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## Report on Christian Beneficence.

The committee appointed to discuss this subject, report that, in breaking off from his Maker, man's religious sense recoiled upon himself. Henceforth, he and the things with which he identified himself as being his, became to him, in a state of unregeneracy, his own idols. Now, to restore him back to his great original, the work of christian beneficence is precisely fitted. It gradually divests him of the basis of his idolatry, selfishness, and by taking from him his false gods re-attaches him to the true one. The distinguishing initiative of this gracious work is taken in the act of regenerating the soul by the Holy Spirit. It is ended when the procedure of sanctification is perfected. In this view of it, we can comprehend the worth of such scripture statements as the following, viz:—"If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him," and "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

It is made the duty of this committee to enquire into the matter of making money gifts, or their equivalents, in the work of evangelizing the world. And, in the outset, your committee would bring the work from the low basis of a burden, on which it is often placed, to its scriptural elevation of a high privilege. We are divinely taught that through this medium we may assimilate ourselves to our blessed Lord: "Freely ye have received, freely give." A spirit of universal benevolence was inclined by the Saviour upon the disciples by the argument, viz: "That ye may be the children of our Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." What is more ennobling to the soul than to be assured that the liberal doleth liberal things and by liberal things shall he stand." On the contrary, it is said by Isaiah as a matter of degradation, that "the vile person shall no more be called liberal."

If we inquire for the limit to the obligation to give to the cause of the Saviour, we shall find it only in the means and occasion. He freely gave all. Plainly we must hold ourselves in readiness at his command to do the same. Under the Mosaic law, the Jew was required to give in all forms of pious donation from one-fifth to one-third of his gross annual income. As the proprietor of all things, the moderation of the Lord's demand, was conspicuous. Yet it had the accuracy, the niformity, and the force of a divinely-loved tax. Under the Gospel, the schedule of gifts is made to consist of free-will offerings, graciously submitted to the discretionary bounty of the donor. And O, what an affecting appeal is not this to the believer's sense of obligation, gratitude and honor! How the thought of it should fire the hearts, and fill our hands with thank-offerings to Him who is the Author of all our blessings! While no tribute-money then, but only tokens of our loving-kindness, will be accepted, the basis of larger rates of contribution than was required by the Mosaic code is laid for modern Christians, not only in the mode of the call itself, but in the bestowment of greater blessings in all forms. The Jew lived, we are to remember, in the comparative twilight of religious and industrial civilization: we in their greatly advanced light and power. Nor does the Gospel leave us exclusively to argument as to the result of a comparison between the weight of the old Jew's obligation to give, and that of the New Testament reader. It holds, at this point, the language, viz: "For unto whom much is given, of him shall much be required."

Let us then rebuke ourselves by reference to the Jewish rule, and stimulate ourselves by the consideration of our superior advantages, to act henceforth in accordance with the

higher standard set for us in the premises by the Gospel.

Your committee are required to compare our resources of giving with our actual donations. Looking to the immediate work before us, viz: the spread of the Gospel through the agency of christian missions, if we extend to the denomination throughout the State the standard of contributions adopted by the Bethel Association, as being well within the scope of its membership, viz: an annual amount equal to one dollar for each white, and ten cents for each black member, we shall have, on the basis of the aggregate of our members in the State, about eighty thousand dollars to be devoted each year to the work. We have heretofore expended in the enterprise about one tenth of that sum. Yet the committee deem the estimate of the Bethel Association below the Gospel-measure of duty. Again, if we take the aggregate of our denominational wealth in the State, on the supposition that the members of our denomination stand, as the committee believe they do, on an equality with the other population of the State in respect of property, and compute the income on the principal of our estates as equal to 7 per cent, we shall find ourselves possessed of a yearly revenue of not less than three millions of dollars.

While, then, your committee cannot report the total amount distributed by Georgia Baptists, from year to year, to pious objects, we think we hazard nothing in expressing the opinion, that in our disbursements in these respects, we fall far short of the Mosaic standard. And will not this partial survey of our means serve alike to humiliate us for our past defection, and animate us to enlarge and strengthen the benevolent enterprises we have in operation?—Your committee would beg to recommend somewhat more at length the noble example set us by our brethren of the Bethel Association, and especially that feature of their scheme that provides for the bringing of our colored brethren more uniformly into this blessed work. We hail this as a step of great and diversified christian usefulness. When we recollect that we have glosed the Scriptures to the reading of our colored brethren—that their spiritual destiny, under God, is in a large degree dependent upon us—that we are bound to them in this respect by the most solemn and affecting ties—that the act of giving to the Lord's treasury is one of the most precious and powerful means of grace—that they are able and willing to give—that the sum expected of them for this enterprise competes well with what is paid to it by the whites—that they constitute a large portion of our denomination in Georgia—that the exercise of enlisting them in the work cannot fail largely to benefit their masters, and draw both more closely, together—when these, and other arguments that may suggest themselves to the Convention, are properly weighed, your committee cannot doubt that in taking hold of this arm of spiritual power the Convention will unanimously concur.

It will, doubtless, be expected of your committee that they enforce, at greater or less length, the value of system in giving. The advantages of this element, in the matter of contributing to pious objects, are numerous and important. It greatly increases the security that we give. Alas! how many, neither unable, nor, altogether unwilling to do so, fail, because the means and occasion of giving do not, in their cases, perceptibly conspire. System cures this evil by fixing the attention on the work. Secondly, it is the easiest and most rapid mode of accumulating money into the Lord's treasury. The distribution of a given sum, through a numerous succession of gifts, made after short and regular intervals of time, will more effectually promote the desire and power to contribute than it will do when expected by larger donations, made at unequal and remoter periods. As the body of man attains its maximum of strength by a multiplicity of small quantities of food, taken at short and stated periods, so it is equally true of his spirit, that

ordinarily it reaches most favorably its assimilation to its perfect Original by gradual and regular approaches. On the other hand, extraordinary, and irregular efforts of nature rather exhaust than invigorate her powers. They are also apt to associate with them in this work ideas of sacrifice and privation, which mar their moral value, have a tendency to engender pride, and embolden those who make them to presume upon long succeeding intermissions of giving. While, on the contrary, the habit of giving even in smaller sums, leads in a way of nature to enlarged and sustained powers of doing so. We find an instructive and familiar analogy in nature at this point. In our oceans we behold the great reservoirs of water—but the earth's productions are due to a multiplicity of small streams, ever flowing and constantly enlarging until they return whence they came. System quickens and keeps the donor in more constant communion with the Great Agent in the spread of the Gospel, the Holy Spirit. By securing the believer's attention to the Divine mercies, it strengthens his faith, deepens his gratitude, and animates his love. In all this, your committee would not be understood as designing to discourage those large and magnificent donations, which occasionally stand forth to distinguish and honor the cause we have at heart, but as providing more effectually for their being made, in proper circumstances, and followed up.

But the inquiry arises, how shall we systematize? In the larger divisions of time into successive periods of twelve months, we have a natural limit, which, in the judgment of the committee, no believer, not absolutely disabled by paramount causes, can innocently pass without having expended money, or its equivalent, in the work of Christian beneficence—nay, more, in the specific work of evangelizing the world. In the succession of the seasons, we have a better and safer guide. What a blessedness to each believer—what a vast gain to the cause of Christ, would not come of quarterly payments into the Lord's treasury? And it may be added just here, that as the salaries of our Missionaries, and other religious functionaries, are usually paid quarterly, there would seem to be the more propriety in enforcing this incentive and guide to contributions. But why not come at once upon the Scripture rule? "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come." Without meaning to say that the letter of this instruction is absolutely binding upon us in all circumstances, let us contemplate for one moment some of its more conspicuous advantages. It brings the duty and blessing of giving to the door of every one. The poor are especially encouraged in the Scriptures to engage in this work. To them the Saviour preached the Gospel. Over their redemption he rejoiced with peculiar joy. The memory of the "poor widow," who gave "all her living," was perpetuated by a Divine decree. And now that the cause of the Saviour is begging for an annual contribution of twenty-five cents on the average from Georgia Baptists, to be devoted to the specific work of Christian Missions, domestic and foreign, we would especially and affectionately urge our denominational poor to enter promptly, perseveringly, and hopefully, into the work of giving. The rule cited is benign and equitable. Each is to give "as God hath prospered him." Thus, too, we are taught to note and converse about the Divine goodness to us, that we may grow thereby in the knowledge and service of God.—There is deep philosophy in the requirement that we lay by, in store what we propose to give. If not formally devoted to the Lord, peradventure the enemy of our souls may pluck it from us. The deceitfulness of riches will seek to choke it. The cares of the world may consume it. We hesitate not to say that he who waits for an occasion of giving before he prepares his gifts, tempts God to deprive him of a blessing.

On the other hand, he who holds his offering in waiting, will soon feel the love of God kindling in his soul.—The Holy Spirit communes with him. The Saviour sups with him. As his heart grows, so will his offering.—Blessing and blessed, is he. Finally, the rule under review contemplates that the dedication of the gifts, be on the Lord's day, and without respect to a pending application for it. It is then an affair of principle. We, and not another, are to call up the sacrifice. The Saviour has graciously assured us that he will always have a worthy occasion in view for its expenditure; and we have already seen that no loss of interest on the principal of the gift will be permitted. The day indicated harmonizes well with the work; being that on which the Redeemer, who is our life, rose from the dead, and of the consecration of which to Him, the giving of our earthly substance to His cause, is but a part. And is it too much to ask of fallen and redeemed men to note the succession of the blessed Sabbaths in small and convenient tokens of gratitude and love to the Lord and Giver of all our mercies? And here we affectionately urge attention to the fact, that could the Baptists of Georgia, of every age, be prevailed upon to "lay by in store" on each Sabbath but one cent as the weekly measure of the Lord's prosperings, to be applied to this great business of the church on earth, viz: The evangelizing the world through the agency of Missionary enterprises, we should thereby be able at once to double, if not quadruple, our operations in the work.

Your committee would add, that even in a worldly sense, we should realize gain from the introduction of method into the duty of Christian beneficence. The logical effect of it would be to bring about a degree of attention to the details of our business, of regularity, prudence and economy, in conducting it, which might, at our pleasure, under God, more than compensate us for the amounts abstracted for pious objects; we should assuredly enjoy the gratifying consciousness that the scale of our contributions was constantly enlarging.

Your committee are instructed to report a remedy for our defection in Christian beneficence. The duty is moral: the means of enforcing it must be moral. Will the Convention, with a view to arrest attention and arouse the zeal of our denomination on the subject, recommend a day of fasting and prayer, with express reference to the introduction of system, on some basis or other, into the mode of performing the duty? We leave this point to the discretion of the Convention without volunteering a recommendation of ours.

Secondly, we would urge upon all who concur with us in the value of a rule of giving, to go forth from this Convention in the strength of that rule, and to enforce it on all suitable occasions, both by precept and example.

