S. HENDERSON, | EDITORS.

"Whether it beright in the sight of God to hoarken unto you more than unto God, judge ye."

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HENDERSON & BATTLE,

PROFEIETORS. 

The New York "Times" of Friday last, has

melancholy, but very truthful editorial on the present aspect of Yankee affairs. We bespeak for it an attentive persual:

ago. Our Generals do not seem to done. into Pennsylvania and strike a blow have we to expect a change ?-

as in front of Washington-they have beaten us. Sometimes they have outflanked us; sometimes they ing up shattered reputations. have got comepletely in the rear of our forces; sometimes they have thrown their whole forces upon a single weak point of our line and so overborne us by numbers; sometimes they have drawn us into an ambuscade; but it matters not howthe fact remains that they have beaten us. And all that these various exaplanations amount to is that their Generals are bolder and more skillful, and their armies more effective than ours. This is all that anybody can ask in war. And it is worse than idle-it is childish and idiotic to attempt to shut our eyes to the glaring and repulsive fact that thus far in the war the rebels have the best of the fighting. The sooner we realize our actual condition the sooner shall we find a remedy for it.

What is the cause of these awful disasters. Not in any lack of men, for our armies outnumber the Rebels two to one. Not in lack of arms, of munitions, of supplies, of all the means and appliances of successful war, for no army on the face of the earth has ever been so lavishly supplied with all these as ours. Not in the goodness of the cause-not in the valor and patienco of our soldiers, for in all these respects we may challenge the world to surpass us .-We are driven to the conclusion that the Rebel Generals have been superior to ours; that the Rebel Government has been better able to wield skillfully and succesfully the weapons placed in its hands. Results afford the only test of military capacity .-The army that conquers is always the best. Large or small, ragged or well-clad, hunger or full, armed or unarmed; the army that drives its enemy off the field is always the better of the two. Our forces have been spendidly drilled, admirably clothed and armed, and always sup-plied with abundant food; but they have been defeated, and that fact extravagant proceedings they have

overrides all the others, and brands them as inferior.

We all hope that all this is to be changed; but so we have been hoping for the whole year past. The very next step was always to turn the tide. We were to have "no more Bull Runs" when McClellan took command. The enemy was to be "driven to the wall" after he had evacuated Yorktown. The army of the Potomac, it was declared, shall enter Richmond after it had suffered The Summer campaign, which was defeat behind its own fortifications. to have given us the rebel capital, And there were to be no more rehas come to a disastrous end. Rich- treats on our side after Pope took mond is relieved, and Washington is the lead towards the rebel capital .besieged. That magnificent army, Yet, in spite of all these assurances, organized and drilled with so much | made with confidence, and eagerly welcare by McClellan a year ago, re- comed by the credulous country, our pulsed first on the Peninsula, has armies are beseiged, but all "safe" in been again repulsed in its advance the Potomac forts. Who can say upon Richmond from the North, and the tide of disaster has yet been now seeks safety for itself behind stayed? What is there to turn it? the forts which line the Potomac .- We have fresh men in the field, but Disguise it as we may, the Union arms | so we had before. Possibly the enehave been repeatedly, disgracefully my cannot take the forts-and possiand decisively beaten. The whole bly, knowing that fact, they will not campaign against Richmond has try. But if we can judge the future proved a failure. The rebels have from the past, they will be likely to driven our troops back to the pre- attempt something which they can cise position they held after the but accomplish, and the first we must tle of Bull Run, more than one year know of it will be, that it has been

be aware whether they intend to at- We see no ground for predicting tack us there, or push forward on better results so long as we employ the some other line of operations: One same means. We have the same Genthing may be deemed certian-they erals, the same policy, the same Govwill not sit down in front of Wash- erment, the same President and the ington and attempt to reduce it by same Cabinet as we have had hitherseige. They will either attempt a to. We enter upon the future under flank movement upon it, or what the same auspices precisely which seems to us still more likely, they have presided over our past diswill push a powerful column directly asters. What posssible reason, then at the Union cause on loyal soil. The entire responsibility for all these There is a class of public men who calamities rests upon the Government think it highly unwise to admit that |- simply because all the power is in we have suffered any serious reverses. its hands. Grant that many of our They have copious explanations of commanding Generals are incompethe apparent checks our forces have tent-that they waste in personal sustained, and abundant assurances wranglings energy that should be that they are all to be redeemed in given to the cause—that they are the immediate future. We regret weak, irresolute, incapable, and therethat we cannot share their credulous fore unsuccessful—the Government confidence. All their explanations is responsible for their failures because cannot change this fact, that where it has the power to displace them. ever we have met the rebels-wheth- A General may fail once through er behind an earthwork, as in front his own fault; if he fails a second of Richmond, or in the open field time, the fault rests with those who kept him there. War is no time for elaborate experiments, or for patch-

> [From the London Review July 26.3 Mediation.

