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## TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1862.

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The South destern Baptist, A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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For Terms, &c., see third page.

For the South Western Baptist.

Southern Delusions.

One of the wise maxims of that in imitable author, Paul, is, "Be not deceived," and if I could be lead to doubt that God was leading the South in this terrible struggle for the right of self government against the "democratic might" of the North, (Lieber says of the two principles of government, "Divine Right and Democratic Right," that the one is as ungodly as the other, "both rest on the principle of absolutism," fabricated by despotism, false in logic,") it would be found in the fact that the Southern people having been so often deceived. 1st. That there was to be no war. 2d. If there was, why, the conservative party of the North would oppose it, and create distraction. 3d. Lincoln could not get men nor money sufficient to prosecute it. 4. England and France would interfere, recognition was to take place in a few weeks, and Cotton was King. But if all these failed why, one Southerner could whip four or five Yankees; and then Yellow Jack would come in as an allie, &c., &c. It may be well enough for us to learn in time, that if we can raise provisions on the soil of the South, and produce men enough from the South to beat them in battle, then we shall be freemen, otherwise we shall be bondsmen, with all the consequences of subjugation by an infuriated race, and the history of nations is pretty uniform in its teachings on the subject. And another fact is quite discouraging: That a class of our wisest and his Cabinet, and the Congress of the Confederate States; those who were

will weep over her. Rev. xviii. JESSE A. COLLINS.

For the South Western Baptist. Incidents of the Battle of Seceassionville.

charged with the duty of seeing to

our defences, should allow months of

the most propitious time for prepara-

tion to pass, with but small exertion

to meet the vast and varied prepara-

tion of our foe. I will say nothing of

extortioners, except I am inclined to

believe that Babylon (corrupted com-

merce and politics,) will yet become

a widow, and kings and merchants

On the person of a dead Yankee was found a letter from his wife say-Secesh, give them fits."

PRAYING AND CURSING.

On the person of another was found anxious for you to return home; I have been praying for you and cursas the sole cause of the waa."

by the name of Tupper, who had been very recently a school teacher in Harris county. Last summer he made speech at a country school examination, stating if he did not obtain a school for the fall term, he would join the army, (meaning of course the Southern army.) He joined a Massechusetts regiment, and in that bloody repulse of the Yankies at Secessionville, his leg was horribly mangled. He lived about three days and died a peaceful death. Two of his pupils, one a Lieutenant and the other a private of the Talbot company of the 46th Georgia regiment, saw him and conversed with 7him, and were satisfied of his identify .-So this Yankee school-master met his merited doom; and may this be the case with each and all who, after enriching themselves by Southern patronage, return again for our subjugation. W. D. A.

TALBOTTON, GA., July 20th.

Where Christ has set his name, there Christian, set thou thine heart. Call things as Christ calls them; count things as Christ counts them; which is but little in the eve of Christ. met and driven back the force under

Official Report of Col. John H. Morgan.

HEADQUARTERS, MORGAN'S COMMAND, KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 30 1862.
To Malor General E. Kirby Smith,
Commanding Department of
East Tennessee.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, upon the day of the engagement at Tompksinville, a full report of which I have already sent you, I moved my command, censisting of my own regiment, the Georgia Regiment of Partizon Rangers, commanded by Col. A. A. Hunt, and Major Gano's Texas Squadron, to which was attached two companies of Tennessee cavalry; in direction of Glasgow, which place I reached at 12 o'clock that night.

There were but few troops in the town, who fled at our approach. The commissary, atores, clothing, &., together with a large supply of medical stores, found in Glasgow, were burned, and the guns were distributed among my command-about two hundred of which were unarmed when I left Knoxville.

From Glasgow I proceeded along the main Lexington road to Barren river, halting for a time near Cave City-my object being to induce the belief that I intended destroying the railroad bridge between Bowling Green and Woodsonville. I caused wires connecting with aportable battery that I carried with me, to be at tached to the telegraph line near Horse, Cave, and intercepted a number of dispatches.

At Barren River I detached three companies under Capt. Jack Allen. to move forward rapidly and destroy the Salt River bridge, that the troops along the line of railroad might be prevented from returning to Louis-

On the following morning I moved on towards Lebanon, distant thirtybest men, such as our President and five miles from Barren river. At 11 o'clock at night I reached the bridge over Rolling Fork, six miles from Lebanon. The enemy had received information of my approach from their spies, and my advance guard was fired upon at the bridge. After a short fight the force at the bridge was dispersed, and the planks which had been torn up, having been replaced, the command moved forward to Lebanon. About two miles from the town a skirmish commenced between two companies that I caused to dismount and deploy, and a force of the enemy posted upon the road, which was soon ended by its dispersion and capture. Lieut. Col. A. Y. Johnson, commanding the troops in the town, surrendered and I entered the place. The prisoners taken, ing, "if you meet with any of the in number about sixty-five, were pa-

I took immediate possession of the telegraph and intercepted a dispatch a letter from his wife saying, "I am to Col. Johnson, informing him that Col, Owens, with the 60th Indiana regiment, had been sent to his assising Lincoln ever since you left home, tance; so I at once dispatched a company of Texas Rangers, under A Yankee was mortally wounded Maj. Gano, to destroy the railroad bridge on the Lebanon Branch, which he successfally accomplished in time to prevent the arrival of the troops. I burned two long buildings, full of commissary stores, consisting of upwards five hundred sacks of coffee, and a large amount of all other supplies in bulk, marked for the army at Cumberland Gap. I also destroyed a very large amount of clothing, boots, &c. I burned the hospital buildings, which appeared to have been recently erected and fitted up, together with about thirty-five wagons and fifty-three new ambulances. I found in the place a large store of medicines, five thousand stand of arms with accoutrements, about two thousand sabers, and an immense quantity of ammunition, shell, &c .-I distributed the best arms among my command, and loaded one wagon with them to be given to the recruits that I expected to join me. I also loaded one wagon with ammunition. The remainder of the arms, ammunition and the hospital and medical stores, I destroyed.

While in Lebanon I ascertained from telegraph dispatches that I inthat should not be little in thine eye tercepted, that the force which had which is great in the eye of Christ; been started from Lebanon Juction nor should that be great in thine eye to reinforce Lieut. Col. Johnson, had his men, and preventing him from to the very entrance of the city, accomplishing the purpose for which | while I moved the command foward he had been detailed.

Macksville, which point I was attack of infantry, cavalry, and artillery .capturing a Federal captain and lieu- Lieut. J. E. Harris, down the Georgethat the Home Guard of all that por- hour and a half, before the enemy tion of country had fled to Lexington. were driven into the town and combridge where the Lexington road prisoners, including about 70 Home crossed the Kentucky river. My re- Guards. I regret to have to mention ception at this place was very encour- the loss of 8 of my men in killed and aging. The whole population appeared to turn out and vie with each other as to who should show us most attention.

town. Remained there until the re- ernment horses. The arms and goving of Home Guards collected from ical stores, tents, guns, and ammunithe adjacent counties and a few reg- tion, at this place, which I destroyed.

From Lawrenceburgh I proceeded der an escort to Falmouth, where they to Shrykes' Ferry on the Kentucky took the train for Cincinati. river, raised the boat, which had been reaching Versailles at 7 o'clock. I by a bearer of a flag of truce, offertook about 300 government horses out of Paris, on the Winchester Pike, and mules.

road to Georgetown, and was infom- direction of Lexington. They imed just, before reaching the place that mediately countermarched, supposing, a train from Frankfort was nearly due, with two regiments, of Federals. I tore up the tract and posted the howitzers to command it, and formed my command along the line of the road : but the train was warned of our presence and returned to Frankfort. Having taken possession of the telegraph office, I intercepted a dispatch asking if the road was clear, and if it would be safe to start the train from Lexington. I preparations to receive it; but it was also-turned back and escaped. .

I reached Georgetown, 12 miles

before entering the town, I was informed that a small force of Home Guards had mustered to oppose us. I sent them word to surrender their arms, and they should not be molested, but they fled. The people of Georgetown also welcomed us with gladness, and provided my troops with everything that they needed .-I remained at Georgetown two days, during which time I sent out a company under Captian McMillan to destroy the track between Midway and Lexington, and Midway and Frankfort, and to blow up the stone bridge on that road, which he successfully accomplished. Hearing that encamped at "Stamping Geound," thirteen miles distant, I dispatched a to intercept me, and remained in percompany under Capt. Hamilton to feet security all night. I found a very break up the encampment, burn the large supply of commissary stores, tents and stores, and destroy the guns. clothing, blankets, shoes, hats. &c. This was also accomplished-Capt. at this place, which were destroyed. Hamilton takin fifteen prisoners and I also found the arms that had been all their guns, and destroying a large taken from Gen. Zolicoffer, together amount of medical and commissary with large quantities of shell and supplies. I also, while at George- ammunition, all of which were detown, sent Capt. Castleman with his stroyed. I also burned and at this company to destroy the railrod bridg- place, and Crab Orchard, about one es; between Paris and Lexington, hundred and thirty government wagand report to me at Winchester .- ons.

the place was being rapidly rein- my command is now encamped. forced from Cynthiana. I deemed I left Knoxville on the 4th day of I therefore dispatched a portion of twenty-four days, during which time

Captian Jack Allen, killing one of with instructions to drive the pickets Cynthiana. When I arrived in three I proceeded from Lebanon on the miles of the place I learned that it following day through Springfield to was defended by a considerable force ed by Home Guards. Two of my I dispatched the Texas squadron, unmen were taken prisoners, and one der Maj. Gano, to enter town on the severely wounded. I remained at right, and the Georgia regiment to Macksville that night to recover the cross the river and get into the rear, prisoners, which I did the next morn- while I moved my own regiment with ing. I then left for Harrodsburg, the artillery under the command of tenant, on the road; reached Hor- town Pike. A severe engagement rodsburg at 12 o'clock, and found took place which lasted about an A force was also stationed on the pelled to surrender. I took 420 29 wounded, according to their own acount. Their excess in killed and wounded is remarkable as they fought us from behind stone fences and fired at us I left Harrodsburg at 6 o'clock the from buildings as we charged through same evening, and moved to Law- the town. We captured a very fine renceburg, twenty, miles distant, 12 pounder brass piece of artillery, threatening Frankfort in order to together with a large number of small draw off the troops from George- arms, and about three hundred govturn of my couriers from Frankfort, ernment stores were burned, and as who brought the information that many of the horses as we could bring there was a force in Frankfort of with us were kept. I found a very two or three thousand men, consist- large supply of commissary and med-The paroled prisoners were sent un-

I proceeded next morning towards sunken, and crossed that evening, Paris, and was met on the road found this place abandoned by its de- ing the unconditional surrender of fenders, who had fled to Lexigton; the place. I reached Paris at 4 remained there that night, and on the o'clock, remained there that night, next morning marched towards and started towards Winchester next Georgetown. While at Versailles I morning. As my command was filing I discovered a large force of Federals I passed through Midway on the coming towards the town, from the no doubt, that my intention was to get into their rear. This enabled me to bring off my entire command without molestation, with the exception of two of my pickets who were probably surprised. I reached Winchester that day at twelve o'clock, and remained until 4 o'clock, when I' proceeded towards Richmond. At Winchester I found a number of arms, which were destroyed.

I arrived at Richmond at 12 o'clock replied to send the train, and made that night, and remained until the afternoon, when I proceeded to Crab Orchard. I had determined to make a stand at Richmond, and await refrom Lexington, that evening. Just inforcements, as the whole people ap peared ready to rise and join me, but I received information that large bodies of cavalry under Gen. Clay-Smith, and Cols. Woolsford, Metcalf, Mundy, and Wynkoop, were endeavoring to surround me at this place. So I moved on to Crab Orchard .-There I attached my portable battery to the telegraph leading from Stan ford to Louisville, and learned the exact position of the enemy's forces. and directed my movements accord

Leaving Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock, I arrived at Somerset, distant twentyeight miles, at sundown. I took possession of the telegrah, and couna company of Home Guards were termanded all the previous orders that had been given by Gen. Boyle

From Somerset I proceeded to Determined to move on Paris, with Monticello, and from thence to bea view of returning, and hearing that tween Livingston and Sparta, where

it of great importance to cut off the this month with about nine hundred communication from that place, while men, and returned to Livingston on I drew off the troops that were al- the 28th instant with nearly twelve ready there, by a feint on Lexington. hundred, having been absent just two companies towards Lexington, I traveled over a thousand miles,

captured seventeen towns, destroyed | terrible by shronding them from our all the governmet supplies and arms in them, dispersed about fifteen hundred fantastic work. Yet, with Providence Home Guards, and paroled nearly at the belm, no shipwreck can befall twelve hundred regular troops. I lost in killed, wounded and missing, of the number that I carried into Kentucky, about ninety.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the gallant bravery and efficiency of my whole command. There were individual instances of daring so conspicious that I must beg the privilege of referring to them. Private Moore of Louisiana, a member of Company A, of my regiment, particulaly distinguished himself in leading a charge battle stamped his foot and nations at Cynthiana, which had an important effect in winning the battle.-The reports of the regimental commanders which are inclosed are referred to for further instances of individual bravery and efficiency. I feel indebted to all my aids for the promptness with which my orders were executed, and particularly to Col. St. Leger Grenfel, for the assistance which his experience afforded

All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN H. MORGAN. Acting Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

[From the Christian Observer:]

A Good Hit.