Thirdly, we heartily recommend the Convention, practically, to adopt and advocate the course of the Bethel Association in reference to the bringing of our colored brethren more uniformly into this work.

Lastly, your committee would bring before the Convention a lesson from the prophet Malachi: "Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me.—But ye say, wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation.—Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of hosts. And all nations shall call you blessed: for ye shall be a delightful land, saith the Lord of hosts."

All of which is respectfully submitted. M. J. WELDON, Chm'n. J. W. JOHNSON.

## The Secret of Dying Gladly.

Believers, behold here the secret of dying! "These all died in faith," Heb x: 13. Bad men die reluctantly: life is extorted from them as if by main force. The believer dies willingly: his will is sweetly submitted to his Father's will; he makes it a religious act to die. "Just as Jesus himself commended his human soul to his Father, saying, 'Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit,'" Luke xxii: 46; so his believing disciple commends his soul to Jesus, and through him to the Father. Here I repeat, is the secret how to die happily. To those who know not that secret, it is a fearful thing to die. It is a serious matter for any. But to the worldly-minded and ungodly, if not past feeling, to die must be as one of the heathen philosophers (Aristotle) confessed it, "of all formidable things the most formidable." Only mention a neighbor's death in a gay circle: lo! you have thrown a gloom over the whole assembly; all are evidently sorry that the topic was introduced. The ancient Roman would not mention death in plain words, if they could avoid it, but only by circumlocution and implication. The heathen, at this day, in like manner, "shun all conversation on death, as most repugnant to their feelings;" I quote the words of an eye-witness: "they account it the height of cruelty to speak of the probability of a sick friend's death even to his relatives." Even serious Christians are often in bondage through fear of death. It is such a venture; a mistake may be so fatal; to go before God is so awful; judgment will bring to light such secrets; that many think, "How can I die?" Yet you all must. Be persuaded, give your soul to Jesus now; do it again from day to day; and then when your dying day is come, again approach the Saviour and say, "Lord I hear thee calling for my spirit; I see the angels sent to fetch me home to thee; in the hand of death I recognize thy band of love: thou askest for my soul; take it for it is thine. Do with it what thou wilt, I have given it to thee to be washed in thy blood, and sanctified by the Spirit; I am sure thou wilt do it no harm."

Does a thought here arise, and what shall become of my poor body? Why even if like Stephen's, it were battered and bruised with stones, murderously hurled, even though it were burning at a stake, or tortured on a rack, you need not mind; look but that the soul be safe; and then, whatever may become of the body, Jesus will take care of thy dust and ashes. The remains of his faithful servants are to him the most precious parts of this material earth. They form a pledge of his final coming. For if your souls are truly his, he will hereafter raise up your bodies glorious, incorruptible, immortal, like unto his own.

**FEMALE PATRIOTISM.**—A correspondent of the *Banner and Baptist*, at Selma, Ala., says: "In a town of Alabama lives a widow—mother of two sons in the Confederate army, and supporter of an aged mother at home. By the labor of her hands she has educated her sons and sustained her enfeebled parent. Recently she made a silk quilt, as the only contribution she could make to the gun-boat fund. That quilt was sold for \$100, and returned to be sold again for the same purpose, when it sold for \$115. Encouraged thus, she made a second and handsomer quilt. It has been sold four times; once for \$100, once in Summerfield for \$250, and in Marion for \$500, and in Selma for \$1,000.

**THE SUBLIMITY OF WISDOM.**—The sublime of wisdom (says Jeremy Taylor) is to do those things living, which are to be desired when dying. For the death of the righteous is like the descending of ripe and wholesome fruits from a pleasant and florid tree. Our senses entire, our limbs unbroken, without horrid tortures; after provision made for our children, with a blessing entailed upon posterity, in the presence of our friends, our dearest relative closing our eyes and binding our feet, leaving a good name behind us.

## A Glorified Spirit.

Would you know where I am? I am at home in my Father's house, in the mansion prepared for me there. I am where I would be, where I have long and often desired to be; no longer on a stormy sea, but in a safe and quiet harbor. My working time is done, I am reaping; my joy is as the joy of harvest. Would you know how it is with me? I am made perfect in holiness; grace is swallowed up in glory; the top-stone of the building is brought forth. Would you know what I am doing? I see God; I see him as he is; not as through a glass darkly, but face to face; and the sight is transforming it makes me like him. I am in the sweet employment of my blessed Redeemer, my head and husband, whom my soul loved, and for whose sake I was willing to part with all. I am here bathing myself at the spring-head of heavenly pleasures, and joys unutterable; and, therefore, weep not for me, I am here keeping a perpetual Sabbath. I am here singing hallelujahs incessantly to him who sits upon the throne and rest not day nor night from praising him. Would you know what company I have?—Blessed company, better than the best on earth—here are holy angels, and the spirits of just men made perfect. I am set down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of God, with blessed Paul, and Peter, and James, and John, and all the saints; and here I meet with many of my old acquaintances that I fasted and prayed with, who got before me hither. And lastly, would you consider how long this is to continue? It is a garland that never withers; a crown of glory that fadeth not away; after million of ages, it will be as fresh as it is now; and, therefore, weep not for me.—*Mat. Henry.*

## Gen. Jackson.

A correspondent of the *Augusta Constitutionalist* says:

A sick soldier from "Stonewall's" division gave us some thrilling accounts of his brave General. He says when Jackson gives an order he always raises his hand to express an invocation of God's help and every man has a perfect assurance that success will follow the order. With his hand uplifted he says, "Charge that battery," "Lord give us the victory," "Push on with vigor, but Lord thy will be done," "Only Thy wish, oh God! but give us the victory." He never marches on Sunday, but has the sacrament dispensed by one of his Aids, a minister, and himself urges repentance and faith on his men. We asked the sick soldier if he was glad to get away from the army, and how long he had to stay. He said there was something that always made a sick man long to see his mother; he was within a few hours of home, but he wished to stay there only long enough to get strength to follow "Stonewall" into Washington. When I do that, he said I shall be perfectly willing to die, or when I know my country is acknowledged. Though as feeble as possible, he seemed inspired with a courage that would not let him die till that was really accomplished.

**THE CHRISTIAN IN TROUBLE.**—A little bird sitting amid the foliage of a tree is frightened by some noise beneath. He flies to a higher branch. Again,—and he leaps to a higher.—Again,—to the top most bough.—Again,—and he soars away toward heaven. Just so with the Christian; just so. Disturbed by the commotions, and terrors and trouble of things beneath, his first impulse is to leap upward. Again,—to ascend higher and still higher; and at last, to fly away toward heaven,—toward his God,—where, for the time, no distress or adversity can reach him; to the sure place of refuge, the free expanse of undisturbed communion with his Father.

**SURPRISED BY DEATH.**—An officer in our army states that several days since, five soldiers in one of the Confederate regiments, in the lines near Richmond, were engaged playing cards, when by the explosion of a bomb shell, which fell in their midst, two were instantly killed, and the other three so mangled that they will probably die. There is a warning in this event, which should sink into the hearts of all who are delaying the work of faith.—*Religious Herald.*

\$2 per Annum, Invariably in Advance.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1862.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

## The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.  
Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

## Missions and Colportage.

The time having arrived at which it is the custom of our churches to make their annual contributions to the various objects of benevolence entrusted to our Boards, Conventions, Associations, &c., it may be proper for us to offer a few suggestions by way of ascertaining what those objects are which the providence of God indicates as claiming our first attention. We begin with the DOMESTIC BOARD.

We need scarcely remind our readers that this Board is now mainly engaged in sending missionaries to our soldiers, and in keeping up our missions to the Indians. The destitution among our soldiers is truly alarming. Army Chaplains have, in a majority of cases, it is thought, failed to accomplish any permanent good. There seems to be a singular fatality attending government appointees to this office. Whether it is because the policy is wrong in principle, or whether it is that applicants for such appointments, in many instances, are mere "office hunters," and therefore unworthy of the positions, or whatever else may be the cause, it is a notorious fact, that after the first few months, these men relax their efforts, and settle down into a kind of "hum-drum" routine of labors, which has little perceptible influence upon the soldiers. A little reflection must satisfy every one, that those ministers who are sent by the fathers and mothers of our gallant sons to preach to them the unsearchable riches of Christ, would be far more likely to secure their confidence than any appointee of the Confederate authorities. In the former case, there is no official rank to isolate the minister from the soldier. All restraint is removed, and the parties are in full sympathy with each other.

Can we not, dear brethren, make the contributions to the Domestic Board this fall exceed in amount any former similar period? There is as much, or more money in circulation, than there has been for years. To what higher purpose can it be dedicated than to the spiritual instruction of our brothers and sons now engaged in defending all that we hold sacred in this life from a merciless foe? Let us remember that while our noble army is coining for us a glorious Confederate history, we, as the soldiers of the cross, are coining a religious history which will bring upon us the blessings or the curses of God and of posterity. What we do in this respect, we are doing emphatically for unborn generations. Let us give to our children, yes, our children's children for all coming time, a history of devotion to the cause of Christ, which will swell their hearts with gratitude to God, that they had an ancestry who had understanding of the times, and who nobly met their stern and solemn obligations.

And by no means should we forget our Indian Missions. The Indians have been true to us from the beginning of this revolution. To the faithful labors of our missionaries among them is our beloved Confederacy indebted in a great degree for this persistent fidelity. They have been proof alike against the bribery and threats of the Abolition government.

COLPORTAGE TO OUR SOLDIERS.  
Allied to the efforts of the Domestic Board to supply the army with missionaries, is the great work of scattering Bibles and religious tracts among the soldiers. A vast amount of good has already been accomplished in this respect. But much remains to be done. We verily believe that there is not a Major General in the Confederate army that has done more to increase the moral, and by consequences, the physical strength of our vast army than the Rev. A. E. Dickinson, the able and efficient Superintendent of our Colportage operations. Too much consideration cannot be given to this glorious work. In addition to the amount of good religious reading matter furnished our troops, our Colporteurs are constantly preaching, exhorting and praying with them, pointing them to the Lamb of God. Our constantly increasing army demands a corresponding increase in all our means of instructing them in the way of salvation. Tens of thousands of these noble men will never hear the gospel again in this world, if we do not send it to them now, NOW. Let every disciple of Jesus do his and her duty at this crisis, and thus "lay up a good foundation for the time to come," so that when peace shall again be restored to our afflicted country, and we shall take our place among the nations of the earth, we shall enjoy the sweet reflection that we did our duty.

For the time being, we are cut off from our Foreign missionaries; and until God shall interfere and open up our communications with them, we must commit them to Him as to the hands of a faithful Creator. The Master has set us up to our home field; let us cultivate it with redoubled zeal.