It is perfect natural that projects of mediation or interference should, from time to time, be brought forward in Parliament. The wasteful and sanguinary contest in America is generally regar ded with angry impatience, for the suicidal folly of the Federalists is almost as provoking as the wanton injury which their policy inflicts on neutral foreigners. The respect which is due to heroic resolution and warlike aptitude has, by degrees, induced the great majority of Englishmen to withdraw their active sympathy from the baffled invaders. and at least to admire the indomitable resistance of the South. The 'dissentients apologize for their favorite democracy on the ground that, in its extremest need, it has been unable to secure the services of a statesman, a general, or even of an honest, man; but impartial observers cannot but suspect that there must be something wrong in the constitution of a society which deliberately submits itself to the authority of swindlers, of bullies, and of charlatans. In the beginning, both parties had a plausible ground of quarrel, and bystanders are consequently influenced rather by the character and conduct of the disputant than by the merits of the original controversy. The Federalists have, from the first, had the questionable advantage of telling their own story and of suppressing the statements and arguments of their opponents. The result is that they have convinced all Europe of the incapacity of their enterprise. By excluding foreign imports and by preventing the export of cotton they have, to the utmost of their power, identified the interests of England and France with the establishment of the Southern independence and in tolerating General Butler'

gone far to make recognition a point | commercial intercourse. For the presrejected by the House of Commons as round the dominion of its enemies .settle the terms of the unpalatable ar- squadrons from the Southern ports. rangement. The use of mediators is Unless Parliament is prepared to sancdesire an adjustment, and not to of war behind, it would be in the enforce the abandonment of incom- highest degree short-sighted to authorpatible pretensions.

tion, probable intervention, and con-

further step of opening the cotton necessary to anticipate the return of trade by force would immediately lead American sanity. There are someto hostilities. Even if the English times reasons for war which are not Government were prepared to risk a strictly cases of war, and to avert rupture and its consequences, there ruin from a large portion of mankind are preliminary difficulties which might be a worthier motive than to require serious consideration. The vindicate the honor of the flag against Confederates rely, with reason, on the encroachments of some insolent the State organization which dis- officer. It is now only necessary to tinguishes them from mere combina- protect against taking such a step tions of insurgents. South Carolina except with a clear perception of its and Alabama are known to the United consequences. One condition of States and to history, if not to foreign interfernce would be co-operation with diplomacy, and if they had joined France, and there are always strong themselves by a new compact to the objections to a military partnership. neighboring Gulf States, they might There is also the question of profit fairly urge that they enjoyed an inde- and loss to consider, as well as the pendent existence both in fact and in law. But the border States occupy the cotton supply causes great distress an entirely different position, nor is it possible for a foreign Government of America would cost more than the to decide between the rival claimants their allegiance. The President has lately caused their Governors, or military rulers, to offer him, in the name of the citizens at large, their respective quotas to the new levy of any definite tariff as the condition of 300,000 recruits. Virginia, Tennessee and Missiouri, as well as Ken- Federal Government would open tucky and Maryland, are streated as loyal States in the official proclamation, and in some of these States a part of the population still adheres to the Union. Whenever peace is made, the border must be fixed by a compromise; and, in the meantime, the political unity of the debateable sections is practically suspended. It would be embarrassing to recognize a Confederacy of an indefinite number of States, nor could an acknowledgment founded on the actual condition of affairs reasonably extend to territo ries in the military occupation of the Federalist. The English or French government could scarcely take notice that the loyalist of Kentucky are likely to be alienated by Gen. Butler's caprices or by Gen. Hunter's enlistment of negro regiments; and in Louisiana, where the population is unanimous on the side of secession, not bound to coerce at their own the capital is in the hands of Federal expense. If Charleston were open to parrison. In the State of Mississippi the river of the same name is commanded, except at Vicksburg and at Baton Rouge, by the enemy's gunboats, and the invading force has but lately been compelled to evacuate Arkansas. A recognition of any particular cluster of States or districts would amount to an unauthorized adjudication of the boundry question.

A still more practical objection to active measures consists in the obvisous inutility of simple recognition .-Even if the Confederacy were considered as independent in its sovereignty as France or Russia, the occustatesman would exercise the undoubt