While the Yankees were quartered in Hanover there was a repartee made to one of their officers by a member of my church which is too good to be lost. The person is a fine old mother in Israel, full of good sense, and abounding in Biblical knowledge .-The Yankees had been troubling her tor to the poor, though he was careful the Rebls. The old lady took it very coolly, replying to him with firmness but politeness. At last, thinking to destroy all her hopes of our success. he said : "Why madam, we have seen Richmond. From our balloon we can see the very streets." "Yes," replied the old Lady, very coolly, "and Moses climed Mt. Pisgah and saw the promised land, but he never got there." It is needless to add that the Federal vented his wrath in oaths loud and deep, and then disappeared rather chagrined by the scriptural allusion. T. W. H.

## Providence and this War..

You launch a loose plank on the swollen river, and from the bank watch patiently its cuorse, as it drifts along -but you cannot guide it. It, is not that God casts us forth upon the stream of time. That stream flows, or falls, as He impels or restrains it. He has power, at will, to check its current, or stir its stagnation; and our course in as He orders it.

The misleading appearances of the present life may bide this Divine superintendence from us. But amid all the fluctuations of earthy things, the eye of faith discerns, the heart of love adores, the predominance of plan over accident—the march of a Providence aged disciple; and how many in that at harmony with itself-the slow but mountain village, aye, and in the world, certain development of the counsel that shall stand forever. "In the centre of the world whirlwinds, verily now, as in the oldest days, dwells and speaks a God."

It is not true, therefore, (as one of our poets phrases it,) that we "wander after pathless Destiny." Providence rules an overples in all things; and our seeming wanderings are but the paths which He has marked out for

This holds good, no less in the case of nations, than of inividuals, Whatsoever happens to a people was written aforetime on high. Truer words were never spoken, than when Hawley, a patriot of the American revolution, in reference to the hazards of a war for independence, said, "We must put to see Providence will be must put to see Providence will be reference to the hazards of a war for independence, said, "We must put to see Providence will be reference to the hazards of a war for independence, said, "We must put to see Providence will be reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the results of the providence will be reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the results of the providence will be reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the reference to the hazards of a war for independence will be reference to the hazards of a war for independence will be reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the reference to the hazards of a war for independence and the reference to to sea-Providence will bring us into was worth in Sodom?". This simple port." Our fathers would never have question so struck the mind of the reached the beaven, but for Divine guidance. And with that guidance, what have we to fear? The sky may be black with cloud, the air rent with storm, the ocean set with rock; and night, falling over the terrors of the accae, may reader them only the more accas, may render them only the more years.

view and putting imagination upon its us; and it is a weakness that should shame womanhood to apprehend it.

There is nothing in these sentiments at war with real military or political science. To speak only of the former : -Wellington, who stands among the foremost of generals, whether of ancient or modern times, in one of the three letters written by him from Waterloo, said : "I have escaped unburt ; the finger of Providence was on me !" Amid the reeking cornage of that field. where, almost beyond parallel, "red felt the shock," he realized that the life on which hung the issue of the dreadful conflict, itself hung on the sheltering care of Providence. And what was true there, for him, is true everywhere, and for all.

May our people be animated by the spirit which induced Richard Boyle, generally called the great Earl of Cork," to adopt as his motto in life and his epitaph in death, the sentence-"the providence of God is my inheritance i" If, as with the heart of one man, we make this our motto, the nation will never have an epitaph. We shall abide a free Confederacy forever.

#### A Strict Conscience.

A Christian was charged by the enemies of religion with not being liberal to the poor. It was admitted that he gave largely in proportion to his means for the spread of the gospel among the heathen; but that he was penurious with respect to the poor at home. It was well known that the assertion was a false one. He was a great benefaca good deal, stealing her corn and to obey the command of his Master to potatoes, and shooting her hens, until make no ostentation of his charitable she was very much exasperated .- deeds. Subsequently to the slanderous One evening a very gay looking officer accusation, his wife saw that the was was swaggering about the yard, carefully bestowing more abundant cursing and swearing, insulting the alms in secret. She knew that this family, and making great boasts was not done with the purpose of showabout taking Richmond and crusing ing to the world that the charge was false. She was sure that his conscience. had not accused him of want of benevolence to the poor. She asked him the reason of his conduct. "It may be," said be, "that I have come short in the duty of feeding the poor; the devil finds out our faults sooner than we do; it is always well to look carefully to the point towards which he directs his assaults. There may bea weak spot there, even if there be not an opening. Perhaps in the sight of God I have not lent enough to him, and he had permitted this providence to bring me up to the full measure of duty; or perhaps he feels I am in danger of coming short, and has permitted me on my guard. In either case I am to be

## "It Shuts Out the World."

A few years since, on visiting a mother in Israel, one who wrestled and prevailed in prayer, she led me to a small room in a retired part of her low-roofed dwelling, and showing me the basp which fastened the door of that quiet retreat, said-"I often think that this little riece of iron is more to me than all the treasures of the rich in youder city are to them - for this ' shuts out the world!"

It was a sacred spot, that room of prayer. For more than fifty years it had been a Betbel to the soul of this are indebted to the prayers offered there, eternity alone will reveal. It seemed to me holy ground, hard by the very gate of heaven.

Reader, have you any bar, or bolt or key, which, when you enter your place of prayer, keeps away the introding cares and perplexities of the world without? Alas! alas! how many weary, aching hearts, burdened with earthly treasures, would give all they possess for the "little piece of iron," the something, which would "sbut out the world," and give the sublime repose which He gives to "his beloved."

REAL ESTATE IN SODOM .- A minister, who was trying to raise money to erect a house of worship in a very immoral village, is said to have apkeen, calculating man of the world that, though he had made up his mind

# The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA. Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

B. B. Davis. of the "Book Emporium," Montgomery. Alu. is our authorized Agent, to receive subscript one and dues for our paper.

## Knowledge and Faith.

All men aspire after immortality There is a spirit within us, which can not brook the idea of total annihillation And, hence, even those who have no faith in the future existence of the soul, desire to perform some work, which shall outlive their mortal years, and perpetuate their names and memory to succeeding generations. What all men long for, Ch ist in the Gospel reveals. He has "brought life and immortality to light" Then 'tis not the whole of life to live.

"Beyond this vale of tears There is a life above
Unmea-ured by the flight of years
And all that life is love." Nor is it all of death to die.

"There is a deathwhose pang Ortlasts the fleeting breath Oh what eternal horrors hang Around the second death."

Our immortality is one of bliss or the latter is eternal death. How inportant that we should know how to attain the one and to escape the other Our Savior in his intercessory prayer just before his passion, informs us, in vation is the knowledge of God and Christ. "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

Here we are instructed not merely that the knowledge of God in Christ is essential to salvation, but that it se cures it. In other words, an adequate knowledge of God as revealed in the Gospel, carries so powerful a conviction to the soul, that one cannot resist its influence on the heart and life. The legitimate consequence is the production of faith, or practical belief in God and his Son Jesus Christ. Now knowledge and fai h do not always imply each other. One is not bound to believe every thing he thoroughly comprehends. On the contrary, the perfect knowledge of a system may be th very cause of his rejection of it A partial acquaintance with Spiritualism might incline him to credit its marvellous revelation; a perfect knowledge of it would doubtless lead him imperfect jusight into the system the Mormons might induce a stranger to embrace it, while a thorough comprehension of its absurdities would ex cite only abhorrence. But truth carries conviction, when thoroughly understood, and especially that truth of which Christ is the teacher and the imper sonation.

But the knowledge of a science or system may produce only an intellectual persing our armies and weakening the conviction of its truth, and fail to influence either the heart or conduct. It may be admitted as an abstraction but allowed to exert no pratical effect. Not so, as we believe, the correct knowledge of God in the gospel. Such is the constitution of the human soul, that a clear perception of the glorious perceptions of God as they centre in Christ and are revealed through Christ my are missing. With all the reinforceconnot fail to engender faith in him ments, which could possible be spared and the spirit of earnest piety.

THE NASHVILLE CLERGYMEN. - In send ing Dr. Howell and his patriotic compeers in the ministry to the Penitentiary. Andrew Johnson, Federal Military Gov. ernor, offered to release them, "oro vided they would give evidence of their loyal y, taking the oath of allegiance, and givin boud for \$5,000 each for its faithful observance." He prohibits all visitors to them, except such as have special permits for that purpose. In his note to the Provost Marshall, he says : "I would suggest that no encouragement should be given to that secession spirit and feeling, which are manifested in the numerous offers of delicacies, etc., by sympathizing rebel friends. These men were not sent to the penitentiary, there to be kept as objects of special attention from traitors, nor to be lionized by a class of people who, if properly dealt with, would be allowed the privilege of ex pressing their sympathy only within the same place of confinement. They are there as enemies to our government, and, as such, are entitled to, and should receive, such consideration only as at taches to a person guilty of so infamous

learn from the Christian Indez that Rev. J. L. Dagg, D. D. has in manuscript a volume on the "Evidences of Christianity," and a volume of Miscellanies, awaiting the termination of the war to give them to the world.

AN EDITOR IN THE ARMY - Key J. H. McNeill, editor of the North Carplina Presbylerian has entered the military service for the war, and has been tisan Rangers.

#### The Northern Sennacherib.

Seppacherib, king of Assyria, inva-

ded Judah with a "grand army" of near two hundred thousand veteran warriors. As he approached the Capital city, he endeavored to intimidate the Jews by the display of overwhelming numbers, by loud vaunts of his ir resitible power, and terrible threats of he atter destruction of his despised enemy. He laughed to scorn the idea, hat the God of Judah could deliver hem out of his omnipotent hands -But the King of Judah exhorted his perple to courage and resolut on "Be strong and courageous," said be, "be not afraid nor discouraged for the king of Assyria nor for all the multitude that is with him : for there be more with us than with him. With him is an arm of flesh : but with us is the Lord our God to help us and to fight our battles." The result was the utter annihilation of the hosts of the As yrian, under the hand of the angel of the Lord, one hundred and eighty five thousand of the invaders being destroyed in a single night. The Northman also "came down like

the wolf on the fold." The tramp of seven hundred thousand men almost shook the continent. The gleam of one of woe. The former is life eternal; near a million bayonets, the rumbling of a thousand artillery wagons, the tread of scores of thousands of horses. the dreadful array of hundreds of war vessels were terrifying indeed, to those who did not appreciate the triple what eternal life consists. He teaches strength of brave hearts, though few. us that the essence or source of sal aided by a just cause and the omnipotent arm. They came too, like the A syrian monarch with blustering words and wrathful menaces. Like him they glorified themselves, their past achievements, their heavy battallions and the irresistible sweep of their countless legions. Success, they said, was always with the strongest armaments, the heaviest ordinance, the most numerons columns. They boasted that they were twenty millions while we were but eight ; that they had all the machinery and artisans and money, that they were the superior race in all the qualities of mashood; they speered at our fasts and prayers. In short they ignored God, they glorified brute force. They forgot that "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong," and that when Providence takes sides with a feeble people, that people have more with them than against them " In short our foe made flesh his arm, looked not to the Lord God to help and fight his battles. How could they indeed to reject it as a grand delusion. An expect aid from Beaven in support of so unholy a crusude?

And now at the end of six months from the organization of that immense army of 700 000 men with its upsurpassed discipline and equipment, what is the result of its experiment of invasion and subjugation ? Has it swept over the South like the resistless burricane, prostrating every obstacle in the path of fury? Has it succeeded in dispower of "the rebellion"? Where is the loudly bruited grand army of the North; where the seven hundred thousand invincible warriors?

"Like leaves of the forest when autumn has That host on our border lies withered and strown.