## The Ethics of Retaliation.

The barbarous atrocities practised by our enemies upon peaceful and unoffending citizens, upon defenceless women and helpless children, have suggested to the Confederate government the policy of retributive measures, in order to check them in their lawless career. The loud voice of an outraged people, and the vehement utterances of the press, are unmistakably unanimous in the demand for retaliation. Under these circumstances, it is highly appropriate and important to view the subject in its moral aspect. For however expedient and politic a measure may appear, if it is not right, it should at once be discarded by a Christian government and people.

To the investigation therefore of the morality of retaliation do we now address ourselves. And as the Scriptures are the only basis of correct morals, let us consider the question in the light of the inspired word.

The principle of retaliation may be truly regarded as lying at the foundation of the penal code in every civilized nation. The judicial laws of the Jews under the theocracy recognized it as a cardinal principle. The Almighty himself ordained that "He that killeth any man shall surely be put to death. And he that killeth a beast shall make it good; beast for beast. And if a man cause a blemish in his neighbor, as he hath done, so shall it be done to him: breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for tooth."—Lev. 24:17-20. Thus, in the punishment of offences, was the divine authority given to the legal tribunals to inflict like for like. And as in the Jewish code, so in all penal law, the principle of retaliation is involved. It is clear, therefore, that retaliation is not *per se* wrong: for it was prescribed by the Almighty, and is universally acknowledged in the statutes of all Christian nations. But it is not right to exercise it under all circumstances, for Christ, the great Expounder of the divine law has condemned it.

How, then, may we know whether, in any given case, an act of retaliation is lawful and right? This may be determined by considering, in the first place, whether the offence is sufficiently flagrant to demand retributive action; secondly, whether the measure of retaliation is directed against the proper persons; thirdly, whether it is exercised by the lawful and proper authorities; and fourthly, whether it is resorted to in a right spirit.

Let us consider these questions with reference to the cases for which it is urged our government should make strict reprisal.

It is the deeds of the enemy, for which retaliation is sought, sufficiently criminal to demand such action? In contempt of all the usages—not to say amenities—of civilized warfare, he has perpetrated every conceivable outrage and cruelty, upon the peaceable and defenceless inhabitants of the invaded land. He stands revealed to the astonished gaze of the civilized world and to the All-seeing eye, reeking with the worst crimes known to the dark calendar of human iniquity. He has legalized villainy in its most depraved forms. He has turned loose his brutal soldiers, "with lust in their eyes and hell in their hearts" upon the helpless populations of the invaded sections. He has authorized rape, arson, robbery and murder, without discrimination and without scruple. Our pure and lovely and gentle women have been ruthlessly violated; our slaves have been armed against their lawful masters; our fellow-citizens have been the victims of a wholesale robbery and destruction, by having their negroes stolen, their fields desolated, their granaries and smoke-houses plundered, their furniture destroyed, their dwellings laid in ashes: others of our citizens have been torn from the embrace of their families and immured in Northern dungeons, for no other crime than refusing to swear allegiance to a government they loathed; others still are held in solitary confinement, reserved for the gallows, in case any of the invaders are shot by a defender of his home; some quiet citizens are reported to have been hung, by order of a Western general, in retaliation for the killing of a Federal butcher by an unknown person; while the case of the unfortunate Mumford has rung its peal of horror in the ears of a shocked world. Surely, if ever wickedness called for full, sharp, and swift punishment, these acts of legalized outrage furnish the fittest occasion in all the annals of crime. But how shall punishment be so applied, as to reach the guilty parties? It is evident, that the really guilty may never be brought within the power of retributive vengeance: they may elude our soldiers and escape to their own territory. This leads to the discussion of the second inquiry.

2. Against what objects may retaliatory measures be rightfully directed? Is it just to visit upon the head of one man the crime of another?—for this is the sense in which the *lex talionis* is now applied. We reply that it is a just and

acknowledged principle of law, that he who voluntarily engages with another, by co-operation or assistance, in any deed of wrong, is a partaker of the crime and is held equally guilty. Thus every Federal officer and volunteer is *particeps criminis* with the authorities who wage this iniquitous war, and who prescribe the enormities complained of. Our excellent President has very benevolently guarded against any seeming injustice, by holding only those amenable to the law of retaliation, who voluntarily second these infamous proceedings—i. e. the officers.

3. Having shown that the crime demands punishment, and this by retaliatory process, upon those in our power, who have given sanction and assistance to its commission; let us inquire, in what power or authority resides the right of instituting and executing these retributive measures. That the right does not inhere in private individuals might easily be proved upon general ethical principles. But the "Teacher come from God," has definitely settled this question, in the Sermon on the Mount. "Ye have heard," says he, "that it hath been said, 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' but I say unto you, Resist not evil." Now that Christ did not intend to condemn all retaliation as immoral, is evident from the statement made previously, that he came not to destroy the law, but to fulfill it. And as retaliation was enjoined in the Mosaic law, it follows that he did not mean to annul that injunction, nor to condemn retaliation in itself. What our Saviour designed to rebuke, was the abuse of the principle as observed in the teachings and conduct of the Pharisees of his day. A law intended only for magistrates or constituted authorities, they had applied to private individuals in their personal relations. Hence, they perverted the sense of the law to the indulgence of personal malice and private resentment. It was against this abuse of the *lex talionis*, that our Lord entered his divine protest. "I say unto you"—that is my disciples in your private dealings and personal difficulties—"resist not evil." The illustrations he proceeds to give in the succeeding verses, fully sustain this view. Retaliation, then, is right, when, for sufficient cause, it is exercised against the proper objects, by the lawful constituted authorities. That our government is such an authority needs no argument here.

4. We proceed, lastly, to consider the spirit in which such a reprisal is made. If undertaken in the spirit of malice or revenge, the act is wrong. Now it is common to say that governments and officials are not answerable to the bar of conscience. But surely a judge who condemns a man for personal envy, hatred or revenge, is morally responsible before God. And those who appoint or elect him must rebuke or depose him, otherwise they are participants. So a republican government must conform to the principles of justice and right, else the people must denounce and if necessary deprive it of power. If the Confederate Executive or the agents or officers of the government perpetrate acts of gross immorality, they must be condemned by the voice of a misrepresented people—otherwise that people are sharers of their crimes. We are happy to believe that our President, in the cases under review, has acted with dignity, as well as with a just regard to the dictates of justice and humanity, and that all the measures proposed are in the true sense "repressive measures," intended not in the spirit of resentment, but for the purpose of restraining and arresting the horrible atrocities of the enemy, before they should culminate in universal and remorseless extermination. That our official proclamations and vigorous measures have been effective, notwithstanding the affected sensitiveness of the Abolition government, is evident from the fact that Pope has modified and "interpreted" his barbarous decree, and Butler has been "relieved" of his arduous duties at New Orleans.

## Salt Petre.

Our enterprising townsman, Mr. N. R. KEELING, has commenced the manufacture of SALT PETRE at his Mills, from dirt under old houses. He has succeeded in producing as fine specimens of the article as can be found any where. From a dozen leaches he hopes to be able to produce a pound each per day. We should judge from what we saw, that this could be done. We doubt not that our citizens will co-operate with Mr. KEELING in his patriotic enterprise, by cheerfully affording him every facility necessary to his success. As his sole object is to furnish the government this essential article, and not to speculate, let every citizen allow him the free use of dirt under old houses. Surely no man can be so unpatriotic as to deny this at such a time. If we have the treasures under our old houses to expell the invader from our country, who will venture to withhold them?—May success crown his efforts.

## Richmond Correspondence.

For the South Western Baptist.

RICHMOND, VA., 23d Aug. 1862.

The second session of the Confederate Congress commenced on Monday with a good attendance. The congratulations exchanged between the members were cordial. The rebel conspirators evinced any other feeling than dissatisfaction with their new government or distrust as to the final result. Those, with whom I have conversed, bring back encouraging accounts as to the spirit of the people. A general hopefulness pervades all minds and with Divine assistance, all anticipate yet more decisive victories.

The President's message, short and well written, will be found in the papers—when the Reports of the Secretaries are printed, I will send such abstracts as to give your readers a just idea of the condition of affairs. From the number of Bills and resolutions already introduced, much legislation seems to be contemplated. We need now really but few additional laws.—Let us whip out our barbarous enemies and then the largest scope for legislative ability will be afforded. It can not be too often impressed upon our Confederacy, that then the purest and most mature statesmanship will be required. As the President and Minister of War both recommend an enlargement of the age, subject to conscription, it is probable that the time will be extended to 40 or 45. The present machinery for enrollment might be used and those over 35 could be held in reserve for future exigencies. Astronomical effort will be made to constitute Treasury Notes a legal tender and a measure of so much importance will doubtless elicit the best talent of both Senate and House. As Roger de Coverly was wont to say, a good deal can be said on both sides.

The Yankees find great difficulty in raising the men called for by Lincoln. The stimulus of public meetings, popular addresses, pecuniary bounties, has failed to arouse the volunteering spirit and the War Department has issued elaborate instructions regulating the draft. Having sent foreigners and the rabble to fight us, heretofore, "compulsion may bring some of the 'solid men' in front of our boys. The draft has brought about among the Yankees, what the Herald calls "a skeddaddled mania." There has been a perfect exodus to Canada, Europe and the Pacific. The offices of foreign consuls are thronged with applicants of nationality. General orders have been issued stopping the emigration of those liable to the draft. Recently, vessels were stopped in New York with several hundred passengers each, hurrying away from the forcing process. I have now before me a Philadelphia Inquirer of the 13th inst. and a New York Herald of the 12th.—The latter admits that Stonewall is an excellent officer and urges the Government to send on an overpowering force. The former quotes cotton at, from 48 to 52 cents. Both are filled with appeals for more troops and betray, in spite of their lying and gasconade, no little uneasiness about Pope's grand army.

Alabama is called on to mourn the death of another of her gallant sons. Col. SYDENHAM MOORE, of the 11th Ala. Regiment, died yesterday morning of a wound received in his left leg, on the 31st of May at the battle of "Seven Pines." It may gratify his friends to know, that during his illness he received all the attentions that kindness could suggest and his corpse was followed to the grave by many Alabamians and other friends in the city, although the weather was bad. Col. Moore was born in Tennessee, but removed when a boy to Huntsville. He graduated at the University, and commenced the practice of the law in Greene county. In 1836 he was a soldier in the Florida war. In 1846 he commanded a company in the Mexican war—at one time, he was Judge of the County Court of Greene. In 1857 and 1859, he was elected a Representative to the Federal Congress and served with distinction and ability. Few men ever lived who had such devoted friends, and no man ever more deserved them. He was as gentle as a woman, while no braver man ever lived. Courteous, polite, amiable, generous, frank, firm, truthful, conscientious, he was a model gentleman. We have reason to hope that he was a Christian, as he was a member of the Episcopal Church and expressed, before his death, submission to the will of God. The State has lost no truer or nobler son.