of honor as well as a measure of ent, the Federal Government, using apparent expediency. Nevertheless, or abusing its uncontested superiority Mr. Lindsay's motion was properly at sea, has drawn an impassable circle unadvisable or premature. There is The wanton disregard of the injury no room for simple mediation as long which is caused by its operation may as the belligerents have no common perhaps hereafter justify forcible inbasis of agreement. The South will tervention, but it is not technically a only treat on the assumption of inde- cause of war, nor can it be deputed pendence, and if the Federal Govern- without a technical offence. As the ment were willing to concede the legal condition of beligerents and indispensable condition, peace would neutrals would be unaffected by the already be made. It would be idle recognition of the Confederacy it folto propose to the Seceding States a lows that England and France will mere revision of the Constitution; allow matters to remain as they are, and the North, if it were prepared to until they are prepared to insist on accept separation and the frontier of the restoration of peace, or at least the Ohio, would require no empire to on the withdrawal of the blockading to save the honor of litigants who tion an ultimatum with a declaration ize by any vote the commencement of The advocates of mediation are a course in which it would be imposindeed perfectly aware that they mean sible to stop. The time may come something more than an impartial when mediation will be practicable, attempt to terminate the quarrel. Their but whenever the Northern Governproposal involves immediate recogni- ment is preparad to ask for the good offices of foreign powers, the indepetrigent war. The bare offer of arbi- dence of the Southern confederacy tration would be summarily and rude will have been virtually conceded .ly rejected; simple recognition would It is possible that paramount considbe barren and inoperative; and the erations of high policy may render it

> claims of justice. The suspension of but a war with the Northern States maintenance of the Lancashire operatives. The exclusion of English manufactures from the ports of the Union would not be removed by war for it would be impossible to impose a future peace. A rupture with the Charleston and Mobile to the import and export trade, but the result will be attained, after a certain delay, at a smaller sacrifice. In a conflict with the Northern Federation, France would at most risk men, money and ships, whilst England would have the burden of defending . Canada or the vexation of losing the province. On the whole, it might be found cheaper to buy cotton at the price of silk than to pay for it by two or three campaigns, followed by years of inextinguishable animosity. The inhabitants of the South naturally complain that their heroism and their success has not secured them the assistance as well as the good will of England; but the answer is, that the quarrel, though in the highest degree interesting, is carried on between strangers, whom their neighbors are trade, English merchants would buy and sell there, but they connot afford to make a road to market. The future will bring its own circumstances and

> > [From the Religious Herald.]
> > A Good Man Fallen.

responsibilities; but until some change

takes place, intervention is not to be

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 5, 1862. Some six months ago, Rev. L. B. Robertson, a young Baptist minister, came from his home in Eutaw, Alabama, to secure an appointment to labor among the soldiers as colporter. He told us that his churches pation of a part of the coast by the (four in number,) though anxious enemy and the blockade of the remain- to continue his services, were willing ing ports would still be conformable to give him up for a few months, that to the usages of war. No serious he might go on this mission from our Board, Bro. Roberston returned to ed right of admitting the Southern labor among the brave men in his Republic into the family of nations own State. He spent a few weeks until he was prepared to follow up the at Mobile, preaching and praying formal proceeding by diplomatic and and scattering the life-giving pages in the camps and hospitals of that city. | said, "My work is done. The pins Then he went up to the hospitals in of the tabernacle are taken out."-Mississippi, where he labored with He then began to repeat the lines, untiring zeal and abundant success. His letters from the several points which he visited were filled with interesting facts, which indicated what to fail. His heart-stricken wife, who great things the Lord was effecting was by his bedside, finished the stanthrough him. While engaged in this service he contracted the "camp fever," from the effects of which he died on the 12th ult.

From the very first he was persuaded that he was oppointed to die, and began to "set his house in order." Gave directions about his funeral and sundry other matters, and then offered a fervent prayer in behalf of the soldiers, and especially the sick and wounded among whom he had gone. After this he remarked, "It is all well now," closed his eyes and fell asleep-"asleep in Jesus." A brother who stood by him in this death hour writes to us: "I have never witnessed so calm and peaceful. a death. His spirit took its flight without apparently, the least suffering."

Thus has a good man fallen a mar country. No more will he move among the sad and afflicted who by thousands fill the hospitals in North Mississippi, speaking words whereby they may be saved. But though the workmen fall, the work goes on .-Some other young man upon whom are the vows of the Lord will step forth, and with the same all-constraining love to Jesus and dying souls, will say, "Here am I, send me;" and thus while our deceased brother is serving God day and night in the better land, his place here will not A. E. DICKINSON. be vacant.

"Pray as we March."

the British had been repulsed. But the brave Precott and Putnam were confident of a renewal of the conflict, and the latter had sent an urgent appeal to the American camp at Cambridge for reinforcements to the devoted little band behind those breastworks on the hill. A few men were hastening to Charlestown in obedience to the summons. Life and death, perhaps liberty, depended on their speed.

Just as they reached the foot of Winter hill they were overtaken by the chaplain, a brave man, but rather tied to the formalities of his profession. 'Captain, captain,' he shouted, 'halt the men, if you please.' The captain still kept on, though he courteously beckoned the chaplain to his side. 'What is it your reverence!' 'Captain, the men are going to battle, perhaps to death; let us halt for prayers.' 'I cannot halt for anything,' was the captain's reply: 'Our brethren are falling at their posts, and we are needed to fill their places. God help us, we must pray as we march

Reverently did those manly hearts respond, "God help us," and each foot to his pastor; whose conduct and pressed rapidly on to the scene of feelings are as variable as the wind; strife. And what more fitting illus tration of the duty and propriety of frets to-morrow; who is sometimes connecting religion with our daily duties can be given than the conclusion of the captain, "We must pray as we march !"