Where is our grand army, asks Lincoln? Fully one half of Gen. McClelfan's arfrom other points, he could only get 158 000 men on the Perinsula, of these he lost according to Lincoln one half -according to others 98 000 Where s Halleck's grand army of the West? With their boasted overwhelming nam bers, that were to have swept like an inundation over the whole area of the Gulf States, what force have they now, with which to prevent the re-occupation of Tennessee and Kentucky by the Confederate army? Has that portion of the army of invasion too melted away like frost before the rising son? Verily, "the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."-"The Lord is our defence and the Holy One of Israel is our King." Let us keep our faith fixed upon him and then we should not fear what man can do unto us. Let his 300 000 additional menbe raised, they will dissolve before disease and the missles of war, as rap idly as their predecessors.

## Fault Finding.

The spirit of censoriousness towards our government is well rebuked in the following from the Richmond Enquirer. The President is wise in not regarding every suggestion of captious critics, and even in not stopping to answer eve Rev. Da. Dage -- We are gratified to ry-objection which may be raised to the conduct of his administration. He is making history : he must therefore act with dignity and deliberation. He must not listen to the dictates of pas sion : he must be guided by lofty prin ciples of right and duty:

It appears that the orders from the War Department in Washington, and of General Pope and his subaltern Steinwehr, received of our Government that el cted captain of a company of Par immediate attention which was due to proceedings so beingue and so broad

in their application. Nothing which has occurred in the practical conduct of the war, has more deeply offend d and aroused the indignation and resent ment of our people, than the outrages which it is the object of the order from our War Department to redress.

The promptness and the resolution with which the case has been met by our excellent President will be hailed by the people as another proof of the vigilance and fidelity with which be watches over their rights and diquity. The subject was one which demanded

a careful consideration under the lights of wisdom and the promptings of courage. It is very easy to cry out in fa who really desire it are very inconsider ate. War is terrible enough at best ; and it especially does not become people looking to the high spand for monor and chivalry and refinement which we aspire to take among the na tions, to add to its borrors. President Davis, therefore, expresses a very proper and sincere regret at being forced to take cognizance of conduct on the part of the enemy so utterly opposed to the dictates of humanity and to the roles of civilized war, as to demand the exposed to all the atrocities of a plun- behind in his practice. dering and murdering soldiery, liceused He will, doubtless, soon be waked up, barities by the intimidation, and the dent has not shunned. The people atrocious enemies, to whom it enfluity step we are yet to see.

to see that quickly the rules of war will munion. all be laid aside, and extermination be-We will meet the foul foe on any and Boykin? on all terms, resolved in no event to submit, but to wage the war till conquered peace shall crown our independ- newed obligations nearly every week ence, and sanction our complete and eternal scapration.

Let our people and our soldiery prepare themselves for the new order of things, and for whatever may follow, -The terrors of war may increase upon ns : but they will increase upon our foes in still greater degree Our sol- labor for the paper. Come to their as diers, who may soon confront t e lines of Pope in battle, are, many of them the husbands, the sons, the brothers, of the gentle wives, the feeble parents and the tender sisters, who now groun under Pope's intolerable oppression .-Needs any one guess how these will fight when fighting for the rescue ?-We imagine it hardly needed authority from the War Department to consider Pope as forfeit if he should be met by one of them! Nay, their sympathising comrades from other sections and other States would have shared their vengeance to the full, and asisted glad ly in the righteous retribution.

It will be seen that for the present the President has withdrawn the protection due to prisoners of war, only from those who voluntarily share in Pope's enormities. The private sold er thanks of this school for the donation is bound by the enlistment. The commissioned officer may resign if he bates his work. By retaining his straps, he becomes a party to the wickedness, | do hereby tender to R L Moss their and justly orfeits all claim to clemen- sincere and hearty thanks for the

We take the occasion to say that the President is also demanding redress for the outrages of the enemy in other quarters. Government (although captions critics seem not to understand it) has to act with dignity, and with certainty as to facts. To obtain these facts, sometimes occasions what seems to be delay; but the people may rest in full confidence that whatever is proper to be done, will be attended to by our government with the nature of the duty. We have authority for saying that communications were sent to the Lincoln Government, some weeks since, respecting the execution of Mumford. at New Orleans, and other outrages committed by the Yankee Generals : but no reply has yet been received .-Another demand has recently been made in regard to them and the ad ditional atrocities perpetra ed by the Lincoln officials in different parts of the Confederate States. A short time has been given to the Foderal authori ties within which to reply, before orders will be issued for the execution of the measures uccessary for the repression of these outrages also.

The is more in one of God's senten ces than you have discovered yet.

In the Wrong Place.

A Baptist (?) minister makes an as tonishing statement in the Christian Index. A sick soldier came home, in vited the minister to visit him to whom he related his feelings, and requested baptism The minister informed him that he was unable to submit to it, and tried to satisfy him that the will would be taken for the deed. This did not satisfy the sick man, and he requested baptism by sprinkling, remarking that he wished to approach as near to real baptism as possible. The easy going minister thereupon, in his own language, "administered the ordinance by pouring," and the curtain dropped upon the

The shameless fellow in a note to the Index says, "that under the circumstances, I feel no misgivings on the subject." A cooler case of glorying in error we have not seen since our con nection with the Baptis press. Does'nt the man know what Baptist principles and sentiments are? Is he so ignorant of Church History that he does'nt know that the circumstances, and similar ones, under which he perverted the urdinance of baptism made Pedobaptism? The man is living in a past age, when sternest treatment. Nothing was left, the "Fathers" aided in corrupting he however, but to desert our fellow city Christian Church by spinkling and z ne, the old man and the infant, the pouring upon the sick and dying, call matron and the maid, and leave them ing it "baptism." He is certainly far

and even commanded to plunder and and instructed, for if our knowledge of murder under the published orders of Baprists is correct, they will not handle their Chief, or else to repress such bar him with gloves for such a gross perversion of the word of God. If they sting of realistics. The discharge of can produce no "misgivings" in the this painful and solemn duty the Presi- cool perverter of Christ's ordinances, et them expel him without the benefit will sustain, may even applaud it; for of clergy, and let him go to Rome or there was no alternative but ignomy to the Pedobaptists where he properly and ruin. The civilized world will just belongs. For our own part we could tity it as absolutely forced upon our have no confidence in him if he were to make a confession in sack cloth and belongs. The consequences of this ashes. In such a trade a Pedobaptist minister would be at home, but for a We trust it will bring the madmen Baptist minister to do such a thing the at Washington to their senses, and deepest repentance and humiliation can that they will hence forth restrain their never restore confidence. He might be malice within the conventional bounds. regarded as a pious man, but his judg-It, however, the result should be other- must and firmness would be so ufterly wise-if, instead of redress, they should at fault that it would wholly unfit him respond by new outrages-it is easy for the ministry of the Baptist com-

Of course the editor of the Index come the watchword of the strite. - severely censures the act of his cool Deploreable as this would be, yet we correspondent. Have you any more of shripk not from it if forced upon us - the same stripe over in Georgia, brother

DR E. J. HAYS AND REV J B PAR to these brethren for their lavors in the way of new subscribers. It our breth ren throughout the State would take he interest these brethren do for the S W. Baptist, there would be up ne cessity for the paper to be discontinued for want of patronage. Come, brethren, do not let these kind friends do all the sistance. Remember we are thankful for small favors

For the South Western Baptist In Sabbath School at Salem Academy, Tallapoosa county, Ala., June 29, 1862. WHEREAS, It is known to all ob servers that we are engaged in a de vastating war, and that there is great scarcity of school books in the Southern Confederacy, and there being a flourish ing school at this place, and having failed to get books in the markets of this neighborhood, some of the friends of the school addressed a letter to R L Moss, Athens, Georgia, inquiring if Sabbath School books could be had in that market, and in due time received a large package of books as a donation. On motion, a committee was appointed o tender to R. L. Moss, the donor, the

The foregoing preamble and follow ng resolutions were introduced and passed onanimonsly :

Resolved, 1st, That this Sabbath School package of school books dunated by im to this Sabbath School.

pleasant duty to tender to the donor our thanks, as he is a stranger to the nost of our school. Resolved, 3d. That the donor has set

in example in the donation that will ong be remembered by this school, in an act of charity and Christianity. Resolved, 4/h, That this Preamble and

Resolutions he published in the "South Western Baptist," with request that the Athens, Georgia, papers copy. SINGLETON YORK,

W A BENTLY, F Lowe, Com. R J PLANT, MI-S E P REYNOLDS, MISS ADDIE JOHNSON.

For the South Western Baptist. BRO. HENDERSON: We commenced a neeting with Pine Level church on Saturday before the 4th Sabbath inst. in July. I was assisted by Bio. J. F. Hooten. The Lord met with us by His Huly Spirit, as we trust, warmly received His disciples, made sinners tremble and hopefully regenerated many souls. Eleven joytul converts went down into the water, and were burned with their Savior in baptism, The meeting was closed on the ninth day with the munifestation of many souls seeking salvation. God be praised. T. J MILES, Pastor.

Christian Index and Banner and Baptist please copy

MORGANTOWN, GA. July 31, 1862. DEAR BRETHREN : I went to my regular appointment at Pleasant Grove Church. Union County, Ga., Saturday before the third Sabbath in this month; and notwithstanding the distracted condition of our country, the good Lard greatly revived his children at that place; and we continued till Tuesday evening, which resulted in some seven or eight conversions; and on Tuesday I baptized three willing converts in the likness of Jordan. The prospect was favorable enough to have continued longer, but I returned home to my family, and left mourners crying fit mercy. The Lord be praised for his goodness, and to Him be all the glory May the Lord bless the Church abun dantly, and our Churches generally

J B PARHAM For the South Western Saptist. Mr William Johns.

MESSRS EDITORS : I am happy to in form you, that I have this day, received a letter from our esteemed friend who heads this short communication, his health has been bad for some time, but is convelesent, it esires his friends to correspond with him, and to direct their letters to the address at Meachum's River Albemarle County Virginia, care of James Wood E-q.

## Secular Intelligence.

RICHMOND, Aug. 10 .- A disputch from Gordonsville, dated to day, says a battle at Sonth Western Mountain was fought yesterday which was a complete victory over the enemy, "Stonewall" repulsed Pope and drove him several miles from his position. Three hundred prisoners have arrived, including Brigadier General Prince, and twenty nine officers.

General has S. Winder was killed. MOBILE. Aug. 10 .- A special dispatch to the Tribune, duted the 9th, says the Memphis Bulletin of the 7th say, the Confederate have inaugurated guerrilla warfare in Arkansas on an extensive scale, and mentions several brillant exploits. On Sunday they attacked two Yankee regiments, dispersing them completely, and captured sixty wagons of provisions, and over 300 stolen negroes, twenty seven of the later escaping the same day. They bagged another party near Jacksonport. killing 17 and capturing 20 wag as of provision. Ninter more were attacted near Helana, and hearly annihilated-only one or two escaping.

MOBILE, Aug. 9 - A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Grenada, dated the 9th, states that the St. Louis Republican of the 4th says that rebel guerillas have taken complete possess ion of Missouri, and are daily growing into a vast army. Nearly 30,000 of them have crossed the Missouri river under Porter and Jeff Thompson, cleaning out the home guards and the milita as they progress. They are to be advancing on Senatobia, in three columns raising numberless recruits for the Coulederate from Memphis, estimated at from 1,500 to Bird's Point, threatening Cairo, where there is from this place to Col. Jackson. but a small garrison. Gamble, (the begus Governor) finds it impossible under the circunstances, to get the milita to respond to his call, and has issued another important appeal to them to rally. He complains of their apathy in the Federal cause.

Stanton versus Medellan

The Cincinati Guzette takes sides with Stanton and Lincoln, against McClellan, whom it charges with the loss of nearly 100,000 men The Guzette says:

The army of the potomac was originally 230,000 strong. Prior to the 5th of April, according to the testimony of the Assistant Secretary of War, Tacket McClellan had 120-000 at yorktown. Subsequently, Franklin's division, 12,000, McCalls division, 10,000;11,000 from Bultimore and Fortress Monroe, and Shields' division, 5,000, were sent to him making a total of 158,000. Gens Meigs at d Wadsworth testified that McClellan had all he asked for. Only nim teen regiments were left

to gnard Washington.
The correspondent of the Commercial tele graphs that the responsibility for Ball's Bluff is divided between Stone and McClellan; yet Stone was sent to Fort Warren, while McClel lan has been softered to hold in his hands the destinies of this great nation. It is known that the President said on his return from James river that McClellan bould account for only half the men sent to him. Of the 158,000 brave men he had upon the peninsula, only 85,000 were effective when the hattles com

in various ways, 78,000 and between the binding and the close of the seven days, fighting. 98,000 out of 158,000 had been kiled, had died in the swamps, or had by sickness been rendered unfit for service. These are the facts, as they are now before the country. The picture, we repeat is the most dismal and discouraging that could be presented. It is sickening to think that the finest army the world ever saw, should have been thus sacrifised and nothing

These devel pments relieve Secretary Stanton from the charges made against him by the partisans of a General who has in less than a year lost nearly 100,000 out of 230 000 men, without accomplishing anything; leaving the rebels stronger and the Government weaker in Eastern Virgina than they were six months ago. And we have authority for saying that Secretary Stanton stands higher with the resident, now than at any previous time; sud exprience having made plain the wisdom of the policy and the plans that he favored.