Do not fail to read the article on our first page on "Benediction." We take it from the Minutes of the Geo. Bap. Convention. It is from the pen of Judge Welborn, of Columbus, Geo.—We have deferred publishing it until now, in the hope that it would do more good at the time we are making up our annual contributions than if we had published it when it first appeared last spring.

Mr. B. B. SARRA.—The melancholy news reached our town a few days since, that this most excellent young man died one day last week at Chattanooga, Tenn. He was first Lieutenant in one of the companies in the 45th Reg. Ala. volunteers. We hope some friend will furnish us a suitable tribute to his memory.

## For the South Western Baptist.

DALLAS COUNTY, AUG. 25, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER HENDERSON: Though our distracted and bleeding country is drenched in blood and carnage, and hundreds and thousands of our brave boys are now on the tented field, ready to again meet the insatiable, cruel and implacable enemy at his bidding, God in his infinite goodness and mercy has seen fit to again visit us at Town Creek Church in a very unexpected and propitious way. We commenced a three days' meeting Friday before the 2nd Sabbath of this month, being the 43d anniversary of the Church, which was protracted for twelve days. Our Pastor Bro. D. Peebles was assisted by brethren Buck, Stargis and Collins. That these brethren labored with zeal and effect, was apparent to all. The Lord was truly with us, in his reviving, convicting, converting and power. The church was graciously revived, sinners made to tremble, and twenty hopeful and rejoicing converts united themselves with the church, and were led down into the liquid grave buried with Christ their Savior in baptism. So deep solemnity was depicted in the countenances of the vast and attentive congregation, I scarcely ever witnessed before. The meeting continued more and more interesting until its close.—Indeed the last appeared to be the great day of the feast. Just before the last prayer was offered, Bro. Stargis arose and with deep solemnity remarked, that if there were any felt a deeper solicitude for than others, it was for the poor soldiers, and that if there was but one in the vast assembly, he wanted to pray for that one.—This was truly a solemn appeal.—There being several present (home on sick and wounded furloughs) went forward with tears in their eyes, and seated themselves with the large band of mourners who had just preceded them. The meeting closed to the mortification of nearly the entire large congregation, for one to commence at Shiloh some 10 or 12 miles distant, leaving between forty and fifty enquirers on the mourners bench.

E. W. HARDY Ch. Clerk.

## Secular Intelligence.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 1.

The following dispatch was received by the President this evening about 6 o'clock: HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, GROSVENOR, 30th Aug., 10 P. M. Via RAPIDAN, Sept. 1.

To President Davis: This army moved to day on the Plains of Manassas, a signal victory over the combined forces of Gen. McClellan and Pope.

On the 28th and 29th each wing under Gen. Longstreet and Jackson, repulsed with valor the attacks made upon them separately. We mourn the loss of our gallant dead in every conflict; yet our gratitude to Almighty God for his mercies, rises higher each day. To Him, and to the valor of our troops, a nation's gratitude is due. (Signed) R. E. LEE.

A Confederate force of 900 men under command of Col. McKinstry attacked the enemy 1280 strong, at Stevenson Ala., on the 31st.—After four hours shelling, the enemy evacuated their strong fortifications, leaving on the Nashville trains, the common roads and through the woods. A large amount of ammunition and stores were captured.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated at Tupelo, on the 30th, says that the Chicago Times of the 25th, contains the message of President Davis on the resumption of the Confederate Congress.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 24th says that Gen. Buckner, with 25,000 men is encamped near Somerset, Ky., and that Gen. Bragg is at Chattanooga with 30,000 more. Gen. Humphrey Marshall is reported at the head of the Big Sandy River with 15,000 men.

The railroad is in full possession of the rebels. No trains can pass to Nashville. The 1st New Jersey regiment was surrounded by rebels and half of them captured.

Memphis, Aug. 22. Guerrilla bands numbering 500, came within ten miles of the city yesterday and destroyed large quantities of cotton and the bridges over Wolf and Hatchie rivers.

Five new companies were recently raised in West Tennessee.

It is much feared that a band of guerrillas are depredating the vicinity of Mount City. No telegraphic communication is had South of Russellville, Ky.

Twelve hundred and forty Mississippians left Camp Morton, Indiana, for Vicksburg, on the 23d. Eight hundred Kentuckians and Tennesseeans have also been released.

CHATTANOOGA, AUGUST 28. Col. John Morgan's brigade of cavalry encountered Gen. Dick Johnson's Yankee Kentucky cavalry on Thursday, the 21st inst. near Gallatin, Tenn., in a hand-to-hand fight. The enemy numbered 800; Morgan had about 1200. The enemy was cut all to pieces, and the remainder of the force was captured, among them Gen. Johnson and fifteen commissioned officers.

Our loss is estimated variously at from 25 to 100. The former is probably correct. Johnson's cavalry were raised for the express purpose of capturing Morgan.

Forrest arrived after the fighting was over. Over three hundred prisoners were captured.

MOBILE, AUG. 28. A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register* from Knoxville, dated the 27th, states that one of Morgan's men arrived to day from Hartsville, Tenn. He says that on the 19th Morgan advanced to within a short distance of Gallatin, about twenty miles Northwest of Nashville, on the Nashville and Louisville railroad, and there encountered a body of three hundred Yankees. By a rapid movement the trestle work on the railroad at Sandersville was burnt, and their retreat being cut off 120 miles, they were forced to surrender. Morgan's loss, five killed and eighteen wounded.

Col. Geo. St. Leger Grenfell and Lieut. Col. Duke, greatly distinguished themselves.

Gen. Bull Nelson is retreating from Nashville towards Bowling Green.

Cumberland Gap is still invested by Gen. Kirby Smith's forces. The enemy cannot long sustain a siege for want of provisions.

Gen. Smith has proclaimed amnesty of all Union men who return to Southern allegiance.

## CHATTANOOGA, AUGUST 28.

Gen. Mazy yesterday had a cavalry and infantry brush with the enemy at Bridgeport, they having attempted to repossess the place. Col. McKinstry's 32d Alabama, and Rife's cavalry, are all that were engaged on our side. The enemy were gallantly repulsed, and were annoyed all last night in their intrenchments there and at Battle Creek. This morning they have entirely disappeared.

In this engagement eight or ten were wounded on our side, none killed.

The consideration of the bill amending the conscription law was resumed. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill finally passed.

In the House several resolutions of inquiry were adopted, and bills introduced.

A bill was passed increasing the corps of artillery officers to be assigned to organize duties.

MOBILE, AUGUST 27.—The following is a special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*. The Yankee papers report a battle to have been fought at Clarendon, on the White River, Eastern Arkansas, between six regiments of Yankee infantry and eight regiments of Confederate cavalry under Gen. Hindman. They claim to have won a victory, and announce a heavy loss on both sides.

It is stated that two regiments have been lost in Chicago, Ill., and that three regiments per day pass Philadelphia from the Eastward.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat has intelligence confirming the defeat of the Lincolnites State Militia of Missouri by Quantrell, the Southern Partisan leader. It is confessed that the Militia's loss was 2 pieces of artillery and 200 men in the fight. The battle occurred at Lee Jack, in Jackson county, Mo., on the Kansas border, and not far from the Missouri river.

A correspondent of the Chicago (Ill.) Times estimates the forces under Buell's command at 35,000 men.

MOBILE, ALA., AUGUST 27.—The following is a special dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*:

JACKSON MISS., AUG. 26.—Gen. Tilgham was serenaded here to night. He said a few words in response, and denounced Gov. Magrath of Kentucky as a childish traitor to the South and alluded to his imprisonment, and defence at Fort Henry.

The Federals liberated 300 convicts from the Baton Rouge Penitentiary when they evacuated the place.

Two Yankee gunboats are anchored above the mouth of the York River.

Our Indian Allies.—In May, 1861, Gen. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, was appointed by President Davis Commissioner to the Indian tribes, whose territories are contiguous in Texas and Arkansas, and conferred upon him the most ample powers to conclude treaties with them. In the summer and fall of 1861, Gen. P. concluded treaties on the most liberal basis to our Government, with the following named tribes, to wit: Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, Ojaga, Caddo, Adonkias and Wachise. By the terms of the treaties the tribes bound themselves to "furnish all their men capable of bearing arms," to aid the Confederate States in their war with the Federal Government, and this alliance to last "while water runs and grass grows"—on condition that the forces shall not be removed beyond the boundaries of their own territories without their consent.

In compliance with the terms of these treaties they have now 9,000 warriors in the field, 3,000 of whom are mounted. They are all armed with the rifle or double barrel shotgun, and have thus far armed and equipped themselves. They are represented to be provident with their rations, and obey orders with alacrity.

The Indian territory proper lies due north of Texas and south and west Arkansas, embracing an area of 90,000 square miles. A military reconnaissance of the country recently made by Capt. T. J. Mackey, of S. C., of the Corps of Engineers, develop the fact that it abounds in copper, lead, iron, coal, and salt. The Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw, are slave owners. The chief products of their soil are cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, and barley and they own vast herds of cattle, horses and sheep.

Gen. Pike has recently concluded treaties with the Apaches, Kioways, and Comanches, and will soon effect an alliance with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Navahoes. On Comanche and Kioway allies now hold the main Smoky Hill route to the Pike's Peak gold region, and all the routes from the Upper Missouri to New Mexico. They have utterly destroyed the vast commerce of the Western plains, which has employed hitherto twenty millions of Yankee capital. These Indians are the privaters of the great prairie stretching away between the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains.

The importance of retaining the alliance with these Indians admits of no question; otherwise we would require an army of 30,000 men in Northern Texas and Western Louisiana.

President Davis acted withwise forecast in selecting Gen. Pike, the jurist and statesman, to make these treaties. He is unquestionably the right man in the right place.

The treaty concluded with the Comanches is important in many respects. It is the first treaty that formidable tribes have ever made with the white man. It stipulates perpetual amity with the Confederate States, and the State of Texas. This treaty has been kept in good faith by both parties for the last eight months, being the longest period of peace ever known to exist between the Texas and their troublesome neighbors. For the first time in the history of Texas that State has no troops in the field to protect her frontiers against the incursions of the Comanches. When it is considered that this nation can bring 3,500 warriors against us or our enemies (who as cope with United States dragoons in numbers), and that warfare Indian invariably selects a time when the whites are at war with each other to prosecute a campaign against their nearest neighbors, the importance of this peace will be appreciated. The Texas now herds his droves in security in the midst of bands of armed savages who formerly stampted his cattle in the very heart of Texas, and his ancient enemies war on the North as legitimate foe.—(Richmond Dispatch.)

## The Exemption of Conscripts.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, Aug. 19th, 1862.

General Order No. 58.

