montgomery, No. 20 Market-st.

Tax Collector's Sale. ON Monday the 4th day of August next, I will proceed to sell at the Court House door of

On Monday the 4th may of August next, I will proceed to sell at the Court House door of the county of Russell, in the State of Alabama, at public outery to the highest bidder for cash, the following tracts and parcels of land in said county, for the State and county Taxes thereon for the year 1861, and the cost and expenses of sale, to-wit:

The north half of section twenty-one, (21) township eighteen, (18) range twenty-seven, (27) and the whole of section one, in township seventeen, (17) of range twenty-six, (26) less forty acres, (40) all containing 320 acres. Taxes Five dollars and seventy cents; cost three dollars.

The south half of section six. (6) township eighteen, (18) range twenty-seven, (27) containing 320 acres. Taxes \$4.87; cost \$1.50. All the foregoing assessed to owner unknown.

Also, lot number 352 in the town of Girard sold as the property of the estate of Stephan D. Phil-

as the property of the estate of Stephan D. Phillips, deceased, to satisfy the State and county taxes for 1860 and 1861. Taxes \$3.05; cost \$1.

50 cents.

Also, the east half of the south-west quar, of section seven, (7) township eighteen, (18) of range twenty-six, (26). The south-east quar, of the north-west quar, of section seven, (7) township eighteen, (18) of range twenty-six, (26).

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

F. N. STAFFORD, T. C.

May 20, 1862.

JNDER and by virtue of the authority in m vested, I wilf proceed to sell before th court-house door in the town of Grawford, or Court-house door in the town of Grawford, Monday the 4th day of August next, the folloing real estate, to-wit: S. E. ; of N. V. ; section 33—N. E. ; of N. W. ; of sec. 33—W

Tax Collector's Sale.

HOWARD GOLLEGE

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D. Presi A. B. GOODBUE A M Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Phile

D. G. SHERMAN, A.M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Liter
REV T. W. TOBEY, A. M., Professor of Intellectual Philosph

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History

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

Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles cal Hist REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M. Brown Professor of System

THE NEXT SESSION.

The next session will open on Tuesday that day of October, 1861.

In order to meet the exigencies of the tinyoung men and lada will be admitted next a sion to pursue me irregular Course of Study, a Course preparatory to a regular Course, p alon to putsue an irregular Course or summy a Course preparatory to a regular Course, or vided the applicant has sufficient maturity attainments to do so with profit to himself.

Daily instruction in Military Tactles, by Dri and Lectures will also be furnished.

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

EXPENSES. Tuition, per term, of 45 months, in

I. W. GARROTT,

J. B. LOVELACE, Secretary. Marion, Aug. 29, 1861.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR: —Your attention is respect invited to the following resolution passed by Board of Trustees of Howard College at 1

annual meeting, viz:

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard & lege be authorized to receive the Coupon Bus of the Confederate States in payment of a Principal of all Subscriptions or Lebts due the Endowment Fund of the College, and the

In accordance with my instru above resolution, I address you the the hope that you may find it con early date to liquidate your indel Howard College. Any communic cd to me at this place will receive

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

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

Eufaula Female Institute.

REV. GEORGE Y. BROWNE.
Of Georgia Female College, having
removed to Eufaula. Ala., will open a private Seminary for Young La-

Mear twenty years of experience in the S room, and the good measure of success the attended his efforts, enable him to offer a public whatever of advantage such exper

public whatever of advantage such experient may give.

The Spring Term commences on the first Meday in January and ends on the first Thursdin July.

The Course of Study is so extensive that grounders of colleges may here pursue addition studies with advantage. The expenses are intertally different from these customary in our schools of high order.

Farther information may be obtained by dressing GEORGE Y. BROWNE, Jan. 9, 1862.

Principal, Eumala, 5

DISSOLUTION.

LAW CARDS. N. Gacuer can hereafter be found at his J. T. MENEFER over Bilbro & Rutl Go's ailding.

NEW DRUG STORE

DR. S. M. BARTLETT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS

with the best
FRENCH BRANDY, and
VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHIRKEY,
For Medicinal Purpose.
He has varieties of Flavorino Extracts, Province,
Hath Pomaous, Tollar Soars, Bresnes, and the quality
softwent of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Story, as
of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Call and examine stock.

Ab. 9, 1860.

Change of Schedule.

Office Tuskegee Rail Re October 24, 180 HE Passenger Trains on this Read will lea Tuskegee, as follows:

DAY TRAIN Jeaven Tuskegee

arrives at "
leaven "
arrives at 2"

BYANG TASTALESS IN THE HEALTH