We suppose then that the war is now to be conducted after Stanton's programme, unless in the meantime our government issues a programe of its own, obliges the North to conform to it. In the former case upon whom will the North fall back when Stanton has expended 200,000 or 300,000 men and accomplished nothing?

EYCHANGE OF PRISONERS-We understand that Robert Ould Eeq. formerly. Assis Assistant Secretary of War, has been appointed one of the Agents on the part of the confed rate Government, for the exchange of prisoners under my's rear. the late cartel.

Mr. Ould will get for the Department of the East, whose present place of exchange is at A. H. Aiken's below Dutch Gap, on James river. It is said that L. D. Thomas (not the Adjutant General) has been appointed to meet Mr. Ould, on the part of the Lincoln govern-

We have not heard of the appointments for the Western Department if, indeed, they have been made. Vicksburge, it will be remembered is named in the cartel as the place of Exchange. -Rich. Eng

Gold in New York on the 1st was 1151 Exchange dull at 124 1-2 and 196.

Not a syllable is said in the new York papers about Sewards resignation. Not a word about Ohio, Pennsylvania and Connecticut refusing to send soldiers, on the contrary a meeting was held at Cincinnatti for the prosecution of the war Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is stumping the state and private subscriptions of county money in Pailadelphia is all \$171,000; and Connecticut is as certain for her quota as she is for her usal onion crop.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID .- "Agate" the Western correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazett has found his way to washington, whence he writes under date of July 13:

On the single matter of the president's belief as to the amount of our losses, we already have three or four contradictory versions ; while I happen to know that every one of them cofficts with the statements the President himself made to a certain party of lour, only last Friday

Said the Presideat, with marked emphasis, "Lean't tell where the men have gone in that army. I have sent there, at one time and another, one hundred and-" (perhaps prudence requires that I should leave the next two places for fligures blank.) "one hundred and - thousaud men and I can only find just half that many now. Where can they have gone?-Burnside accouts to me for every man he has taken -so many killed in battle, so many wounded; so many sick in the hospital; so many absent on finle gh. S does Mitchell. So does Buell, and others; but I can't tell what has become of half of the army I've sent down to

A SPUNKY LADY .-- Under the head of "Au impudent note from a Sonthern lady," the New

Orleans Delta publishes the following:
EDITOR DELTA, -Sir: Having been arrested a lew days since for the d splay of Confederate colors upon my person, in comm our victory in Virginia, and since released upon untenditional terms, I now desire through your columns to contradict the rumer of an apology having been made by me to Butler for the socalled offense.

I take the liberty of adding that I never had and interview with the above person, nor to escape punishment had to lower the dignity of our Southern principles, which I then and still

> I am, sir, Mrs. E. A. Cowen, 199 Canal st.

MOBILE, August 6. A special dispatch to the Tribune from Grenada, Aug 4th says the enemy are reported y. Six hundred men have turned up at 2,000 strong Reinforcements are being sent

Gen. Curtis' cavalry attacked a provision train en route to Gen. Parsonos, neur Austin Mississippi, a few day's ugo, but were repulsed with considerable loss

A Cairo dispatch of the 26th ult., says the Confederates made a dash at Humboldt the day previous, and that the Yunkee cavalry fled with out firing a gun. The Confedrates at acked the Yankee infantry, killed 15, took some pris oners, and are now in possession of the town.

joga in e in t

Gov. Magoffin has called a meeting of the Kentucky Legislature on the 14th of August to provide for the peace of the commonwealth and the safety of the State institution against the action of Yankee Congress.

\The Yankee Colonel Logan hung Mr. Whip pld a wealthy, and influential citizen of Jack. son, Tennessee, on the 29th ult., for piloting a company of Confederate partisans to a bridge which they burned. Logun has also burned the houses of several sympathis is with the Con-

Leftwich, a Yankee cutton buyer, captured near Brownsville, last week with twenty five thousand dollars in specie, has arrived here.

KNOXVILLE, August 2 .- A gentleman from North Alabama, who arrived here this ever ing, reports that the Federals have burned Whitesburg, a town ten miles south of Hunts

Deserters from the Erderal army at Cumber land Gap report that the Yankee troops there are on quarter rations, and refuse to fight un der the Emancipation Act.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

MOBILE, August 7. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Reg ister from Knoxville, dated the 6th, says that heavy skirmishing commenced on Tuesday will a large portion of the enemy at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gup. One brigade of Gen. Stevenson's force was engaged on our side. The design was to gain the enemy's rear, and cut them off from the Gap. Artillery firing was very heavy. Several prisoners bave been brought in from Tozewell.

None of the particulars of the fight have been recieved. General Roin's at latest accounts, was making a forced march to gain the

Brigadier-General W. R. Caswell was this afternoon assassinated by an unknown person near his residence, six miles from Knoxville. A later disputch to the same paper from

Knoxville, dated the 7th, says that a dispatch received this morning from Brigadier General Stevenson, states that aftern gallant action last ing four hours; yesterday, near Tuzewell, the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, and is in full retreet. A courier reports that a battery of four guns

was taken by our men after being twice re polsed, with a loss of 109.-Gen. Burton has succeed in gaining the end

Gen. Stevenson, being reinforced, fienbei

ville, and swelled Gunterville, killing t.e wife menced; and when he finally landed on James of Col. F. K. Rayburn. river, that McClellan could account for onl-half the men sent to him. Of the 158,000 brave men he had upon the penensula' n'y 85,000 were anective when the battles commun-W. H. Spence, the banker of Murfreesbon' who betrayed the movements of Morgan and Forrest, has been hung by the citizens of Mar ced; and when he finaly landed on the James river, only 90,000 could be mustered for active daty.

Thus the time he landed at Yorktown to the Resolved, 2d, That it becomes on beginning of the great battles, he lost: it seems

## SOUTH WESTERN

be m rderer of Gen. Caswell was arres ed

letters from Stainton Va., say that late ashington papers state that Seward had reened, to escape the effects of materialistics, but s induced to reconsider his action. (?) The feeling at the North is entirely depress.

, and unti war meetings are being held. RICHMOND, August 6.

G ns. Buckner, Tilghman, and Mackall, nmodore Burron, Lieut. Ben, Kennon and er officers, and a large number of privates, langed prisoners, have arrived in this city. Pettigrew has also arrived within our s, and will reach che city to day.

MORE YANKER VILLAINY. - The Yankees on onday 28th ult., shelled Guntersville, withnotice, as usual killing one man, a refugee m Nashville, and a woman, the wife of the otel keeper, and wounding one man, and deroying a portion of the town immediately on ne river bank. On Sunday night previous ey burnt the little village of Whitesburg, ten ile south of Huntsville. This villiany is ipposed to be in revenge for their attacks of guerrillas.

Some Confederate cavalry crossed the Tennsee, and made a dash on the little town of Thens - twenty five miles West of Huntsville and drove the Yankees out, with some loss. ut not having force enough to hold it, had to all back. The lankers again took possession, and at once commenced a wholesale and to iscriminate system of pillage. Houses and tores were broken open, and goods and furniare stolen and destroyed. Sales were broken pen and large amounts of money stoken, with- ed as the living hero or the d parted martyr, ther villamies such as Yaukees can invent.

RICHMOND. Aug. 7. G n. Stuart left Hanover Court 1 ou-e, ou loday, with Lee's cavalry, and proceeded within eight miles of Fredericksburg Learning that two Brigades of the enemy lad gore in the direction of Hanover Junction, he went in persuat and overtook the rear guard at Mussaponax. A sharp skirmish took place, in which he succeeded in capturing sixty prisone s-The enemy were remforced, and having a strong position on rising ground, Gen. Stuart tell back but the enemy did not pursue. In the mean, time a detachmen sent for the purpose, captured a train of twelve wagons and fifty soldiers on the Fredericksburg road. Stuart returned to Hanover Court House hast night.

One hundred and ten prisoners, from Gen, Pope's army, taken by Stuart's cavalry near Gordonsville, arrived to night by a special tran. particulars of the captured have been received.

MORILE, August 8. A schooner from Havana, ran the blockace

caps sait coffee, cavalry sabres and soap, prisoners from Memphis states that twenty ransports arrived there on Tusday from below and lorty from above. It is believed the ciy is to be evacuated, and the most of the troops | el of goodness. there sent to other points, leaving a mere gairison behind.

The Chicago Times says not 300 recruithave yet been raised in that city.

A Democratic Convention met at India apolis Indiana, on the 30th. There were 50,000 persons in the attendance-the largest convention ever held in the State. Gov. Hen R.chardson, Voorbies, Carlisle and others were present. Resolutions were passed advocating the prosecution of the war, but opposing subjugation or coercion, denoucing emancipation in every form, and calling for an entire change in the policy of the Administration.

Mr. Wyckliffe said he was for Union if the South and slaves were not interfered with, but if the war was waged to free the slaves, not snother drop of blood should be spilled.

## Obituaries.

Died of Typhoid Pneumoni, at his residence. Fredoma, thambers county, Ala., Ep WIN T. SATTERWHITE, aged 36 years, I month Bro. Satterwhite was born Dec. 30th, 1825 and was baptized by Rev. D. H. McCoy. An gust 1859, and died Jan. 30th 1862. He felt it his duty to do something for his country in her struggle for liberty and independence; he therefore attached himself to Capt. McCoy's company, but by the advice of the company he was not mustered into the service; they want ed some one that they could send home at any time when they needed any thing, and thought he was the most suitable man, consi quently he yielded to their advice. He was engaged when not in camps, in carrying clothing and other ar ticles to his, and other companies of the 14th Ala. Regiment, notil his death; he was returnng home from Evansport. Va , (where the 14th Ala. Reg't was then stationed,) on a mission of mercy, when he contracted the disease that closed his warfare on earth. On Sunday Jan. 26th he was taken very violently and a physi cian was called and he was advised to lay over until he got better, but he insisted that they should send him on home, for he thought that he would die, and he wanted to get home before be did. So he arrived on Monday 27th, and Thursday night 30th he breathed his last in his own house. He left a wife and 4 daughter-aged respectively 15, 7, 5, and 2 years, to mon n his loss besides a large number of friends and acquaintances. Company C. and several other companies in Chambers, Rando ph and Talla poosa counties that belonged to the 14th Reg't, pave lost one of their best friends a man who will Dallas county. Ala. She was born Nov. would make any kind of a sacrifice for their contort and happiness in camps. Such a man 1793; baptized by the Rev. James Coleman comfort and happiness in camps. Such a man was greatly needed; no one has yet offered to in the great fee Dec river, on the second Sun in this place; but it was the Lord's will to call day in Joly 1803. In December 1835, with his place; but it was the Lord's will to call day in Joly 1803. In December 1835, with him from his labors and toils here on earth to himself above and it becomes mortal man not to complain. We read in the word of Gcd her sons above to the Provided Church. to complain. We read in the word of Grd hat ble sed are the peace makers for they shall, children become members of the Baptist Church, that ble sed are the peace makers for they shall, children become members of the Baptist Church, that ble sed are the peace makers for they shall, children become members of the Baptist Church. In the present war, twelve of her grandsons and be called the children of God. Brother S. was certainly that man, for whenever any difficulty occurred between his fellow men that come un, was born in one revulution, and died in another. der his observation he was the first to try to have it adjusted; he pever was known to join derons report about any one but won dulways of the Holy Scriptures; a large and confiding meet it with about such argument as this; per-haps it is not as bad as we heard it to be. But alas! he is no more on earth. His spirit is now enjoying the peaceful presence of that God now enjoying the peaceful presence of that God sense, sanctified by sincere piety and a godly who gave it, where there is no more clankings life, made her opinions wise and her counsels of swords and thanderings of camon, but valuable. It was a privilege to know her, and those who lose everlasting bliss prepared for an honor to derive a descent from her. B. M. those who love and obey the commandm nts of

ers' com nave', apturing the Yankte army beauty adorned her cheeks; but she had been t reduced to a more scretcion by her long and con-tinued soffer ngs. In her first sickness she said that she did not want to die. She was afraid that she had not lived as she ought to have done. She bated to leave her mother and four little girl children (her mother had brought forth another about 3 months after the death her father.) in her last sickness she expressed berself perfectly willing to die and he with her father. She said that the Lord could provide for Ma and the children. She was just as corscions of her death as any one che She de sired very much to have strength to tak not e than she did : she was embled to give instrution about the clothes she wished to be buried in, and then to call her mother, her sisters and senciates to her bid side, one by one, and tell associates to her bid side, one by one, and tell them not to weep for her, and to those that were not pripared prepare to meet her in heaven. Lizzy said to me one day, shortly after she joined the Church: Oh! calling me by name. I wish Pa was a Christian and member of the Church. I told her that if she desired that she ought to pray to the Lord and he would hear fer prayer, when she assured me that she had often tried to pray for him and all of her associates that was not trying to live right. She ciates that was not trying to live right. She lived long enough to witness the answer of some of her prayers. Blessed are they that do the Lord's commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in thro' the gates in the city.