The following rules, in relation to the examination of conscripts, are published for the guidance of enrolling and medical examining officers:

1. At each camp of instruction, and at each military station, and other points as may be designated, an experienced army Surgeon, from a different section of the country will be detailed to examine conscripts.
2. All conscripts capable of bearing arms will be received.
3. Conscripts not equal to all military duty may be valuable in the Hospital, Quartermaster or other staff departments, and if so, will be received.
4. Blindness, excessive deafness, and permanent lameness, or great deformity, are obvious reasons for exemption.
5. Confirmed consumption, large incurable ulcers, and chronic contagious diseases of the skin are causes for exemption.
6. Single reducible hernia, the loss of an eye or of several fingers will not incapacitate a subject for the performance of military duty.
7. A certificate of disability of a conscript, given by a private physician, will not be considered unless affidavit is made that the conscript is confined to bed, or that his health and life would be endangered by removal to the place of enrollment.
8. But when a conscript is incapacitated by temporary sickness, he must present himself

son as recovered, to the enrolling officer, or to the nearest school for conscripts.

9. No previous discharge, certificate, or exemption from any source will be acknowledged.

10. Medical officers of the army are not allowed to examine conscripts, and give certificates, unless they are regularly detailed for that duty.

By command of the Secretary of War.  
[Signed.] S. COOPER,  
Adj. & Insp. General.

To the Conductors of the Public Press, and to the People of Alabama.

The undersigned, trustees of the Alabama Insane Hospital, take this method of announcing to the public, and especially to those interested in the welfare of the Insane throughout the State, that the Hospital at Tuskegee has been entirely completed, and is now open for the reception of patients; and as an act of mercy to this large and increasing class of sufferers, and in justice to the beneficent founders of the institution, they earnestly appeal to the PUBLIC PRESS OF ALABAMA, to give this matter a prominent and deserving notice in their respective journals. It is a magnificent charity. In its organization and appointments generally it is worthy of our State and Country; and when it is considered that hundreds of our insane are at this moment dragging out a miserable existence in prisons, bars and poor-houses, without medical treatment, necessary comforts, or even ordinary attentions, the urgency of this appeal cannot fail to be appreciated.

Already, fifty-two patients have been received, twelve of whom were cured and returned to their families; and the undersigned cheerfully testify to the promising condition of many others, and to the kind treatment, of all who remain in the House. They are entirely confident, too, that no means are spared to promote recovery and secure the happiness of all who are committed to the care of their Medical Superintendent.

To secure the benefits of the Institution to all parties, the State has wisely ordered, that they, who are unable to bear their own expenses in that Hospital, shall be supported there by the Counties in which they reside, for a price not exceeding their actual cost. The County charges in which case, on account of the present high price of provisions and all other necessities of life, have been estimated at three dollars a week. The terms upon which private patients, or those who are able to bear their own expenses, are received, range from five dollars upwards, and can be arranged with the Superintendent of the Hospital. In either case, the price will be reduced as soon as circumstances will admit. Those who are interested in behalf of friends or neighbors, and who may not be acquainted with the proceedings necessary to their admission into the Hospital, are referred to the Probate Judge of their respective counties, in whose hands printed copies of the laws and by-laws have been placed; or they can address either of the undersigned trustees or Dr. Bryce, the Superintendent, at Tuskegee.

REUBEN SEARCY, Pres., Tuskegee, Ala.  
JAMES GUILD, " " " "  
PORTER KING, " " " "  
A. G. MABRY, " " " "  
B. MANLY, " " " "  
R. T. NOTT, " " " "  
M. L. STANSEL, " " " "  
ALABAMA INSANE HOSPITAL,  
Tuskegee, July 11, 1862.

## Obituaries.

Died at Richmond Va. on the 4th July, from a wound received in the battle fought near the city on the 27th June, in the 23d year of his age, THORNTON R. HAYVELL. Thornton was born in Perry county, Ala. During his youth and as he approached to manhood he manifested those traits of character which endeared him to his friends and associates; and having been liberally educated, he exhibited an intellect brilliant and enviable, and a genius whose scintillations adorned the man, and gave him the flattering promise that he would one day, become the pride of his family, and an ornament to society. He had just finished his literary course and returned to see a widowed mother at the home of his youth—that spot so dear to childhood and so sacred in the memory of after-years, when the news reached him that a ruthless foe was about to invade his country. Young and athletic, with a mind vigorous and sprightly and with a heart replete with noble emotions, the fires of patriotism burned brightly, and soon, shield and buckler in hand, he went forth to battle with that band of Southern brothers, whose motto was Liberty or Death. He went forth not as some do whose confidence is in their own prowess, but a humble follower of Jesus Christ. He went trusting in Israel's God, having on the "noble" mor. He joined the Baptist Church of Christ at Shiloh, in his native county, September 6th, A. D. 1860. And lived up to the time of his death a consistent Christian, beloved and respected by his brethren. It, indeed, seems a mysterious Providence that one with so many friends and so full of promise should be called from the stage of action while the bloom of youth was in crimson hues on his cheeks.

But "the Lord giveth the Lord taketh away, and blessed be the name of the Lord." The deceased was a member of the "Magnolia Gazette" company, C. 4th Reg. Ala. Volunteers. He was present and was slightly wounded at Manassas on the memorable 21st July 1861. It was, therefore by his daring deeds and the spilling of his blood, in part, that the 4th Ala. won immortal honors and made to themselves a name that will live in the hearts of a grateful people through coming years. From this date to the time of the battle at Richmond, he cheerfully underwent the privations and hardships of camp life, discharging his duties promptly and submitting to the toils and vicissitudes of the camp in a manner becoming a Christian and patriot. During a charge made by the 4th Ala., in the battle near Richmond on the 27th June, under the leadership of that good and brave man, Gen. Stonewall Jackson, Thornton fell wounded in the leg by a minnie ball. His leg was amputated on the 3rd of July which resulted in his death on the 4th day following. His record, tho, sad is glorious and full of interest, one on which the historian of the second American Revolution will love to dwell. Thornton has gone, and can never return to us again—but if our work in life is pious and exemplary we may spend an eternity with him in Heaven.

"Rest sweetly, for affection tells thy story—  
Hushed is his voice, but memory holds thy lay,  
Oh where kind friends shall meet as time grows hoary—  
Tears shall mingle on thy burial day."

Died from effects of Measles at the residence of her father in Greenville Ala. EUGENIA F., eldest child of Jas. G. and Francis Colvin. Eugenia was born Oct. 8th, 1852, and died Aug. 24th, 1862, aged 9 years 10 months and 16 days, she was a member of the Sabbath school connected with the Baptist Church in this place, and possessed a gentleness, and ability, and devotedness to her Sabbath school duties, which few of her age do. The blessed Savior saw that she was too pure for earth, and come and took her to himself, where "she will ever be like with the Lord." May the Christian parents find comfort in the promises of God's word; and may His grace support them in this their deep affliction! Her Pastor  
J. E. BELL.

Montgomery Advertiser please copy.

Died near Sweet Water, Ala. on the 4th of August, Mrs. CATHARINE wife of BOWEN S. took—also on the same day, Mrs. MARY wife

of E. W. Kress, they were both members of the Baptist Church. R. D. M.

Died, at her residence, in Perry county, Ala., Mrs. RUDY SUMMERS, on the morning of the 25th August, 1862. Sister Summers was a Baptist of sterling worth. She was an amiable lady, and was a bright example of Christian virtue. She endured her long and severe spell of sickness with Christian fortitude and patience. She endured, "as seeing Him, who is invisible." And as the king of terrors approached, urging his unyielding claims, she submitted to him with patient resignation, knowing that there was a "King of Kings, and Lord of Lords," who had, in death, spoiled principalities and powers—and in his resurrection, had led captivity captive, and who had said, "the last enemy, death, shall be destroyed." "Death is swallowed up in victory." "Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Thus Omelette Church mourns the loss of another bright star. But she "mourns not as those who have no hope," for believing that Christ died and rose again, she believes that them which sleep in Jesus, God will also bring with him.

"Thus star by star declines,  
Till all are passed away;  
As morning high and higher shines  
So pure and perfect day:  
Nor sink those stars in empty night,  
But hide themselves in heaven's own light."

I. U. WILKES.  
PLANTERSVILLE, Aug. 28th, 1862.

On Sunday the 31st of May 1862, DANIEL STURKIE, was killed in the battle of Seven Pines near Richmond Va. The circumstances connected with his death was of a mournful character, he was slain by a ball through the head while gallantly fighting with his comrades in arms, for the independence of our Confederacy, and thus fell at the post of honor, yielding his life a sacrifice upon the altar of his country's good. His highest epitaph is that he shunned no danger and fearlessly fell where duty called. His friends may be comforted with the thought that a soldier's grave and a soldier's glory is his. Daniel Sturkie was born and partly raised in South Carolina, his father settled in Russell Co., Ala., while he was a youth, he professed religion at an early age, and lived and died in the communion of the Methodist Church. What more can be said of him than to say he was a Christian? He was a member of the Regt. Ala. Volunteers, he was a kind husband, but he is gone, never again will his earthly household be cheered by his presence.

The deceased has left an affectionate wife, an interesting little boy, a widowed mother, brothers and sisters, and many friends to mourn an irreparable loss. His spirit is now enjoying the peaceful presence of that God who gave it where there is no sound of the cannon to be heard, but where there is everlasting bliss prepared for those who love and obey the commandments of God. C. A.

August the 18th, 1862.

Whereas, the All-wise Creator, in his good pleasure, has removed from our midst, by death, our highly esteemed sister, SARAH W. GOLDSBY, who was, by her unswerving devotion to the cause of Christ, and the interests of humanity, was an ornament to the Church, and a bright example of Christian virtue to society. Her piety was questioned by none who knew her. God had blessed her with much of the goods of this world. And crowning the example of her Master, she "went about, doing good." She was truly the friend of the poor.

Having a heart to feel  
She had a hand to help.

Her religion consisted not in tithing mint, annis, and cummin, to the neglect of the weightier matters of the law, Judgment, mercy, and faith." These she attended to, and did not leave the other undone. Nor was her patriotic devotion to her country's cause—the cause of freedom—less fervent, than to her Church, in comparison with the importance of the two institutions. Her heart and her hand were nobly engaged in the support of the country. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of sister Goldsby, the Church has lost one of her strongest supporters, and best friends.

2. That while we mourn her loss, we mourn not as those who have no hope—being conscious that our loss, is her eternal gain.

3. That in sister Goldsby's death, liberty's cause has lost one of its most devoted, patriotic friends.

That the family having lost an affectionate, kind and worthy mother, as a church, we tender to them, in this, their bereavement, our sincere condolence—and thus, truly weep with them that weep."

5. That, the above preamble and resolutions be published in the South Western Baptist, with the request that the Selma daily Reporter copy.

By order of the church at Omelette Saturday, Aug. 23d, 1862. I. U. WILKES Mod.  
C. C. SMITH Clk.