"Say, Jesus,"

Among the fellow-students in the Theological Seminary at Princeton was one whom we well knew, and highly esteemed, Matthew B. Hope. He was a man of deep-toned picty, of fine scholarship, and eminent attainments. He went outers a missionary to China, but soon returned with impaired health. He was then, after a service of some years in connection with the Bord of Education, elected a Professor in the department of Polite Literature in the College of New Jersy, where he remained until the time of his death a few

As he lay upon his dying bed, and just before breathing his last, he Adverate.

"A guilty, weak, and helpless worm, On Thy kind arms I fall"—

when his powers of utterance seemed za thus-

"Be Thou my strength and righteousness My Savior and my all."

"Say, Jesus," exclaimed her dying husband-and then breathed his last. The meaning of the two words is exactly the same. But our collection of Hymns has it" Jesus," and Dr. Hope probably thought of that, and more probably still of that delightful passage of Scripture, "Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sine."

"Jesus" isthe origional Greek word, not translated, but transferred, and no other name sounds so sweet in the ear of the believres. It is indeed the most precious in all the language; our safeguard in temptation, our comfort in sorrow, "our watch word at the gate of death," our hope and safety in the judgment song and it is to the child of God "a name which is above every name." No wonder it should so often, fall with a quickening thrill upon the "dull, cold ear of death," after it has become deaf to every earthly sound .-Central Presbyterian.

"Begun Crooked."

One cold morning last, I heard the following conversation between a child and a friend who spent the previous night in the family to which she belonged. Said the girl to the visitor, "Was you cold last night?" The visitor pleasantly replied, that it was cold when he put his feet down in It was on the day of the battle of the bed, and he had to lie very crook-Bunker Hill, that 17th of June ninety ed all night." Immediately the child years ago, which we still celebrated replied, "That was because you begun in song and speech, with the double crooked." Probably most persons music of the pealing bell and the understand the truth and fitness of thundering cannon. The battle had this remark, who have slept in a cold already begun. The first attack of room and a "spare bed," on a winter's night.

But the remark, so expressive as originally applied, is capable of a still wider application, and was suggestive of some moral lessons.

Look at that youth, who is irregular in his habits, and crooked in all the path which he makes for his feet and who is even now so near destruction as to be almost past recovery. He has lost his regard for his parents, lost his self respect : lost the confidence of his friends, lost all reverence for sacred things, and has approached to the very verge of ruin. And as you look, do you ask the cause of all this? We answer, He begun crook-

Look at that man in trade, who tells a different story to each customer and misrepresents, and bows, and flatters and lies, and says all manner of crooked things to dispose of articles which he has for sale, while none who know him believe a word he utters. Are you astonished at this, and do you inquire how one, in a christian land, can be so perverse? We answer He begun crooked.

Look at that professor of religion, who is continually a source of anxiety who smiles to-day but frowns and burning up with zeal, and sometimes as cold as an iceberg; who is now here, now there, now this one's friend now that one's friend; who can be as pliable as a willow, or as stubborn and stiff as the sturdy oak, and who is known to be a crooked disciple, upon whom little reliance can b placed. Looked at him, we say, and mark his course, and then if you wish to know why he is thus inconsistent and variable, our answer is, He begun crooked, and he will be crooked to the end of his life. All the preaching in the world never can get the crooks out of him.

There are straight men; the Bible calls them upright men—so erect in all their moral bearing that a plumb ine would touch them all the way from head to foot. These begun straight, and hae continued as they begun. Very much depends upon the beginning. And you may know when you see in any department of life crooked men or crooked women, it is because they begun crooked.—Zion's

# The S. W. Baptist.

Thursday, Sept. 22, 1862

AGENT. B. B. Davis, of the "Book Emporium," Montgomery, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to receive abscriptions and dues for our paper.

The Legislation now Needed.

As the period approaches for the an nual sessions of the Legislatures of the several States composing the Confederacy, there are some questions which are assuring a magnitude it is impossible to over estimate. In providing for the public defense in men and means it cannot be disguised that our Conferate authorities have left matters to be looked after and provided for in the several States, which will require an ability and a nerve in tue Executive and Legislative departments of these States which no exigency has ever yet demanded. In the very nature of things, war throws upon the country the worst forms of depravity with which law and order can grapple. In addition to these darker shades of crime which follow in the wake of "the dogs of war," and which distract the peace of mere neighborhoods, there arises the equally formidable antagonisms of avarice grasping after its ill-gotton gains -of poverty and want in its most fearful demands, and which may become a question of far deeper momentary concern than the issues of our national indepenmay well leave the latter to God and the valor of our brave soldiers ; but whether we have the ability and the nerve some to our fireside with the crushing force of a felt reality. He who attempts to evade them, or to isolate sponsibility, stultifies himself and but the New Testament, the only history wisely.