A FRIEND. the gates in the city

Captain R. L. Mayes. On the memorable 31st of May, 1862, while fighting with his companions in arms for the in-dependence of our Confederacy, Robt L. Mayes passed from the ranks of our hones into the smaller and selecter roll of those, who are honored as martyrs to their country's rause. 11, among the former, to one surpassed him in those qualities of personal manhood and patriotic devotion which make the soldier, we feel equally assured that among the latter, he won a posiion of renown which all true and noble hearts will rejoice to assign unto him Whether view-Robert L Mayes has left us the recollections of a character, the inspirations of an example. and the precionsness of a name, that we cannot too wurndy admire nor too terderly cherish.

One year and a ball ugo, he was among the first to offer his services in behalf of the cause so dear to his heart. Accepted by the Govern-r of Alabama, the company (Tuskegee Light Infantry) of which he was Licatenant, was sent to Pensacola. The resignation of Captain Swanson was followed by his promotion to the Captaincy of the company, which office he faithfully filled until he lost his life in the but tie of Seven Pines near Richmond, while gallantly leading his men in an assault upon the enemy's lines, he received a mortal wound and fell The character of Capt. Mayes was one of singular susceptibility to those finer and more de icate sentiments which give such beauty and strength to manly nature. Full of natural ge-nialness, with large and abounding sympathics, and ever ready to enter easily into the desires and tastes of others, he not only made many frierds, but he made them by those unbidden instincts, which, in all finely-moulded men, There are no officers among them, and no gu de the affections anconeciously to their objects. With him, truthfulness of principle, conscientiousness of purpose, and decision of will were fundamental virtues. For these, we admired him. But he had other traits, for yesterday morning. Her cargo is powder, lead which we loved him. To serve others was his del ght. The happiness of his friends had a fiscination for him and no min ever strove more A special d'spatch to the Tribune says, fully than he to minister to the gratification and soccess of those who were entitled to his regard. The offices of friendship were sacred to his heart. while in the tenderer and more endearing relationships of home, Robert L. Mayes was a mod

> For many years, he was an earnest and devoted Christian, bying and dying in the comligious life, he was retired and shrinking from the public gaze, but he was fruitful in charitable de de and faithful in those stern duties which

train the heart for a better world. Captain Mayes had laid the foundation of a most useful and noble life. Possessing in an dricks presided. Wyckiffe, of Kentucky, tim the elements of growth and never fail to enlarge and elevate intellect and heart; prized as well as appreciated by a wide and widening circle of friends who felt towards him rather as a brother than as a friend; and realizing as years advanced the dignity and grandeer of that vocation which is above all others-the vocation of a redeemed manhood- he bade fair to become a man whi so influence should take rank among those Providential agencies that infuse d viner virtue into the mass of society. In he glad days when we knew him, there was a pulse of no common throb in his great hearta quick responsiveness to the claims of kind ness and genero ity-a willing service in behalf of humanity-that prophesied of future us falness not often enjoyed. But these hopes have failed-not faded as day into night-but as dawning stars that yield their lustre to a purer

and more splendid radiance.

Over the fall of such a man, we cannot restrain those tears which flow when we think how many beautiful hours have departed from the calendar of life and how many inspiring joys h ve forever perished. But to the faith that dispenses with the aids of the senses and the intellect; to the love that cherishes the grand realities of a redeemed character; and to the hope that veils its earthward vision for a clearer and more steadfast looking upon the permanent worth of its object; Robert L. Mayes is more our friend and brother than ever before.

THEODORE W. VERNON was one of the numher of brave Southern sons who fell a sacrifice in their country's cause in the last day's battle before Richmond. He was a member of the

5th Ala Regiment Company A.
He was born in Wilcox county. Ala., Feb'y 9.b. 1830. He had lived for several years at Choctaw Corner, in Clark county, where he was held in high esterm by all , who knew him. He has left ans aged and devoted mother. a large circle of relatives, a lovely young wife and one child, and many warm friends to mourn his luss.

A mother in Israel at rest!

Mrs. Line, relict of James Lide, gently ex pired on Thursday July 3d. 1862. at Carlow

She was a truly venerable person: Endowed by nature with a sound and vigorous under circle were accustomed to draw copiously from

Mrs. MARY LARKINS, born in New Hunover About two weeks after the death of brother county, North Carolina, near Wilmington, in Satterwhite, his eldest dengater, Maky ELIZA- the year 1769 and departed this life on the 19th EETH. was attacked with the same disease. She July 1862-aged ninety three years—at her was norm A. rel 13th, 1847, was haptized Ang. daughters. Mrs. C. Lackins—in the city of 1862-aged ninety three years-at her 20th, 1858, by Rev. D. H. McCoy, and died Montgomery, Ala. The deceased had been a July 10th, 1862. The was confined to her hed consistent number of the Baptist Church for for five lorg months, lacking 8 days, but she about thirty years, having been received by old bore her affliction with much fortitude. She lather McLemers, Pastor of Elim Church, For had always been in good health before, and the last sixton years she suffered great booily

softering, and devonity prayed that G d would remove her from earth and receive her spirit; for she was anxious to depart and be with Him Thus died this aged Christian, trusting in the

gribute of Respect to J. V. Perryman, Jr. Your committee to whom was assigned the duty of presenting a suitable report to the Church upon the death of our esteemed tro. J. V. Persyman, beg leave to report, that her, Persyman was born in the county of Concent, and State of Ala, on the 24th of May 1837—was noted from his youth up to manhood for his

was noted from his youth up to manhood for his amiable disposition and generous heart. He united with the Evergreen Buptist Church on the 25th of August 1856, and fived a consistent and exemplary Christian. He was not only a Christian, but a true patriot. At his country's call he shouldered his musket, mitted as a private in the Ashby Guards, and contributed all in his case to college his contry from those in his power to relieve his con try from those who would subjugate us. But alos! that com-uon enemy, to whom all must submit, asked him to surrender, which was done without a murnur, at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 11th of May 1862. Bro Perryman was blessed with a sweet and happy temper. His gentleness seemed almost in contrast to his high and dannuless manhood. Generals and affectionate, he seemed every think of others rather than him. sel, and has departed this life, baving no enemies or jurs in the memory of the many warm hearts who cherish d his love and now mourn his loss! It is by the death of such, carrying deep grief into the bosoms of our families that G d appears to be working out a grand pur pose of eternal separation between the North and South. He is wiser than we can under

stand better than we can believe. Submis-sion to all his dispensations, however painful, is alike the duty and privilege of man. Resolved, 1st. That in the death of bro. Per-ryman his family has lost an affectionate child and devoted brother, the Church a consistent

Christian, the community a useful citizen the country a soldier and patriot.

2. Risolved. That we disply sympathize with our sisters and bro. in this dispensation of providence, hoping and believing that our loss is his eternal gain, may we be able to realize that all things work together for good to them that love and serve the Lord.
Y. M. RABB.
S. A. BARNETT,
Comm't.

The subject of this notice was a member of sides in the county of Green, in the state of the 11th Regiment, Ga. Volunteers. Brothar Georgia, but at or near what Post-office affiant is not informed.

The subject of this notice was a member of sides in the county of Green, in the state of the little Regiment, Ga. Volunteers. Brothar Georgia, but at or near what Post-office affiant is not informed.

It is, therefore, ordered that the said L. Q. C. It is, therefore, ordered that the said L. Q. C. the Hemptown Baptist Church in Fannin Co., Ga., and united with the Uhurch at this place January 31st. 1861, and was baptized by Rev. J. B. Parham Feb'y 5th. 1861 - went into the service of his courtry March 17th 1862, under Captain S. C. Dobbs. Bro. Jesse lived a con-sistent, pious and devoted member of the Hemp-town Church till be died. He was a warn and dutitul member. His seat was seldom seen va-capt in the Church till be left home for the seat of war, and was well beloved by all who knew-him at home. His kind affable and gentlemanly deportment while in camps, won for him the love and esterm of all those with whom he was associated, and in the language of his Captain was a dutiful boy and ever found ready at his post as a soldier. The deceased has left an affec tionate father and mother and two prothers, on of whom is a member of the same company that he was, and three loving sisters and muny friends to mourn an irreparable loss; it is, how ever, a great consolation to the parents of bro. Jesse to know that the early instructions im parted to their son, made a lasting impression upon his mind and heart, producing the de-sired fruits, for they are fully persuaded that their son Jesse lived and died a Christian. I am informed by Capt. Pubbs in a letter, that ull the day before he died, he taiked and said he knew he had to die, but was not airnid of death; he felt prepared to go, and would ask the boys to read the Bible and sing for him, and that he would sing with them as long as he was May the God of all grace abundantly bless the bereaved family in their affliction and save them with us all in everlasting glory .-J. B. PARHAM. Morgantown, July 31, 1862.

BAPTIST CHURCH, GREENVILLE, | IN CONFERENCE, July 12. 1862. The committee appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of two of our brethren

make the following report:
It has pleased God in his providence to remove from our fellowship two of our young and very much loved brothers, viz; Lieut John R. PAYNE, and Dr. J. L. Lide. Bro, Payne died at Dr. Witherspoon's near Crawfordy lie Miss., June 19th, 1862, of Typhoid Fever. He was a young num of great worth, and by his Chris. tian kindness, commanded the respect and love of all who knew him. He was a faithful soldier, both of his country and his Savior. On the march from Corinth to Topelo be entracted the sickness which ended in his death. He leaves not only, parents, brothers and sistera, but a Church and community to mourn his loss Bro. Lide had left his parents and home in Marion, Ala., and settled in our midst to practise physic but a short time before he volutteered to serve his country; but during his stay with us he gained the love of church and conmunity by his opright and Christian deport ment He bid fair to be very useful. But he is gone. Bro. L. was killed on the 27th of June, 1862, by a grape shot through the bips, in the last great buttle near Richmond, Va.

Resolved 1st. That, as a Church we deeply d ploce the loss of our extremed young breth ren; but are comforted with the assurances of a well grounded hope, that they have gone from the boom and bustle of the battle field to the

Christians patriot's home above, Resolved 2d. That we earnestly pray for the bereaved relatives of our dear breaken, that God may support them in their deep affiction. Resolved 3d. That the above preamble and Resolved 3d. That the above presemble and resolutions be spread upon our ministers and that a copy of them be sent to the S. W. Boptest and Greenville Observer for publication; also that a copy be farnished the families of our deceased brethren.

J. E. Bell.
S. A. P. EATH.
Com.
T. M. Bragg.

DENNIS J. PERRY Was born in Perry Cour ty, Ala , April 15th, 1824. He was haptized into the fellowship of the Baptist Church at Ocmulgee, by Elder A. G. McCraw. of which Church be remained a member ap to the day of his death—which took place at Oakalons. Miss., July 10th 1862-while performing his Miss., July 10th 1802—white personning his duty, waiting on the sick. He was a member of Capt. C. H. Harris' Company 28th Reg. Ale. Volunteers. He was in the battle of Farmington Roads, where he displayed great valer A. Farmero.