Another of Alabama's brave sons has laid down his life, a sacrifice on the shrine of Southern independence. The lifeless form of THOMAS ELLIOTT ROBBINS now lies in the cold narrow home of the dead. In his death we lose a noble soldier and a good citizen. He was the son of Rev. James and Elizabeth Robbins, and was born in Connecoh Co., Ala., on the 22d day of Nov., 1841. He died on the 9th of August 1862, of a wound received in the battle at Richmond. When first the tocsin of war was sounded in the little village in which he was going to school, he promptly responded to his country's call, and, with his brother, joined the immortal "Fourth Alabama." His brother fell on the Plains of Manassas, and his remains now repose beneath the soil of Virginia. Through the battle of Seven Pines, Elliott passed without receiving any injury; and was in the first of those series of battles before Richmond, in which he received a wound through the shoulder which proved fatal. He succeeded in reaching home where he was surrounded with every comfort that sympathy, friendship, or affection could suggest. Although his parents died in his early youth, yet he was not a "friendless orphan," for he had many friends and relatives that loved him dearly, and who testified it by their devotion to him through a period of two weeks, of intense suffering. Ah! what pen can describe his sufferings; but he exhibited a fortitude truly admirable, and a Christian resignation to the will of God. He became a member of the Baptist Church a few years since, and ever remained an upright and orderly member. After being exposed to the bad influences of a camp life for fifteen months or more, his morals seemed to be as bright and unclouded as when he left the embraces of his brother and sisters, to meet the enemies of his country on the field of carnage. A few days before his death when the delirium of his mind had passed off, and he seemed to be conscious of his situation, he asked his aunt if "she thought he was going to die." He expressed the belief that he was, and announced that he was willing to go.

It is a sad and painful sight to see a person in the flash of health, and just emerging into manhood, to "wrap the drapery of his couch around him and lie down" to die. We have assurance from Elliott's own lips, that "he was willing to die," and we may now think of him as having joined his parents beyond the grave, and received the crown of blissful immortality.

Attest, JAMES L. LOWNES, July 27, 1862.  
This day having been set apart for the purpose of having a proper respect to the memory

of four of our most prominent and esteemed young men, to-wit: FRANK HARALSON, JAMES GORDON, JR., DAVID GORDON, JR., and JULIUS M. SUGROND, after an appropriate and eloquent sermon by the Rev. C. F. Sturgis, the meeting being called to order by the Hon. N. L. Brooks and E. C. Dunklin, requested to act as Secretary and the objects of the meeting being briefly stated by the Chairman, the following named gentlemen were appointed to report resolutions, expressive of the feelings of this community on this mournful occasion: Capt. Fogg, H. Orum, Jesse B. Knight and E. P. Rives. Whereupon the following resolution were reported.

1. Resolved, That in the removal of the four young gentlemen who have fallen as sacrifices in the sacred cause of liberty, to-wit: Frank Haralson, James Gordon Jr., David Gordon Jr., and Julius M. Sugrond, this community realizes that she has given of her brightest and best, in the most worthy cause of civil and religious liberty. Bared in our midst and endeared to us by a thousand tender ties, we feel that not only to their immediate relatives were they endeared, but the entire community realizes that a terrible shock is given to us all in this sad dispensation of divine Providence.

2. Resolved, That we tender to the sorrowing relatives of the deceased, our warmest sympathies, and feel, we as a community in common with them, have met with a most painful bereavement.

3. Resolved, That the noble patriotism that impelled our young friends to offer themselves upon the altar of our country's sacred cause, is worthy of the highest admiration, that we commend their noble example to all, both young and old, and do hereby solemnly resolve that every life sacrificed and every drop of blood shed for Southern rights shall be to us a fresh guarantee that we will never lay down our arms, until the rights of the South are fully acknowledged and respected.

4. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to each of the families of which our young friends were such esteemed members, and that these proceedings be published in the South Western Baptist and Selma Reporter. The resolution being unanimously adopted, the meeting adjourned.

N. L. BROOKS Chairman,  
E. C. DUNKLIN Secretary.

Associations.

Tuskegee Association will be held with the Elam Church, 12 miles North East of Tuskegee, on Friday before the third Sabbath in September next.

Pine Barren Association will be held with the Pineville Church, Monroe Co., on Saturday before the third Sabbath in September next.

Alabama Association will convene on Friday before the second Sabbath in October next.

Boiling Spring Association will convene with the Bethesda Church, Randolph Co., Saturday before the second Sabbath in September, 1862.

The Liberty Association (Chambers Co.) will hold the next session at La Fayette, Chambers Co., commencing on Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in September, 1862.

Cosco River Association to convene with Oxford Church Saturday before the 3d Sunday in September next.

I am authorized by Oxford Church to say to members and messengers composing said Association, that they may expect to find a Committee of brethren at Oxford ready to assign them homes and welcome them to their homes.

S. G. JENKINS, Mod'r.

The Alabama Association meets at Greenville, Friday before the second Sabbath in October.

The Ephraim Association meets with Ramoth Church on Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in September.

Business Department.

Receipt List.

	Paid to Volume No.	Amount
E. E. E. ....	15 .. 1	\$2 00
G. W. Hassell ..	15 .. 20	2 00
Mrs C. S. Condy ..	15 .. 14	2 00
M. B. Everett ..	14 .. 2	2 50
M. B. Everett ..	15 .. 14	2 00
T. H. Gardner ..	13 .. 50	2 90
Wm. Gatewood ..	15 .. 14	2 00
Miss R. Johnson ..	15 .. 22	2 00
E. W. Reese ..	12 .. 27	5 00
R. D. Marshall ..	13 .. 50	6 00
R. A. Carson ..	13 .. 50	7 00
R. H. Hudson ..	13 .. 50	3 00
R. H. Hudson ..	15 .. 1	1 50
R. A. Carson ..	15 .. 14	2 00
R. D. Marshall ..	15 .. 14	2 00
M. R. E. S. Turner ..	15 .. 15	2 00
H. T. Chivers ..	15 .. 12	1 40
M. Stevens ..	15 .. 12	2 00
Rev R. W. Davis ..	15 .. 14	2 00
Rev J. T. Burdshaw ..	15 .. 14	2 00
Wm. McGuff ..	15 .. 14	2 00
W. R. Pool ..	15 .. 4	2 00
Rev P. D. Bestor ..	14 .. 50	4 00
A. P. Wash ..	15 .. 15	2 00
G. M. Lard ..	15 .. 15	2 00
H. Nickolls ..	15 .. 15	2 00
C. Davis ..	15 .. 15	2 00
Miss Mollie Wise ..	15 .. 15	2 00
Rev B. B. Brooks ..	13 .. 20	5 00
H. J. Robertson ..	15 .. 6	2 00
J. H. Tucker ..	15 .. 15	2 00

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

In Russell county, Alabama, on the 31st July, 1862, a negro man who says his name is JACK, and says he belongs to Archibald Purnell, of Barber county, Alabama—weighs about 135 pounds—5 feet, 4 inches high—medium complexion. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. W. RANSOM,  
Sept. 4, Jailor Russell County.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

In Tuskegee, Macon county, Alabama, on the 17th day of August, 1862, by B. W. Stark, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, a negro man who says his name is ISAM, and that he belongs to Mrs. Eliza Paulk, who resides at Union Springs.

Said negro man is about 35 years of age—dark complexion—about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high—weighs about 160 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,  
Sept. 4, 1862, Jailor.

Administrator's Sale

By virtue of an order granted to me by the Probate Judge I will sell to the highest bidder at Opelika, first Monday in November next, the following property belonging to the estate of Wm. E. Tucker, deceased: A Gold Watch, a Trunk, Saddle, Bridle, Bedstead, &c.

Terms of sale—Cash.  
STEPHEN H. TUCKER,  
Sept. 4, '62, 2m Administrator.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Wm. E. Tucker, deceased, having been granted to me, all persons having claims against said estate must present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

STEPHEN H. TUCKER,  
Sept. 4, '62, 2m Administrator.

The State of Alabama—Russell County.

IN THE PROBATE COURT, AUGUST 31, 1862.

CAME this day W. A. Jones and W. P. Nolen, Administrators of the estate of Parker C. Nolen, deceased, and filed their petition for an order to sell certain real estate of said deceased for distribution; and the first day of October next, having been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof. Notice is hereby given to the non-resident heirs of said deceased that they can appear in this court on that day and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Given under my hand this 21st day of August A. D. 1862. G. H. W. WADELL,  
4th Sept. 1, Judge of Probate.



Twenty-Fifth Annual Session.

THE Exercises of the Judson Institute will be resumed October 1st. All departments will be maintained in their usual efficiency. For Circulars, Catalogue, or unpublished particulars apply to N. K. DAVIS,  
August 28, 1862. 2m Marion, Ala.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that on the 26th day of August 1862, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Hester Chapman, deceased, granted to him by the Honorable Probate Court of Macon county. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to him, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to him within the time allowed by law or they will be forever barred.

CHURCHWELL GIBSON,  
Sept. 4, '62. 6w Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that on the 5th day of July, 1862, that Letters of Administration on the estate of B. L. Banks, deceased, was granted to him by the Honorable Probate Court of Macon county. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to him, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to him within the time allowed by law or they will be forever barred.

WM. K. BIERER, Adm'r.  
Sept. 4, 6w

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon county, on the estate of Wm. A. McPhaul, late of said county, deceased, on the 30th day of August, these are therefore, to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

M. L. McPAUL,  
Sept. 4, '62. 6w Administratrix.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon county, on the 30th day of August 1862, upon the estate of John P. McPhaul, late of said county deceased. These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate will be required to make immediate payment.

M. E. McPAUL,  
Sept. 4, 6w Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon county, on the estate of Abner Tatum, late of said county deceased, these are, therefore, to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

 ALEX. FRAZIER, Aug. 28, 1862. 6w Administrator. |

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—22d AUGUST, 1862.

THIS day came A. Killingsworth, Administrator of the estate of Pleasant Macon, deceased, and filed his petition praying for an order to sell for distribution the following Land to-wit: N. W. 1/4 of sec. 15, township 19, range 25; N. E. 1/4 of sec. 8, township 19, range 25, and 58 acres of same township and range—described as follows: N. E. 1/4 of sec. 12, township 19, range 24, and 120 acres of E. end of S. 1/4 of said section 19, T. 19, R. 26, and 40 acres of S. 1/4 of sec. 6, including a valuable set of Mills in the same township and range. Said 40 acres running to the S. line of said section.

It is ordered, therefore, that the 2d Monday in October 1862, be set for hearing of said petition at which time all parties interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

WM. K. HARRIS,  
Aug. 28, 1862. 6w Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—22d AUGUST, 1862.

THIS day came Margaret G. Green Administratrix of the estate of Ezra Green, deceased, and filed her petition praying for an order to sell the following Lands, for distribution among the heirs, to-wit: E. 1/2 of S. 1/4, and E. 1/2 of S. 1/4 of section 3 in township 11, range 22, in Macon county, Ala. It is ordered, therefore, that the 2d Monday in October, next, be set for hearing of said petition, at which time all parties interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

WM. K. HARRIS,  
Aug. 28, '62. 3w Judge of Probate.