of them uncultivated. So that even to the sacerdotal order; but the divine winter? We are gratified to know ed upon the tithes of the sacred offerthat our excellent Govenor is deeply ings, and of the produce and cattle of alive to this state of things, and is the country; but we find that he lived, doing every thing in his power to meet like a wild man, upon the meanest these stern demands. But whatever and scantiest fare-"locusts and wild may be his will, he has not the power honey." If he were a Jewish preist, or ability to do every thing demanded he must have offered sacrifices of sheep by these necessities. The last sum- and oxen, as atonements for sin; wheremer's drought cut off the crops in many as we find him pointing men to Jerus. places more than one-half. Those sec- as "the Lamb of God, which taketh tions must be supplied from others away the sin of the world." Finally, which were more tortunate. It will had John "lived and died a Jewish" be incumbent upon the Legislature to priest," he ought certainly to have been levy a special tax to meet this state known by his brethren of the order : of things which shall tso far as but we find the Jews sending "priests possible, equalize this burden through. and Levites from Jerusalem, to ask him out the State. It will not do to require each county to take care of its first "fact" correspond with truths of own indigent families. There are some the inspired word? counties in which this is simply im- 2 "His (John's) ministry either possible. Those counties which God terminated when the public ministry has blessed with good seasons and of Christ commenced, or very soon fine crops, must assist those which suf- thereafter." Hence, the writer confered so severely from drought. We cludes, that his was not Christian bapare acquainted with some counties so tism. Now if we understand this arthoroughly drained of its men, that, gument it is, that the cessation of even if the past snmmer had been un. John's ministry was, ipso facto, an ab. commonly seasonable, there would rogation of his baptism. If so, it have been not more than a support equally makes void his preaching of remade for the inhabitants. As it is, pentance. His whole work must stand there is not much more than half a or fall together. If then, the baptism yield. Economy, however, will sup he administered was not Christian ply much of this deficiency-but econo- baptism, it inevitably follows from the my can not turn stones into bread. It will be incumbent upon our Leg-

islature, also, to fix the standard of cal or gospel repentance. But this value of articles of prime necessity -such as corn, bacon, salt, &c. Unless this is done, these articles will go beyond the reach of many of the poorer classes. It certainly cannot admit of a doubt that the Legislature of a sovereign State has the same right to de termine the maximum value of articles essential to the support of our citzens, (John's) death; consequently, he could as the Confederate authorities have to never have administered it." This is determine such valuation for our ar- an assertion, without the shadow of mics. Besides, unless this is done, something far more serious may result to tion, in the New Testament, of a formal society. It is time government should inauguration in words of Christian bapinterpose, and say to the spirit of ex- tism. But we cannot suppose that tortion, that worst and basest enemy we now have to subdue, "thus ministered by his disciples under his far shalt thou go, and no farther."- own eye, which was not Christian .-That demon spirit which drives the And yet before the death of John the Bapindigent widow and orphan, (made so, tist, our Saviour did direct his own distoo, by the casualities of this war,) ciples to baptize. In John 4: 1, 2, we from well filled barns, ought and must are told that "Jesus made and baptized be rebuked by a power that it will re- (per alics) more disciples than John."

year-has revealed a fact which the Christ required his own disciples to most stolid cannot but see. And that practice, was Christian or not.

is, that our very salvation, under God, depends supon our raising bread and meat for our army and our people. The Legislature must positively interdict, by such penalties as will be influential, the planting of any more cotton than will simply supply our home consumption. We feel no hesitancy in saying, that if this war continues through another year, (of which there be but little doubt,) that planter who would demur to this, would sell the independence of his country for gold. Power is the only argument that can ever satisfy the scruples of treason and avarice

#### A Bundle of Absurdities.

A writer, in one of our Pedobaptist exchanges concludes a communication with the following paragraph: That John the baptizer never adminis tered Christian baptism, is evident from

the following facts, viz:

"1. He lived and died a Jewish priest, 2. His ministry either terminated when the public ministry of Christ commence or very soon thereafter. 3. The ordinance of Christian baptism was not instituted until after his death, consequently he could never have adminis-tered it. 4. He never baptized in the name of the Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, which is essential to Christian baptism. 5. His disciples, on a profession of faith in Christ Jesus, were rebaptized by the apostles. 6. Thousand that John baptized never recognized Jesus as the Christ. 7. The apostles. on the day of Pentecost in the city of Jerusalem, addressed their hearers as destitute of Christian baptism: "Repent dence. Results have shown that we yet we are told "that all Jerusalem, and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan' had been out to him and had been baptized by him in Jordan confessing their sins. These seven meet the other like men, has yet to facts, without naming more, are suffiappear. The morizing policy will cient evidence that John the Baptist
meet these questions. They come now administered on istan paper. Let us examine these alleged facts,

and see what his conclusion is worth.