Died, at her resid nee in Samuerfield, Dalhas Co., Ala., on the night of the 27th July, MIS SARAH W GOEDSBY wife of Col, T. R. Mrs. Sarah W. Gollassy wile of Col. 1. Monday in October a the office of the Judge of Goldsby, deceased. Sister Goldsby had been a said Court and show cause, if any they have, member of the Baptist Church at October why said application should not be granted. for a number of years. And truly it may be said, she was a worthy member. Her ardeet Aug. 4, 1862. 2m Judge of Probate.

her death she was confined uninly to her roam locker protracted sickness, her anian remained unclouded, and her spirits cheerful. It was her greatest delight to converse with the aged people of God, and notwithstanding her great age and feebleness, in family prayer she would kneel down and fervently engage in Christian devotion almost to the last hours of life; and finally, when her departure drew near, she desired her relatives and friends to pray for her, had ly, when her departure drew near, she desired her relatives and friends to gray for her, hat she might held out faithful in her last hours of Lord hath delivered her out of them all."— Having lived a consistent Christian life, she 'died the death of the righteous," and has gone to the tail enjoyment of that 'rest that re-mained to the people of God." L'ASTOR, Planter-ville, July 29, 1662.

## Business Bepartment.

Receipt List.		1
Paid to Volume No.	monn	in the
H M Andrews 14 30	\$2 00	å
D R Wright 15 11	2 00	ă
J C H Reid 15 11	2 00.	
E F Montague	2 00	
A deaver 14 44	2 00	
Greenville Joues 15 11	2 00	
Mrs Margaret Hugaly 15 11	2 00	
W L Hendricks, 13 50	1 6)	
W L Hendricks 15 11	2 00	
Mrs J.n. Jones 15 11	2.00	
Mrs Sarah Stogner 13 50	3 25	
Mrs Sarah Stogner 14 43	1 75	ĕ
Mrs Sarah Stogner 14 43 F Lawe 15 14	2 00	
Dr A w Wilkins 16 18	5 00	
Mary E Westbrook 15 11	2 00	
Mrs N Lockard 15 11	2 00	
Wrs E W Boothe 14 5	2 60	
T M Adair	2 00	
Spencer Rutledge 15 11	2 00	
S B Harvill 15 3	10 00	
F F Rand 15 11	2 00	
Jas Riley	2 00	
Jarrett Barbor 15 11	2 00	
J W McKissock 15 11	2 00	
A P Holiman	2 00	
Miss S A Daniel 15 12	2 00	
W K Christopher 14 32	1 00	
Jas Mashbura 14 32	1 00	
T M Lance 14 32	1 00	
Elbert Cearly 14 32	1 00	
Mos J M Greer 14 34	1 00	
W P Phiffer 32	5 00	
S G Thames	2 00	
Rev T M Bally 15 9	2 00	
Mrs C W Thompson 15 12	2 00	
L C Tuit 16 16	2 00	
Rev J A Parker 11 19	2 00	
R 2 Helifield 14 36	1 00	
J M Berry 15 12	2 00	
Mrs M J Pullen 14 50	2 00	
W W Battle 14 9	3 00	

Chancery Court, 13th District of the Middle Chancery Divission of the State of Mabama.

ALSTON H. BEASLEY, 1 Tappearing from the S. A. Barnett, [ James J. Bufford, and that the defendant, Manison T. Bufford, it iff, that the defendant, and the control of the control

> Chapman answer or demur to the bill of com-plaint in this cause by the 10th day o October next, or that in default. a decree pro confesso, for want of an answer may be entered against blm at any time after 30 days thereafter, should be still be in default.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published, without delay, for ave consecutive weeks in the South Western Baptist, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Tuskegee, and that another copy be po-ted up at the door of the Coart House of this County, within 20 days from the making of this order; and that the Parister within that time send a copy by the Register within that time send a copy by mail to said L. Q. C. Chapman at Greensboro, the county-site of Green county, Georgia.

WM. R. MASON.

Aug. 14, 1862, 5w Register,

Notice to Creditors.

HE undersigned was appointed Administra-L tor of the estate of CHARLES B. LLOYD, de-eased, by the Probate Court for Russel county, Ala., on the 25th day of July 1862. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. C. C. McGEHEE. Aug. 14, 1862, 2m Administrator. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

ETTERS testamentary upon the estate of

William Goodson, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon Couny, on the 12th day of August, 1862. All perquired to present them within the time allowed y law, or that the same will be barred. A. H. ROWELL.

Aug. 12, 1862. 2m Executor. The State of Alabama, Macon County.

TO CREDITORS. YOU are hereby notified that Isaac Hill, Exceptor of the last will and testament of R. R. Dickinson deceased, has filed in the office of the Judge of Probate of said county, his report and statement, satting forth that said estate is insolvent and praying that the same may be so declared and that the same has been and the same has been said for declared and that the same has been set for hearing at said office on the 2d Monday in October next. Given under my band this 12th day of August 1862. WM. K. HARRIS, Aug. 14, 1862. 6w Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama-Macon County.

PROBATE COURT-REGUL R LERM-AUGUST 1862. PHIS day came ELIZA J. LEWIS, and filed her application, and therewith an instru-ment in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of J. Cook Lawis, deceased. and setting forth in said application that the non-resident heirs of said deceased are. Pierce L. Lewis, and Carrie Lewis, both of whom are minors and live in Coumbus. Ga., and praying for an order to admit said instrument to Pro ate and Record as the last will and testament of said It is ordered that said application be set for hearing on the 2d Monday in Septem ber 1864! Notice is therefore hereby given to the above named parties to be and appear at a Reenlar Term of the Probate Court of said county, to be held on the said 2d Mo. day in Septem ber, 1862, and show cause why said application should not be granted. WM. K. HARRIS. Aug. 14, 1862. 3w Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama, Macon County. PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 11TH DAY OF ACCUST. 186

THIS day came ANN FLOYD, Executrix of the and filed her secourt for a final settlement, and praying for an order to admit said instrument to Probate and Record as the last will and testament of said deceased. It is ordered that said application be set for hearing on the 2d Monday in September 1862: Notice is therefore hereby given to all concerned to be, and appear at a Special Term of the Probate Court of said comty, to be held on the 2.1 monthsy in September and show cause why said application should not be Aug. 14, 1862. 3w Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama, Macon County.

PR BAYS COURT REQUEAR TERM-11TH DAY OF ACQUET 1862 THIS day came Absalom Bedell. Administra-tor of the estate of Album Bedell, and filed his petition in writing praying for an order to sell the interest of said deceased in and to the following Real Estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, to wit: 14 acres of the s. I of the e. I of section 2, township 19 and range 25, bounding south by the road leading from Ridge Grove to Farmville, west by t Tan Yard branch, north by A. H. Bedell's lar and east by Phillip Warkins' land on whi land is a tan yard. Said interest being one half. It is ordered that said petition be set for hearing on the 2d douday in October. Notice is therefore hereby given to all parties interested to be and appear at a Regular Term of the Probute Court of said county to be held on the said 2d Monday in October at the office of the Judge of

Aug. 4, 1862. 2m Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama, Macon County. THE TERR - I IT DAY OF AUGUST, 180

THIS day came Robt. A. Johnston, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Huffman, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, praying for an order to sell a certain negro g rl a star 9 or 10 years old named Lucy, belon ging to said estate, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs of said estate. It is ordered that said petition be set for hearing on the 2d Monday in September next; Notice is therefore bureby given to all parties interested to be and appear as a Regular Term of said Court to be held on the 2d Monday it. September at the estate of the said court to be held on the 2d Monday i. September at the office of the Junge of said Court, and show cause. If any they have, why said application should not be granted.

WM. K. HARRIS.

Aug. 1, 1862. 3w Judge of P. omte.

The State of Alabama-Macon County. MICAJAH REDELL, Guardian of Robert and Now comes Absolom Bedell Executor of Micajah Bedell deceased, and files his account and vouchees for final settlement of the Guardianship of Micajah Dedell deceased.

It is ordered that the 2nd Monday in Septem-

her he appointed a day for makin said settlement; at a high time all parties interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper WM. K. HARRIS,

July 25, 1862. . Jud to pi t'ranare. The State of Alabama, Macon County. PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM -- TH AUGUST, 1802. THIS day came Eliza J. Carey, Executrix of the E-tate of Edward Gary deceased, and

filed her account current and vonchers evidences of and statement for a final settlement of the same: It is ordered that the 2d Monday in Septemer is a ordered day for making said set-tement; and further setting forth that Edmond L. Cary, w o is of full age and resides in Louis-iana, and Edzabeth T. Cary and George S. Cary. who are minors, under the age of 14 years, wh reside in Columbus, Ga., are the non-resident heirs of said estate, at which time all par ies interested can appear and contest if they think proper. WM. K. HARRIS, Aug. 14, 1862. 3w. Judge of Probate.

Tax Collector's Sale. ON Monday 6th day of October next, I will proceed to sell before the Court House door in the town of Crawford, the county of Russell, and State of Alabama, the following tracts of land State of Alabama, the following tracts of land lying in said county, for each, to the bighest, bidder, to pay the State and county Taxes there on for the year 1861, to wit: The whole of Section 21, in Township Sixteen, and Range Thirty, axes \$4.86. Cost \$1.50. Assessed to "Owner noknown." F. N. STAFFORD, August 4, 1862, 8w Tax Collector R. C.

WANTLD.

A number of good SHOT GUNS, for Col. Jno. T. Morgan's Regiment of Partizan Rangers. We ask for no contributions. The arms will be purchased at a fair valuations Will not the patriotic citizens of the country aid in

obtaining them?

Col. Morgan's Regiment is encamped at Oxford Ala. I will return there in a short time and carry the arms which may be obtained.—

They can be deposited at the office of Chilton & Son, Montgomery, Ala. or with me at Tuskegee. WM. P. CHILTON, Jun.

August 7, 1862. 1w

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

IN Tuskegee, Macon county Alabama, on the 28th day of July, 1862, by B. W. Stark, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, a pegro man who says his name is William, and that he belongs to a man by the name of WM. BROWN, of Richland District, So. Ca.

Said n gro man is about "7 years of age-dark complexion -about 5 teet 8 inches high-weighs about 155 pounds.

The owner is required to come forward, prove

property (by some disinterested witness,) pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to a statute in that case made and provided.

WM. LONG,

August 7, 1862. NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ETTERS of Administration upon the estate La of Robert Wood, having been granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of June 1863, by the Probate Court of Nacon county, all per sons having claims against said estate are not fied to present them within the time prescribed by law. JOSEPH R. WOOD, August 7, 1862. Administrator.

FOR THE PUBLIC. THIS will notify all concerned, that while I am absent in the Army, that my brother, T. J. RESSELL, is my legally authorized Agent to transact all business as though I were present. Phose having business with me are referred him. JAMES M. RUSSELL. July 23, 1863, no10-tf

NOTICE. ETTERS of Administration with the will an-In exact, having been granted to the undersigned on the 16th day of July 1862, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Bussell county, on the estate of STERLING G. HOPKINS, late of on the estate of STERLING G. HOPKINS, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

MARY E. HOPKINS.

July 24. 1862-6w Administratrix. Administrator's Sale

BY virtue of an order granted to me by the Probate Judge of Wacon county, I will sell to the highest bidder at Warrior Stand on the 15th day of August next, the following property belonging to the estate of Ausylum Tatum de ceased, to-wit: A lot of Drugs and Medicines a Horse, Bridle and Saddle, a Gold Watch Household Furniture, Corn and Fodder, Books and other minor articles.

Terms of sale—a credit until the 1st of Janu

ary next. Note and approved security required.

MENEFEE TATUM, Adm'r.

July 24, 1882.

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

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30, 1862.

MONTGOMERY DEPOT. C. S. A., July 11, 1862.

MECHANICS WANTED. GUN-SMITHS, Wheel-Wrights, Turners and Black-mith are wanted to work in the Gov ernment Workshop attached to this Post. Com-petent men in these branches will receive permanent employment and liberal wages.

CHAS. G. WAGNER,

July 24, 1862. 1m Capt. Comm'd Capt. Comm'd'g.

SCHEDULE

Tuskegee Rail Road.

FIRST TRAIN leaves the Depot in Tuskeger at 9.15 a. m., connecting with a Train for West Point and Columbus. Second Train leaves at 11.15 a. m., connecting with a Train for Montgomery.

Third Train leaves at 5 o'clock, p. m., connect-

ing with a Train for West Point.

A. B.—No Train on this Rail Road connects with one passing Chebaw at 3.27 a. m., for Montgomery. G. W. STEVENS, July 24, 1862. Superintend't.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO

WILL be given by Miss W. GROSCHEL, to any young Ladies in Tuskegee, who may desire to receive Instructions in Music. If a class can be obtained, she will occupy a room in the East Ala. Female College: At oresent she may be found, at the postence of Rev. A. J. Battle. Terms \$6.60 per mouth, payable at the

end of each month. Tuskegee, May 15, 1862.