Chancery Court.

13th District of the Middle Chancery Division of the State of Alabama.

ROBT. W. LOVINS, I appearing from the bill in which is sworn to that the defendant, William T. W. F. HONNETT, LOFTIN, is a non-resident, over the age of 21 years, and that he resides at Rocky Mountain in Merriweather county, in the State of Georgia. I therefore, order that said William T. Loftin answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 30th day of October next, or in default, that a decree pro confesso for want of an answer may be entered against him at any time after thirty days thereafter, should he still be in default. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published, without delay, for five consecutive weeks in the South Western Baptist, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Tuskegee, and another copy posted up at the door of the Court-house in this county, within 20 days from the making of this order, and that the Register within that time send another copy by mail to said Wm. T. Loftin at Rocky Mountain, Merriweather county, Georgia.

WM. R. MASON,  
Aug. 28, '62. 3w Register.

THE BLOCKADE IS BROKEN UP!!

MR P. L. BARRY, late conducting miller at the Palace Mills, Columbus, Ga., has now leased the Tuskegee Steam Engine Works, 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.

FOR THE PUBLIC.

THIS will notify all concerned, that while I am absent in the Army, that my brother, T. J. RUSSELL, is my legally authorized Agent to transact all business, though I may be present. Those having business with me are referred to him.

JAMES M. RUSSELL,  
July 23, 1862. nolo-ff

SCHEDULE

OF

Tuskegee Rail Road.

FIRST TRAIN leaves the Depot in Tuskegee 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., connecting with a Train for West Point.

N. B.—No Train on this Rail. Road connects with one passing Chehaw at 3.45 a. m., for Montgomery.

G. W. STEVENS,  
July 24, 1862. Superintendent.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO

Will be given by Miss W. GOSCHKE, to any young Ladies in Tuskegee, who may desire to receive Instructions in Music. If a class can be obtained, they will occupy a room in the East Ala. Female College. All present students may be found at the residence of Rev. A. J. Battle. Terms \$5.00 per month, payable at the end of each month.

Tuskegee, May 15, 1862.

The State of Alabama, Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—20th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862.

THIS day came Robt. A. Johnston, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Huffman, deceased, and filed his petition in due form and under oath, praying for an order to sell the following Lands, belonging to said estate, for the purpose of distribution, to-wit: East 1/2 of sec. 12, township 16, range 24; South 1/2 of sec. 16, township 16, range 24. It is ordered that Monday 29th day of September be set for hearing of said petition when all parties at interest can attend and contest said application if they think proper.

WM. K. HARRIS,  
Aug. 28, 1862. 3w Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama, Macon County.

PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 11th DAY OF AUGUST, 1862.

THIS day came ANN FLOYD, Executrix of the last will and testament of Wm. J. Floyd, deceased, and filed her account current and vouchers, evidence of and statement for a final settlement of the same: It is ordered that the 2d Monday in September 1862 be appointed a day for making said settlement: at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

WM. K. HARRIS,  
Aug. 14, 1862. 3w Judge of Probate.

## The Family Circle.

(From the Southern Presbyterian.)

Thou Ruldest the Waves, O God.

How often is it the privilege of the Christian, whilst travelling through this world, and being tossed upon the rough billows, to exclaim, "Thou ruldest the waves, O God." When the tempest rages, and the waves are well-nigh over your little bark, and all may seem dark and dreary, will it not be a relief to remember that the Master is asleep in the ship. Will you not rush to him, and from the recesses of your soul, exclaim, "Lord save us; we perish." You do not remain an idle spectator, but with outstretched arms and streaming eyes you press your suit again and again. Your's is an urgent case: "O heavenly Father, Thou hast promised to hear the cry of Thy needy one, send me help from on high, for vain is the help of man: Save me, O God; for the waters are come in unto my soul. Let not the water-floods overflow me neither let the deep swallow me up. O God, be not far from me: O my God, make haste for my help."

The Master arises in answer to your cry and asks, "Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" Then He rebukes the winds and the sea; He says, "Peace be still," and there is a great calm.

How good is it for us to have One to whom we can go when the storm is fiercely raging without; One who careth for us; One who was tempted in all points as we are, yet without sin; and often will be led to exclaim, "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey Him?" Truly, "Thou ruldest the waves, O God."

## Pull It Up By the Roots.

"Father here's a dock," said Thomas as he was at work with his father in the garden; "shall I cut it off close to the root?"

"No," replied the father, "that will not do; I have cut it up myself many times, but it grows stronger than ever. Pull it up by the root, for nothing else will kill it."

Thomas pulled again, and again at the dock but the root was very deep in the ground, and he could not stir it from its place; so he asked his father to come and help him, and his father went and soon pulled it up.

"This dock root Thomas," said his father, "which is an evil and fast-growing weed in a garden, puts me in mind of the evil things that grow so fast in the hearts of Children."

"If a boy is ill-tempered, we must not expect to find in him good humor, cheerfulness, thankfulness, and a desire to make others happy. And a little girl who is idle, we need not expect to be industrious, neat, or cheerful. If a child is undutiful, to his parents, and despises the commandments of God, we might as well look for a rose or tulip in a bed of nettles, as hope to find in his heart those graces and good desires that we love to see growing there."

"Every bad habit, every evil passion which troubles you, you should try, with all your heart and mind to overcome: you should, if possible, tear it up. But as you will find your own strength but weakness, go straightway to that Almighty Friend who alone is able to strengthen and assist you. He can take from your hearts the love of sin; and this is the only way of destroying it, as we have destroyed the dock by pulling it up by the root."

## How a Christian Soldier may Die.

A young soldier, while dying very happily, broke out in singing the following stanza:

Great Jehovah, we adore thee,  
God the Father God the Son,  
God the Spirit joined in glory  
On the eternal throne:  
Endless praises  
To Jehovah three in one!

The chaplain then asked him if he had any message to send to his friends. "Yes," said he. "Tell my father that I have tried to eat my meals with thanksgiving." "Tell him that Christ is now all my hope, all my trust, and that he is precious to my soul." "Tell him that I am not afraid to die—all is calm." "Tell him that I believe Christ will take me to himself, and to my dear sister who is in heaven." The voice of the dying boy faltered in the intervals between these precious sentences. When the hymn commencing, "Near, my God, to thee," was read to him, at the end of each stanza he exclaimed with striking energy, "O Lord Jesus, thou art coming nearer to me." Also at the end of each stanza of the hymn (which was also read to him) commencing—

Just as I am—without one plea,  
But that thy blood was shed for me,  
And that thou bidst me come to thee,  
O Lamb of God, I come.

PARADOXES FOR THE YOUNG.—Do you know what a paradox is? It is a statement of truth which at first view seems to the contrary to some other truth. It often appears like a contradiction.

There are paradoxes or seeming contradictions in the truer Christian's character.—Humility is his honor; danger is his only safety. Sorrow is essential to his rejoicing; poverty, to his riches; while to him a state of warfare is a state of peace. When he watches he is easy; and by being ever awake, he may rest. In sinking, he rises. If he wish his sins forgotten by God, he must remember them himself. His path of flowers is hedged with thorns, and he finds a smooth plain by climbing up a rough hill. Life comes to him from death. He has no hope but what springs from despair; and his love for others is born after hatred of himself. His health is from sickness; his confidence from distrust; and the better he becomes the worse he feels. While beautiful to other eyes, he is hideous in his own. Yet, when meanest to his own view, he is greatest in God's; and, in true self-loathing, he finds assurance of being lovely to an Omniscient eye. To himself, often to heaven is not direct. It not rarely seems bordering on hell. Hence, many a Christian, who deems himself far away from heaven, finds, to his joyous surprise, that his next turn has brought him to the very gates of the celestial home.

EFFECTUAL PRAYER.—I was struck by a remark which I read some years ago, to the effect that we make prayers too much as soldiers fire their muskets on a field of battle, each man delivering his ball according to certain rules, and not troubling himself about its effect; whereas our prayers ought rather to resemble the aim of an American rifleman, who is confident in all ordinary cases of hitting his mark; because there can be no such thing as ineffectual prayer of the right sort. Prayers are not as bullets, whereof one hits and a hundred miss, but it is written, "Whatever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he shall give it you." And if we consider *seriatim* the details of the pattern set before us in the Lord's prayer, we find that the several petitions are all arrows which cannot miss the mark; they are not liable to the contingencies of more private requests, doubtful as to the answer given them, but there are no doubts as to the expediency that the Father's name should be hallowed, that his kingdom should come, and his will be done, therefore, it seems to me that these things must be the staple commodity of all our prayers, and that he, who knows our condition, knew that we should best consult our own private and personal interests, by seeking first the glory of his name. And the reason why the Lord's prayer is repeated so many millions of times with no effect, is, that the matter of the petition is commonly the very last thing desired by those who utter it; it (the Lord's prayer) cannot be learned but from the Lord himself.

AN OBEDIENT CHILD.—No object is more pleasing than a meek and obedient child. It reflects honor upon its parents for their wise management. It enjoys much ease and pleasure to the utmost limit of what is fit. It promises excellence and usefulness, to be, when age has matured the human understanding, a willing subject in all things to the government of God. No object, on the contrary, is more shocking than a child under no management. We pity orphans who have neither father nor mother to care for them; but a child indulged is more to be pitied; it has no parent; it is its own master—it is peevish forward, headstrong, blind—born to a double portion of trouble and sorrow above what fallen man is heir to; not only miserable itself, but worthless, and a plague to all who in future will be connected with it.

What is that trait which, in childhood, is so precious and endearing to a parent's heart? It is, its ready acknowledgment of proofs of love.—The loving arms are thrown around the mother's neck for the gift of a bead, a ribbon, or a rattle. The happy child loves to display its treasure, and again and again exclaims, "My mama give me this!" Oh, let us be children in spirit towards our heavenly Parent. We ask, and we receive; let us joyfully acknowledge it.

Our own happiness is best promoted by seeking the welfare of others. The most effectual security against evil is trust in God.

How GOD ANSWERS PRAYER.—There was in the British army a young officer devotedly pious. It was God's plan that he should die early on the battle field and under circumstances that would arrest the attention of men, and so he sent Hodley Vickers to the Crimea. Sixteen prayer-meetings every week were lifting up their voices to God, praying that his useful life might be spared; but as you all know, the soldiers were suddenly called out one night, and in that awful struggle before the Redan, Hodley Vickers received his death-wound. His companions gathered round him and tried to staunch the blood; they searched in all their pockets for a handkerchief which they could use for this purpose, but none could they find, and he bled to death, and then they found he had in his own pocket a handkerchief, which with all their anxiety to save him they had entirely overlooked. It was God's plan that he should die there on the battle-field. And the prayers of those sixteen prayer-meetings were answered; for Vickers lives and preaches to-day—not to his company, not to a few thousand, but to tens and hundreds of thousands in the armies of Israel, and will preach to the end of time. The good that we do shall never die.