1. "He (John the Baptist) lived and himself from a proportion of their re- died a Jewish priest." Were this true, adds to their fearfulness. It is the of the Baptist extant, might be expectpart of wisdom, of patriotism and ed to contain some account of it. But Christianity, to look at them calmy, not the remotest allusion to John's study them candidly, and manage them priesthood is to be found in all the sacred writings. If he "lived and died In the first place, there are many a Jewish priest," then he must have thousands of poor families in the State; spent his time in the city of Jerusa-(for we now only speak of Alabama,) lem, attending upon the service of the whose husbands and sons are now in temple. But the inspired history infield fighting our battles, for whom the forms us, that he "came, preaching in very necessaries of life must be pro- the wilderness." If he were a priest, vided. This immense abstraction of it would seem that he would have worn laborors from our farms has left many the white linen habitiments peculiar now, when plenty used to bless our authority assures us, that he "was whole country, the cry of distress is clothed with camel's hair and with the by no means unfrequent. And if it be girdle of a skin about his loins." Had so now, what must it be this coming he been a priest, he must have subsist-Who art thou?" How does the writer's

> premise laid down, that the repentance he preached, was not evangeliis a conclusion, from which even those must shrink, who are most anxious to invalidate the example our Divine Master set his disciples, when he was immersed by his harbinger, in the sacred stream Jordan.

3. "The ordinance of Christian baptism was not instituted until after his scriptural authority. There is no men-Christ would ordain a rite to be ad-We leave to any candid reader the Once more : The experience of this question, whether the baptism which

Holy Ghost, which is essential to Chris- them without being asked a question, tian baptism." It is an assumption to in a tone of voice so loud as to be dissay, that John never baptized into the tinctly heard by all present. To God name of the Trinity. It is reasonable be all the praise. to believe that John was acquainted with the doctrine of the Trinity. We know that he required of his disciples faith in Christ (Acts 19. 4.) We know, too, that he believed in, and taught the people to believe in the Holy Ghost (Matt. 3. 11.) It is not improbable, therefore, that "He, who sent him to baptize," instructed him into what name he should baptize, and that, the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost. But even if the writer's premise be admitted, it yet remains to be proved, that the Trinitarian formula was, in his day, essential to the Christian ordinance. -The Bible no where says so. The most that can be said is, that if, after Christ had prescribed the formula to his disciples on the Mount of ascension, they, or their successors, had omitted it, the baptism would have been irregular and doubtless invalid.

5. "His (John's) disciples, on a profession of faith in Christ, were rebaptized by the apostles." The implical teresting to all of your readers as it tion here is, that all of John's disciples is to me, as I take no other paper, and were rebaptized. Now the only ac- but seldom get hold of any other to count of even a semblance of rebap read. tism is in Acts 19:5, where twelve imperfectly instructed disciples are supposed to have submitted to the rite a second time. We might here pause. John's disciples were baptized a sec- all been brought to the exercise of of any attention to other cases of the his commands, from a prayering read kind, is a strong presumption that they ing of the scriptures in connextion

6. "Thousands, that John baptized, never recognized Jesus as the Christ." Another assumption, without the slightest evidence to sustain it. Did not John, in all his preaching, distinctly point to Jesus as the great object of faith? (See Acts 9:4, John 1:29 and 8:36.) Did he not scrupulously abnegate himself, when he saw a disposi. tion in the people to glorify him or substitute him for Christ? If any of his disciples failed to recognize Jesus as the Christ, they were not genuine disciples. Even some of Christ's disciples apostatized, and it may be that some of John's did also. But there is no authority for saying that "thousands" did not belive in Uhrist.

7. "The apostles, on the day of Pendressed their hearers, as destitute of Christian baptism! Repent and be baptized, every one of you : and yet we are told that Jerusalem and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan, had been out to him, and had been baptized in Jordan, confessing their sins." This argument proves too much. It carries absurdity on its very face. The writer says, that all Jerusalem &c. (by which he understands, every man, woman, and child in all that region,) had been baptized. From this he argues, that their baptism could not have been Christian, for the people of Jerusalem, were exhorted, at Pentacost, to be baptized every one. By the same reasoning, their confession of sins, could not have been evangelical repentance, for they were been commissioned upon a work of sheer supererogation by "thousands"

his baptism. What a blank is attempted to be made, by Pedobaptists, of the ministry of John, the forerunner of Christ.-What an empty, unnecessary rite was that administered by him, which had to be repeated but a few months afterward. How do they labor, and agonize to discredit the authority of that our blessed Saviour submitted. Why is this? We can see but one reason for it. Christ was clearly baptized by simplest mind cannot fail to see it .-The duty of Christians is to follow in his footsteps, and it is no less their pleasure. To thwart this universal craving of the Christian heart, the advocates of sprinkling must set aside its obligation. Hence the argument, that John's baptism was annulled, and Christian baptism substituted .-We have seen what erroneous positions

For the South Western Baptist.