N. GACHET,

Altorney at Caw TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Office at the old stand cast of Brewer's (now Kelly's,) Hotel. July 24, 1862.

. S. GRAHAM. B. L. MAYES, R. H. ARENCROWNER GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama WILL practice in the Courts of Macon and the sur-rounding Counties; is the Supreme Court of Ala-bana, and in the United States District Court, at Mont-

Office up-stairs in Echols' new building. 32-17

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM.

Afterney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. WILL practice in the Courls of Macon, Russell and Tallapoosa counties.

Particular attention paid to collecting and

office over the Post Office. TUSKEGEE, ALA., February 5, 1862.

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

W. P. CHILTON & SON, Attorneys and Counsellers at Law, -AND-

Solicitor in Chancery,

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

Office on Market St., in Mesonic Building.

G W. GUNN. L. STRANGE. JAMES ARMSTRONG

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

Will practice in the Courts of Macon, Rossell, Chambers and Tallapons Counties: int a Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States Pistrict Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrasted to them.

SMITH & POU, ATTORNEYS AT LAW TUSKEGEE, ALA.,

Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties Office up stairs in Riloro & Rutledge's new brick BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1860.

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

GEO. P. BROWN. . S. B. JOHNSTON

April 19, 1860.

BROWN & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGER, ALA.,

WILL practice in the Counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at ontgomery.
Office up-stairs in Felta' Building. SAM'L B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Peace.

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

Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Talla-poesa, Chambers, and Russell. June 13, 1861. MEDICAL NOTICE. DR. W. R. DRISKELL has located at bis father's residence, where he can be found at all times, when not professional engaged.— He respectfully tenders his services, as a Physi-cian and Surgeon, to the surrounding country.

July 10, 1862. DR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM, H AVING determined to resume the practice of Physic in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the nutrens thereof.

22 Office on the corner of Lahler and Bailey streets. June 13, 1861.

J. C. ABERCROMBIE S. M. BARTLETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.

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

Castor Oil, Epson Salts, Caloniel, Blue Mass, Quinine, Salicine, Morphine, and other becessary Dongs.

They have a general assortment, such as

Copperas, Indigo, Soda, Cr. Tartar, Agne Remotes, Vermifuges, Hair Tonics, Combs, Brushes, Shaving Soap, Letter Paper, Peus, Ink, Euvelops, &c., &c.

A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BARTLETT & ABERCROMBIE. June 20, 1862.

NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS.

ON and after this date all Lumber sold at the O Tuskegee Steam Mill will be CASH on delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will please come forward and cettle of ther by Coch or Note. The accounts are made out and ready to be receipted. N. R. KELLING. January 9, 1862.

Administrator's Notice. ETTERS of a ministration on the estate of La James Browning, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of hussell county, in the State of Alabama, on the 4th day of June, 1862. All pirsons having claims against said estate will present them to me duly au-thenticated, within the time prescribed by law

June 19, 1862. 6w The South Western Baptist. TWO BOLLARS a year, If paid within three mouths

TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if payment is not made within the first six months.

Any person sending the names of FIVE enterribers and FEN 1901.LaRS, shall be entitled to a year's subscription gratis.

Any person sending the names of LLP new subscribers and TWENTY DOLLARS, shall be entitled to three extra occides for one year, sont to whoever may be designated Agents will be entitled to a commission of ten per cent

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

Rates of Advertising. The apace necessarily occupied by 10 lines of this also type, will be considered one square; and 5 lines or under, one-half square.

No. of Squares. | Time. | 3 Ta | 1 M'th | 3 M's | 6 M's | 1 Year Half Square . \$1 000 2 000 2 000 3 000 4 000 5 00 00 000 5 000 1 0

charged.

All Advertisements on which the number of insertion is not marked, will be published TILL FURITID, and charged accordingly.

23-No advertisements from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by a remittance, or by astisfactory as The Proprietors still continue the sole Printing but siness, and are prepared to execute every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING committed to their ears, in as good style, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the State.

23-111 Job Work is considered due when finished.

Latters containing remittances, or on business, thousand

Lavrens containing remittances, or on business, should be a forced be the BOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST, Pushaper

The following incident occurred in a prayer meeting in one of the Baptist churches in Georgia: The meeting was conducted by the pastor, who had made it his custom to invite his brethren to make short addreses. which consisted in confessions of sin, coldness or heart-backslidings. The sries of meetings had continued a few nights until it was obvious to all, that the Spirit of God was at work in the

congregation.

The paster announced that while singing a hymn, he would test the desire of his congregation to be saved by inviting them forward for prayer. Just then a private member arose and said : Bro. - there is an individual in the house, who came here from improper motives. He came to been present at a family prayer in hinder, if possible, the interests of this meeting: he is not welcome here in this good man's house, about nine he is an intruder, and I have made up my mind to expose him." Here the speaker turned around and faced the congregation, while a shudder seemed to run through the assembly, and a brother sitting near, stretched forth his hand, as though to restrain the speaker, who proceeded thus: "His presence here has much hindred my enjoyment of this meeting, and having come from improper motives, I felt it my duty to expose him. He has tried every influence of which he was master, to keep me away from here to-night: on former occasion he has persuaded me to stay away from prayer meetings, and has seveal times succeeded, to my great injury I will bear it no longer, I feel it my duty here to expose him. Brethren and sisters, I refer to your great enemy Satan! He has no need to stay at the gambling saloons, nor at the liquor shops: there his work goes on successfully though his agents, and his cause is well sustained. But he has came here, because a good work which endanger his kingdom is progressing. Beware of him! He told me not to open my mouth here tonight, and I had determined to obey him; but by God's grace I will never so determine again. I will resist

My unconverted friends, he has come to keep you from the altar of prayer-from the felt of the Saviour -from the kingdom of heaven. Pay no attention to what he says, for he is your enemy-he seeks to destroy you. May God deliver you from his power."

This short address, besides relieving the excited expectations of all, had a powerful effect, and the meeting progressed most favorably, and to the benefit of many souls.

[From the Southern Presbyterian.] The Great Sin of our Land. Different sins are put down as great sins of our people, and great they are, but we have a national sin which over-shadows all others, yet I hear less of it from the pulpit or the press than any other sin, - Sabbath breking by our Government. During the journeying of Israel, a man was stoned to death for gathering a few sticks on the Sabbath day to kindle a fire, and our Government is breaking the Sabbath the year r und by runing the cars through the length and breadth of our land. How often are our devotions disturbed by the rumbling of the cars. But, says one, we can not stop the cars now, for we are often compelled to send forward troops as well as supplies on the Sabbath, or the enemy would get the advantage Romans "considered no grain proper of us, and a single day's delay might for divine sevice until it had been cause us great injury. Is the arm of parched." It required cleansing by the Lord shortened? Is the Lord, fire, to make it sufficiently pure for who caused the sun to stand still an offering to the gods!" ancient people, while surrounded on all sides by their enemies, ever suffer lem to worship?

What hope can we have of our fastings and prayers being acceptable to God while we live in open violation the Sabbath day?

Gideon, when called to delver his people from their enemies first destroyed his father's idols.

We are boasting that we are a better people than our enemies, while we are guilty of this sin, which is enough to sink a world, and it is only MORAL SUBLIMITY .- In the House of are spared.

captivity until their land enjoyed her He allows our enemies to burn our planning the conversation of the hearailroad bridges and destroy our then,

roads until they enjoyed their Sab-The family Circle. baths? If we are His people, He certainly punish us, and that severly for this sin. And who would dare to say that this is not why He allows this terrible war. "Oh that my people had hearkened unto me, and Israel had walked in my ways. I should soon have subdued their enemies, and turned my hand against their adversairies." Psalm 81: 13

Family Prayer witnessed for the First Time.

A wild and wayward youth once spent a few days with a pious family and there for the first time witnessed the observance its influence on his

"Mr. Evans gave me a room, and I came down night and morning at family prayer. This was a new and strange scene to me. I had never my life. The first night that I was o'clock he rang the bell and his shopmen and servants all came into the parlour and sat down. a I looked with surprise, and wondered what was coming next. When all were seated, he opened his Bible and read a portion, and thus let God speak to his household. They then arose and fell upon their knees. The sight over powered me. I trembled; I almost fainted. At last I kneeled down too. I thought of my past life; I thought of my present position; I thought, Can such a guilty creature be saved? I heard but little of my kind friend's prayer. All my soul seemed turned in upon myself. My consience said -This is how true Christians live ; but how have I lived? God has not been in all my thoughts; but now I will begin to seek mercy.'

"I went to bed that night as I never had gone before. On entering the room I looked around for a Bible but found none. There was a copy of 'Doddridge's Hymns' on the table some verses of which I read on my knees, by the bed-side, and went to bed. This was just wehn I had completed my twentieth year. I have never gone to Barnstaple of late years, without going to weep over the hallowed spot where God fastened the arrows of coviction in my

THE PROVIDENTIAL BULLET .- When Oliver Cromwell entered upon the command of the Parliament's army against Charles I., he orderd that evry soldier should cary a Bible in his pocket. Among the rest there was a wild, wicked young fellow, who rap away from his apprenticeship in London, for the sake of plunder and dissipation. Being one day ordered out on a skirmishing expedition, or to attact some fortress, he returned to his quarters in the evening without hurt. When he was going to bed, pulling his Bible out of his pocket, he observed a bullet hole in it, the depth of which he traced till he found the bullet had stoped at Eccl. xi:9, "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk thou in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment. The words were sent home upon his heart by the divine Spirit, so that he became a sincere believer on the Lord Jesus Christ. He lived in London man years after the civil wars were over.

SORROW AND SANCTIFICATION .- WC learn from Pliny, that the ancient

while His servant Joshua achived a So, even the believing heart, that great victory over his enemies, not it may lie without spot on the altar able to defend us while we worship of consecration, needs to pass through Him on His holy Sabbath? Did His "the furnace of affliction." It must 'glorify the Lord in fires," to become meet for the fellowship of His glory. from them while going up to Jerusa- These fiers, though they may seem of earthly origin and threaten to consume us, are all killed, and regulated, and quenched, by the Heavenly Refiner-burning not a moment before of His sacred commands to keep holy He wills it, not a moment after His purpose is accomplished. Let this thought console us, in seasons of the longest. bitterest grief, "while on the weary nights dawn wearier days," and life, if it had none but earthly aspects, would be hopelessness.

through the mercy of God that we Commons, Wilberforce said: "I do not know a finer instance of the mo-God sent His ancient people into rally sublime than that a poor cobler, Dr. Carey, working all day in a stall, Sabbaths, and shall we be suprised if idea of converting the world. Milton

Evil Example in Camp.

subsequently obtained without punishbeen instigated to the act by a worthless scoundrel, with whom, unfortunately for himself, he associated .wise have become a good man, an honor to his corps, and a respectable supporter of national glory." .

view, among the old soldiers, their pointment will not be realized .make my blood curdle when I recall work. it. In many instances, the lips of sergeant and private teemed alike with pollution, and their horrible of man to overrate present evil, and oaths and execrations, coupled with to underrate present good; to long for expressions of obscenity, pained my what he has not, and to be dissatisfied that come nightly from the graves been noticed by laughing and weep and tombs, to prey upon the offal of ing philosophers. It was a favorite the camp. Still, strange as it may theme of Horace and Pascal, of Voltaiseem, I soon became habituated to re and Johnson. To its influence on all this, and their language grew daily the fate of great communities may less offensive, from constantly hear be ascribed most of the revolution ing it, until, finally, I began to imbibe and counter-revolutions record in histhe grossness of those around me in tory. spite of myself. Such is the paneful and let them but descend one step, where the tringles (instruments of military punishment) await them."

These exfracts tell their own story in a way that ought to make an virtues of the gentleman. Let them set treble guard around integrity in action and purity in speech; and live hourly as in the presence of parents and pastores; but above all remember "Thon God seeest me!" and look forward to the day when that which is seen of God now, will be shown by Him to the universe assembled for the judgment of the

HOLD YOUR ROPE .- Boswell, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, states that he was on board a ship, when a storm suddenly came up. Not accustomed to the sea, he became frightened at the rock of the vessel and the violence of the waves. "I went running," said he, "everywhere, from bow to stern, catching at this and then the other rope, and crying out to the sailors, Shall we be lost!

"Here,' said on old sailor to me 'here, take this rope; hold on with all force, the safety of those on board depends on this, that very man do his duty.' I took hold," says Boswell will bless and prosper such a church. "and held on, and we rode out the \_Chris. Index. storm in safety."