How TO PREPARE SERMONS.—Dr. Griffin, as well known, prepared his sermons with great care. He felt the importance of bringing "beaten oil" into the sanctuary. The following incident related of him, by a friend, is both amusing and instructive:

Dr. G. was once at his house and spent the Sabbath. On Sabbath morning he went into the study and began to read over his sermon; he called for ink and sand. He began to strike out and pour on the sand.—The manuscript was already black with erasures and insertions, but the work went on, the paper growing darker every moment. One of the little children coming up and looking on the blotting and blurred manuscript, corrected and re-corrected, said, "How can you read your sermon? it is all scratched out." He was peculiar in covering with ink every word erased, so that it could not be read.

The remark of the child led him to speak of his custom, and said he, "This I regard as one chief excellence of my preaching, if I have any." He continued, "I have a plan figure which I use in the study; it will not do for the public ear; it serves to illustrate my hutchel, you can ride to Boston in it; but if you will pull out the tow, holding up his fingers to represent the process, "and let the points stick up, they will prick." "So said he, "you may cover up with ornament and words, till the conscience cannot be reached. You must pull out the tow, and let the point stick up."—A better illustration was never given. If our sermons had less "tow" and more naked "points," they would do more execution.

THE DESPERATE RESOLVE.—During the Greek Revolution, when the Greek garrison at Missolonghi could no longer hold out against the Turks, they resolved to apply the match to the magazine, and perish rather than surrender. There was a young Greek and his sister who resolved that they would make a desperate effort to escape the impending ruin. They resolved to cut their way through the enemy's lines or perish in the attempt. They went forth, fighting desperately, (the sister as well as the brother); they made their escape, and lived to tell the fall of Missolonghi. Those who would escape from the city of destruction, should pursue a similar course. They should strive to enter in at the strait gate. Those who will seek eternal life with the earnestness and determination with which those Greeks sought to preserve temporal life, will be sure not to fail. There is no peradventure with respect to such efforts. No one who sought salvation in this manner ever failed. God has ordained that all who thus seek shall find.

BEAT WORK.—We think it was John Newton who went one day to visit a Christian brother, and found him busily engaged in his occupation of tanning. The man attempted to apologise. "Just so my friend," said his pastor, "may your Lord find you when he comes; it is the work he has given you to do, and he expects you to do it diligently."—From "Work, or Plenty to do, and How to Do It."

The most effectual means of obtaining good for ourselves and others is prayer.

## A Timely and Patriotic Contribution.

The history of the siege and bombardment of Vicksburg furnish many commendable instances of self-sacrificing patriotism, but none more so than the general conduct of ladies.—One of the many acts of devotion they exhibited has just come to our knowledge, which is certainly worthy of record.

The gunboats were at Natchez and our troops were looking for them daily. Twelve good guns were in battery below the city, and everything ready for action except cartridge bags for the 10-inch Columbiads.—The cartridge bags have to be made of flannel. The commander sent messengers to all the stores in town, but could not find any flannel. It had all been used in making shirts for the many volunteer companies that had left the city. He then sent messengers on the streets to appeal to the men to give their flannel shirts for cartridge bags. The ladies heard of his appeal and the absolute importance of the cartridge bags. In a few hours from the time he made the appeal no less than five hundred cartridge bags were deposited at headquarters, made of the flannel petticoats of the women of Vicksburg.

They were sent to the batteries, and when the fleet did arrive, were used in defense of the place. The cartridge bags used by the 10-inch columbiads in the bombardment were made of the flannel petticoats of the women of Vicksburg, to whom be all honor and praise.—*Memphis Appeal.*

NEVER SAY "NO," WHEN YOU MEAN "YES."—Two little girls whom we will name Annie and Lucy, once called upon that excellent lady Mrs. Elizabeth Fry.—After they had sat a little while with her, she reached from the side board a plate of cake, kindly saying to Lucy, "Would'st thou like a piece of cake?"

Lucy, like some little boys and girls I know, gave way to a foolish feeling sometimes called shyness—and although she would have liked a piece, said, "No, thank you ma'am." The lady then asked Annie who immediately said, "Yes, ma'am, if you please." Whereupon she gave her a piece, and turning to Lucy said, "Would'st thou like a piece now?" Lucy emboldened by Annie's example said she would. "Ah, but," replied Mrs. Fry, "thou has told an untruth, thou must not have a piece."

"WE'LL ALL MEET AGAIN IN THE MORNING."—Such was the exclamation of a dying child, as the red rays of the sunset streamed on him through the casement. "Good by, good by! Mamma has come for me to night; don't cry, papa! we'll all meet again in the morning!" It was as if an angel had spoken to that father; and his heart grew lighter under his burden; for something assured him that his little one had gone to Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

There is something cheerful to all who are in trouble, in this, "We'll all meet again in the morning!" It rouses up the fainting soul, and frightens away fear. Clouds may gather upon our path; disappointments may come; but all of this cannot destroy the hope within us if we can say truly; "All will be right in the morning!"

If you were to die to night, would it be well with you in the morning?

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.—Rev. E. H. Nourse of Leesburg, Virginia, has been carried to Washington as a political prisoner, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and was suspected of acting "as a kind of rebel post-boy." Three Episcopal churches and one Presbyterian, Washington, D. C., have been seized by the Federal Government as military hospitals. "Three, at least, of the four have the reputation of being semi-rebel."—Let Southern Christians see, in these signs of the times, what awaits them if the enemy triumphs.

COTTON SELLERS SOLD.—The Knoxville Register has been informed that certain parties in Huntsville, who were unpatriotic enough to sell their cotton to the Jews who swarmed there from the north, were paid by them in bogus gold. The galvanized coating has worn off the pewter, and these gentlemen have lost their cotton as effectually as if they had burned it like other true Southerners. Bogus gold pieces are plenty and cheap in Huntsville just now.

The beauties of earth are the shadows of heaven.

## DR. LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

Nothing else is required to relieve children of Worms; and besides being one of the cheapest and best Vermifuges ever offered to the public, its frequent use is found to have a beneficial effect on the system, as well as the lives of many children—eight out of every ten cases generally require it.

## A CARD.

DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying it is the most valuable remedy to cure children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite sufficient for 25 cases.

TALBOTTON, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1860.

## LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A certain cure for Coughs, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all Croup, Whooping Coughs, etc., etc.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in case of ten cases a prompt cure. It cures 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 chronic, have been promptly cured by using a few bottles. As anodyne expectorant, without affecting the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough remedies.

## LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the form of No. 1 and No. 2) for the cure of the most distressing cases of the chronic stage, and from its unsurpassed success is likely to supersede every other remedy for the cure of disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhea, Hemorrhoids, and Leucorrhoea or Fluor Albus, etc. This extensive compound contains properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopoeia; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

## LITTLE'S RINGWORM &amp; TETTER OINTMENT.

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 cure in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of plaster, 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 some who are not satisfied with the remedies, by painting off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patient is treated or cured until the actual contents of the day) let all be cautioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus:—

*Wm. J. Scott*

and also his name blown in the glass of each bottle.

All orders and letters to be addressed to

## LITTLE &amp; BRO.

Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Ga.

Solely by Dr. J. C. THOMAS & Co., FOWLER, THOMAS & WILLIAMS, L. GRANT, BROWN & HALL, Montgomery; FLEMING & CARTER, J. A. WHITFIELD & Co., Columbus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists everywhere.

May 10, 1860.

## MACON HOUSE,

SEBIMA, 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 newly fitted and furnished the Hotel with all the comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class Hotels.

J. E. J. MACON, Proprietor.

Nov. 17, 1859.

## NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS.

ON and after this date all Lumber sold at the Tuskegee Steam Mill will be CASH on delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will please come forward and settle either by Cash or Note. The accounts are made out and ready to be received.

January 9, 1862.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between DAN'L. MCMULLEN & HENRY KEY, under the firm name of McMullen & Key, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm are to be settled up by the Books and Accounts of the late firm. Parties indebted will please come up at once and pay what they can and close their accounts by note.

D. MCMULLEN, HENRY KEY.

May 27, 1862.

## NEW BOOKS.

EL FUREIDIS, by the author of The Lamp-lighter.

My Thirty Years Out of the Saddle, by Major Jack Downing.

The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Red Rover, a novel of the days of the Revolution, by T. S. Arthur.

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

The Private Correspondence of Alexander von Humboldt.

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 Choate, by Edw. G. Parker.

Tynney Hall, by Thos. Hood.

Mary Bryan, by the author of Grace Truman.

And many other new books, just received and for sale

by S. B. DAVIS, Montgomery.

July 5, 1860. No. 20 Market-st.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate

of ROBERT WOOD, 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.

MENEFEER TATUM, Adm'r.

July 24, 1862

## NOTICE.

LETTERS 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 having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

O. R. ONEAL, Adm'r.

July 24, 1862.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of

THOMAS NOBLE, deceased, having been granted 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, Adm'r.

July 24, 1862.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate

of ROBERT WOOD, having been granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of June 1862, by the Probate Court of Macon County, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law.

JOSEPH R. WOOD, Administrator.

August 7, 1862.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration with the will an-

nexed, having been granted to the undersigned on the 16th day of July 1862, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Russell county, on the estate of SERRALING 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, Adm'r.

July 24, 1862—6w

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of

William Giddens, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon County, on the 12th day of August, 1862. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

A. H. ROWELL, Executor.

Aug. 14, 1862

## HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

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

And Professor of Moral Science.

A. B. GOODHUE, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.

D. G. SHERMAN, A. M.,

Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

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

Professor of Intellectual Philosophy.

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D.,

Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Ecclesiastical History.

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

Brown Professor of Systematic Theology.

THE NEXT SESSION.

The next session will open on Tuesday the

first day of October, 1861.

In order to meet the exigencies of the times

young men and ladies will be admitted next

session to pursue an irregular Course of Study,

a Course preparatory to a regular Course, pro-

vided the applicant has sufficient maturity and

attainments to do so with profit to himself.

Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by Det-

ach and Lectures will also be furnished.

The present and elevated standard in the regular

Classical and Scientific Courses will be main-

tained.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term, of 4 months, in

advance.....\$25 00

Incidental..... 5 00

Board and Servant..... 25 00

Coal..... 50 00 to 10 00

Board, per month..... \$12 00 to 14 00

Washing..... 1 00

I. W. GARROTT,

President Board Trustees.

J. B. LOVELACE, Secretary.

Marion, Aug. 29, 1861.

## HOWARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—Your attention is respectfully

invited to the following resolution passed by the

Board of Trustees of Howard College at their

annual meeting, viz:

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard Col-

lege be authorized to receive the Coupon Bonds

of the Confederate States in payment of the