GRIFFIN, Sept. 13th, 1862. of these quiet, pleasant meetings which did so at home, and many while en- in summer well ventillated and the wingaged in their every day duties of dows and yard filled with greenhouse

4. "He (John) never baptized in the life. The experiences are clear and name of the Trinity, Father Son and satisfactory. Little girls could relate

Yours in hope of eternal life,

A. VANHOOSE.

For the South Western Baptist, GREENVILLE, Sept. 17th. 1862. MESSES, EDITORS: The Church at this place in conference last Saturday, appointed a Committee of five brethren, viz. W. Archer, J. G. Thomas, John Rudulph, J. C. Lockheart, and W. H Thomas, to meet the cars on their arrival here from both ways, receive and assign brethren and friends to places of abode during the sitting of the Ala Association at this place, which com mences on Friday before the second Sabbath in October, 1862. Brethren and friends visiting the Association either by private or public conveyance, will please inquire for these brethren at the Baptist Church. J. E BELL.

For the South Western Baptist.

DEAR BROTHER EDITOR: I reckon the S. W. Baptist is not altogether so in-

The recent account of revivals in different parts of our troubled country have been indeed cheering, and I have great reason to record the goodness of and demand the proof of their rebap- God in blessing my poor labors at tism ; and it cannot be proved. But ad Ackervill Church, in Wilcox Co., where mitting it, in the case of these twelve, I baptized four very interesting young who seem to have been irregularly bap- converts on Monday after the 4th tized; still, it does not follow, that Sabbath in last month. The oldest any others, much less that, all, of did not exceed 16 years, and they had and time. Indeed, the utter absence faith in Christ, and a desire to walk in with my poor preaching. The whole congregation seemed deeply affected; several young soldier were present on Sabbath, who were at home on furlough, and they all seemed affected .-I was truly delighted with the account

> of revivals amongst our soldiers in Va., given in the last number, taken from the "Religious Herald." Indeed every thing we read about our soldiers, or from their pens interests us, and .1 can say for one that I think none the the less of the S. W. Baptist for having so much about them. The first article in the last number-"I want to go Home," will certainly strike a tender chord in every parents heart who shall read it. Alas I how many lovely young men have thus been sacrificed. But I am glad to know, and happy to be able to testify that there are places where many of our dear "soldier boys" have found all the sympathy and kind attention that they could have at home, from their own mothers and sisters .-Of one of those places I beg leave to speak briefly; a private hospital in Richmond Va., called "The Samaritan." (formerly Soldiers Rest.) Through my son, a young soldier in his eighteenth year, I have become acquainted with the superintendant, whose memory will doubtless live in many hearts when our present struggles shall have ceased. But for her motherly care and skillful attention, my son and many others would no doubt have died as did poor

Pardon me bro. Editor while I say more of this good woman, which I have exhorted to repent, every one. Verily, learned from a private correspondence John the Baptist is made out to have gotten up betwenn her and my wife, growing out of her kinduess to our son, I will record one case of many that of pretended penitents, who flocked to might be mentioned, to show her zeal in the cause in which she is engaged. A young man, son of a widow in my neighborhood, who had previously been with her, was taken sick in camps near Richmond. The surgeon in charge being absent, he lay for two weeks in his tent without medical attention, during which time she sent several requests to the Capt. to send holy and beautiful ordinance to which bim to her, but he would not in the abscence of the surgeon; she then wrote to him, but he still would not send him; she then as my son informs immersion: it is so plain, that the me paid \$5 for a one-horse pedlar waggon, and went to the camps, and asked the captain to allow her to take him away, to which he did not object, as soon as she got him home, she wrote to his mother, and now he is convales

But if this were all it would be worth a place in the history of our struggles for liberty; she says she feels that "not their bodies only, but are taken in advocacy of the doctrine. their souls are committed to her charge. We have shown the incorrectness of and O what if the blood of one of these the premises; what becomes then of precious souls should be required at the doctrine, which forms the conclu- my hands." Thus as soon as they are comfortably fixed in a good clean bed, she enquires of every case if they have chosen the good part, and through her BESTHEREN EDITORS : I have had a instruction and prayers, several have most pleasant and profitable meeting; been converted while but few have 22 were added to the church, 19 by died. Her house can comfortably acbantism and 3 by letter." It was one commodate twenty, all in one room, which in winter is made comfortable must be enjoyed to be properly appre- with carpet and stove, and wreaths ciated. Most of those who professed of evergreen and paper flowers, and

plants-a library of religious books in pay better prices, brethren, you a the same room, and pictures hung all command better preaching-no m around; attached is a dining room for take, the convalescent patients supplied by private families, except the tea and coffee which is made in the room, and also a dressing room where they store their knapsacks, t&c. The rooms are kept in order by the convalescent patients, who serves under her direction, learn to love their respective duties. while the sick are supplied with all that can help to render them comforta-

Morning and evening religious services, reading, singing and prayer, be ing her own chaplain, except when she can get a substitute. Thus has she been engaged since the first of August 1861, with uninterrupted health and unparalled success; making many soldiers and mothers and wives glad. and Heaven often to rejoice over repenting sinners. E. E. K\*\*\*\* RICHMOND, ALA Sept. 15, 1892.