On the ship of states as well also as on the ship of the church, he who Trouble comes on ship-board only when men cease each and faithfully to hold their own rope.

SINS EXPOSED .- A certain king, telt his own need of it. who had been conqured by another, was made to kneel before him, He begged that it might be done in private. A tent was erected for the He at last told the non-paying steward purpose, but the moment the conqured that he must have his money, as his king bowed on his knees the tent was family were suffering for the necessaremoved, and he was exposed to the ries of life. "Money!" replied the gaze of the whole army. We may gaze of the whole army. We may thought you preached for the good now conceal our deeds of iniquity, of souls," "Souls?" replied the but in a moment we little suspect, they minister, "I can't eat souls; and if I will be exposed to the university and could, it would take a thousand such we atand confounded.

DARK Hours .- There are dark There are salutary lessons for our houres that make the history of the young soldiery, in the following facts, brightest years. For not a whole drawn from "Camp and Barrack month in many of the millions of the Room : or, The British Army as it past perhaps, has the sun shone is." The author, who had himself, brilliantly all the time. There have served in the ranks, details incidents been cold and stormy days every which occurred under his own ex- year. And yet the mist and shadows of the darkest hour disappeared and "A lance-sergent was shot dead by fled heedlessly. The most cruel ice a private whom he had confined for fetters have been broken and dissolved gambling, but whose release he had and the most furious storm loses its power to harm. And what a parable ment. The criminal was but a very is this of human life-of our inside young soldier, and was said to have world where the heart works at its shadowing of the dark hour, and many a cold blast chills the heart to the core. But what matters it! Man is Many a youth is ruined in the army born a hero, and it is only in the by bad company, who might other darkness and storm that heroism gains its greatest and its best development. and the storm bears it on more rapidly to its destiny. Despair not 'Although there was much order then. Neither give up; while one and regularity, in a military point of good power is yours, use it. Disapconduct in other respects was fre. Mortifying failure may attend this quently abominable, and their langua- effort and that one-but only be ge of so foul a character as almost to honest and struggle on and it will

HUMAN NATURE .- It is the nature ears ten fold more than the shrill with what he has, This propensity, screaming of the troops of jackalls as it appears to individuals, has often

Down to the present hour rejoicings influence of example. Indeed, it like those on the shore of the Red Sea requires no ordinary strength of char- have ever been speedly followed by acter to preserve in a course which murmuring at the waters of Strife, subjects one to the sneers and taunts The most just and salutary resolution of those with whom he cannot do cannot produce all the good that has otherwise than associate, and who are been expected from it by men of innot slow to denounce the man who structed minds and sanguine tempers. does not act like themselves. The Even the wisest cannnot, while it is sober, the honest, and the honorable, still recent, weigh quite fairly the are assailed in a variety of ways; evils which it has removed. For the evils which it has caused are felt, and and, in a majority of cases, they will the evils which it has removed are fall to the last round of the ladder. felt no longer .- Macauley's England.

POWER OF PRAYER .- Prayer has divided seas, rolled up flowing rivers, made flint rocks gush into fountains, impression, on those who find their quenched flames of fire, muzzled lions surrounding in camp unfavorable to disarmed vipers and poisons, marthe graces of the christian, or the shelled the stars against the wicked, stopped the course of the moon, arrested the moon in his rapid race, bursted open iron gates, recalled souls from eternity, conquered the strongest devils, commanded legions of angels down frem heaven. Prayer has bridled and chained the raging passion of man, and routed and destroyed vast armies of proud, daring, blustering atheist. Prayer has brought one man from the bottom of the sea, and carried another in a chariot of fire to heaven! What has not prayer done ?- Ryland.

> A MODEL CHURCH.-We know a church in Georgia which pays its pastor punctually according to contract, notwithstanding the hard times; has nearly doubled its contributation to missions; sees that none of its poor are in want of the necessaries of life; makes many presents to its grateful pastors, holds two prayer meetings a week for the country, three for the increase of spiritual christianity, and one for the divine blessing upon its sabbath school. Heaven

TROUBLE A TEACHER .- Most of the grand truths of God have to be learned runs and cries shipwreck and death by trouble; they must be burned spreads confusion and dismay. - into us with the hot iron of affliction, Suppose the waters are high and the otherwise we shall not truly receive winds strong and wild, let every man them. No man is competent to judge be found steady at his place, holding in matters of the kingdom, untill first the right rope, and with all, force. he has been tried; since there are many A star is in the heavens that beams things to be learned in the depths in the darkest night. To it lift the which we can never know in the eye and trust in God! In the occupa- heights. We discover many secrets tion of toil and duty-doing you will in the cavarns of the ocean, which, forget the tempest, and your tears though we had soared to heaven, we will flee and the harbor be reached. never could have known. He shall best meet the wants of God's people as a preacher who has had those wants himself; he shall best comfort God's Israel who has needed comfot; and he shall best preach salvation who has

> A minister in the west, who lived on a small salary, was greatly troubled to get his quarterly instalment. steward, "you preach for money? I as yours to make a meal."

DR. LITTLE'S

thing else is required to relieve children of ms; and besides being one of the cheapest and Vermifuges ever offered to the public. Its frequency is the public of the public and the control of the public of the pu A CARD:

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

#### LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

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

#### LITTLES FRENCH MIXTURE.

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

### LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER CINTMENT.

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

and Cicers it is applied in the form of plasters, and is almost infallible.

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

All orders and letters to be addressed to LITTLE & BRO.,

See Sold by Dr. J. S. Thomas and C. Fowler, Tuskegee Hutchings & Williams, Le Grand, Blount & Hale, Montgomery; Penheston & Cakter, J. A. Whitesides & Co., Columbus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists generally. May 10, 1860.

#### MACON HOUSE, SELMA, ALA,

(Heretofore known as Stone's Hotel.)

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

J. E. J. MACON.

Nov. 17, 1859.

Proprietor.

#### ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

NIX, YOUNG & NIX,

TOMBS,

MANTLES, Railing, Furniture Work,

GRATES, &C. and Tablets. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing be-tween DAN'L MCMULLEN & HENRY KEY, under the firm name of McMullen & Key, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dan'l McMullen is made Agent to settle up
the Books and Accounts of the late Firm. Partles indebted will please come up at once and
pay what they can and close their accounts by D. McMULLEN, HENRY KEY. May 27, 1862.

## NEW BOOKS.

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

Downing.

The Ma. ble Fann, by Nathaniel Hauthorne.

Rutledge, a novel of deep interest.

Tales of Maried Life, by T. S. Arthur.

The Habits of Good Society, a hand book for ladies.

The Private Correspondence of Alexander Von Humbolt.

The Mill on the Floss, by the author of Adam Bede.

A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halifax.

Art Recreations.

Reminiscences of Rufus Cheat, by Edw. G. Parker.

Tylney Hall, by Thes. Hood.

Mary Bunyan, by the author of Grace Trumes.

And many other new books, just reserved and for sale by

B. B. DAVIS, Monigomery,

July 5 1860.

No. 20 Market-st.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of ANSYLUM TATUM, deceased, having been granted to me by the Probate Judge of Macon county, all persons having claims against said estate, must present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

MENEFEE TATUM, Adm'r.

July 24, 1×62

NOTICE.

ETTERS of Administration was this day granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate Court of Russell county, (14th July 1862,) on the estate of WILLIAM W. HARRIS, late of said county deceased. All persons baying claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

O. R. O'NEAL, be barred. July 24, 1862.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Terres of Administration on the estate of ed to the undersigned on the 9th day of July A. D. 1862, by the Honorable George H. Waddell, Judge of the Probate Court for Russell county, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present them within the time allowed by law or they will be barred. HOWELL HODGES, July 24, 1862. 6w Adm'r.

The State of Alabama-Macon County.

PROBATE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-JULY 1862. THIS day came MARTHA C. MERLING, and filed her application, and therewith an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John H. Meeling, deceased, and setting forth in-said application that the non-resident heirs of said deceased are Georgia Portsen, wife of Thomas Portson, Alice Johnson, wife of John Johnson, who reside in Muscogee county, Georgia, and Angeline Meeling, wife of John Meeling, wao resides in the State of South Carolina, and praying for an order to admit said instrument to Probate and Record as the last will and testament of said deceased.—It is ordered that said application be set for hearing on the 19th day of August 1862; Notice is therefore hereby given to the above named parties to be and appear at a Special Term of the Probate Court of said county, to be held on the said 19th day of August 1862, and show cause why said application should not be granted.

WM K. HARRIS.

July 24, 1854. THIS day came MARTHA C. MERLING, and filed

## HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D. Presider And Professor of Moral Sci

A. B. GOODHUE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosoph D. G. SHERMAN, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literatu

REV T. W. TOBEY, A. M. Professor of Intellectual Philosophics

Professor of Chemistry and Natural Histor THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles'cal Histor

Brown Professor of Systematic Theology,

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

THE NEXT SESSION. The next session will open on Tuesday HE

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mist

vice

ver

first day of October, 1861. Inst day of October, 1861.

In order to me't the exigencies of the time young men and lads will be admitted next a sion to pursue an irregular Course of Study, a Course preparatory to a regular Course, powered the applicant has sufficient maturity attainments to do so with profit to himself.

Delivery received the profit of the profit o Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by Da and Lectures will also be furnished.

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

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

I. W. GARROTT, J. B. LOVELAGE, Scoretary.
Marion, Aug. 29, 1861. 376

## HOWARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—Your attention is respectful invited to the following resolution passed by Board of Trustees of Howard College at the annual meeting, viz: "Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard Od

"Resolved, That the Freasurer of Howard Ca-lege be authorized to receive the Coupon Bond of the Confederate States in payment of the Principal of all Sabscriptions or Debts due to the Endowment Fund of the College, and the be be instructed, by circular letter and adver-tisement, to notify the Debtors to the College of this resolution of the Board."

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

Respectfully yours. Respectfully yours,

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

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

ON Monday 6th January 1862,
School for Boys, in Tuskegee. Only
a limited number of pupils can be
received, as there will be no Assistant. The Scholastic Year will be divided into three Sessions of Thirteen weeks.
Tuition will be at the following rates per

Parents and Guardians will confer a fi the School previous to the commen

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

## Eufaula Female Institute.

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

Near twenty years of experience in the School room, and the good measure of success that has attended his efforts, enable him to offer to the public whatever of advantage such experience nay give. The Spring Term commences on the first Mon

day in January and ends on the first Thursday

in July.

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

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

Jan. 9, 1862. Principal, Eufaula, Ala.

#### ALABAMA<sup>®</sup> CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE. TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

THE FOURTH SESSION of this Institution will began on the first Monday in October 1801. The present discient corps of Instructors will for the most part be re-

Attention is especially called to the Facelsier Class organized for the benefit of Young Ladica who have graduated in this or other Institutions, who may dealer a more extended course. The advantages derivable from this higher scheme of studies are no longer problematical.

more extended course. The advantages derivable from this higher scheme of studies are no longer problematical. The experiment of the past year, with a noble class dive Young Lalies, has demonstrated the wisdom of this new feature. The members of this class may proceed any of the studies embraced in the corriculum, or may devote themselves to the study of English Literature. Political Escheme, the Constitution of the Confederate States and Composition.

The advantages in the Musical Department are unequaled. The Principal has been a leader in some of the cost emiment Musical Establishments of Europe, and is at Arthet of the first class. His Assistants, trained under the same system as himself, educated at the best Musical Conservatories of Europe, possessed of the rarest skill in execution; and successful as leaders, baye ably accorded the efforts of the Principal to place this Department of the Institution beyond all competition. The other frepartments will uniterate with the operations of the College sor the designs of parents to give thir dangiters the best advantages.

\*\*Ref\* For Catalogues apply to John St. 1861. angliters the best advantages.

### For Catalogues apply to
Joly 25, 1861 A. J. BATTLE, President.

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA.

Monday, the 4th November next.

Anatomy, H. F. Camprell, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. Dugas, M. D.
Chemistry, Joseph Jones, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapedics. J. P. Garvin, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, L. D. Fond, M. D.
Physiology, H. V. M. Micker, M. D.
Obstetries, J. A. Eve, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetries, Romer Camprell, M. D.
W. H. Dougury, M. D. Clinical Lecturer at City
Hospital.

### NO TASTE OF MEDICINE! BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

Children dying right and left!
Nothers not as yet bereft
Know that worms more infants kills
Than each other morial ill;
But the Varantrus will save
Your pale darlings from the grave.