[From the Spirit of the South.]

RICHMOND, VA Sept. 2, 1862. Mr. JNO BLACK .- Dear Sir :- Since my return to Dixie from three months imprisonment, I have learned through Hon, James L. Pugh and Gen. A. J. McAllister, that my obituary notice was published in your excellent paper, and that of the "Clayton Banner." My Dear friend, I hope you will state to your readers, that notwithstanding the ne gro thieves of Bincoln let a little of my Southern blood out, there is still some

left to try the thing over again, as soon as I am able, and honorably exchanged from the parole which I am now under. The mistake occurred, no doubt, from the fact of my son dying from the wound he received at the battle of Seven Pines By a stretch of politeness the Hon.

remaining in my veins, and a little spirit

me to convey the body of my son to the Cemetery of that beautiful little city of Norfolk, for interment; and took especial care to provide me with an escort of two Black Republican preachers. -One, and the greater scoundrel by far. named Anthony Simpson; the other a very euphonious name indeed, Mendenhall. These men with profession of Christianity upon their lips, were the sweet spies who were sent with me to see the funeral obsequies performed over the remains of my last child They were received in the house of my friend in Norfolk, and treated as kindly no doubt, as if they were honest gentlemen. But such was not the fact, which has turned out, for after their kind treatment they returned to Fort Monroe, and told positive lies upon the good citizens of Norfolk and myself. It seems to be their thoughts day and night, who will gain the most bonor in stealing negroes This fellow Simpson made it his particular business whenever any of the Southerners were so unfortunate as to fall into the Yankees hands, to go to each one and insult him with his dirty talk of the Stars and Stripes, and magnani-

I fear I have written too, much, but I have endeavored to be as short as Your friend. B. H. KIESER.

(From the Index.) Evils among Baptist that should be Removed.

In this article we have allusion to our country churches and some of the evils connected with them. We notice 1st. As a very sore evil a want of punctuality on the part of our pastors .-Eleven is the usual hour for preaching and the pastor is frequently 30 if not 60 minutes behind time, and this begets a laxity on the part of the church and congregations. Directly the church becomes cold and the congregation thin, but the preacher never sees the evil

2nd. Another of the sorest evils is protracted religious services : such as reading a hymn of 6 or 8 verses when 2 of 3 are enough, and then praying 10 or 15 minutes, when from 3 to 5 minutes is long enough for any public prayer; and singleg another long hypro, when a short one would be better. Again, after wearing the peorle out at this long winded singing and praying, for the preacher to select his text and talk from 15 to 30 minutes about Tom Thompson, or some other tom foolery, is enough to take the starch out of patience itself. A preacher ought always to know what he is about to say, before he says it .-And when he reads his text, begin at Feb'y once to preach. This is an age of steam and telegraphs, and this poke-o moonshine work wont do. It will break down any preacher and any congrega-

3d. Another evil is that the churches are too tight fisted with their preachers, as a general rule. In the first place, they generally promise him a small salary and then fail to pay it at the ap pointed time. In some instances, where they are able to pay, no stated salary is promised, as a consequence the preacher goes unpaid, or if he receives anything It is a mere trifle. Some people soem to think it right to pay all other laborers the full value of their services, but the preacher may work for almost nothing, and find himself. If you will

4th. Another evil is that church me bers frequently spend the time sleep when they should be listening to and praying for their preacher. As a gene rel fule there are a half dozen char members asleep during worship to outsider. O! how it cuts the preache plames when he sees one half of the amen corner sound asleep.

5th. Another evil is that the brethre frequently stand around the front door before, and even after service begins and talk about their farms, politics, & Now, brethren, so soon as you arrive at the church you should go into the house and sing and pray or join in the Sabbath school exercises till preaching

6th. Another evil is that it is such a difficult matter to get up and perpeteate a prayer meeting and a Sabbatl school. Shame I shame !

7th. Another evil is that while t minister is trying to preach and th people are trying to hear, frequently from one to a half dozen babies are squa ling, or in some other way disturbin both speaker and hearer. I love bab in their proper place, but (MY STARS ! a baby crying or running about in th meeting-house during service is almost as severe a tax as a 15 or 20 minutes

It does seem that some people w they have the prettiest and best di ed babies in the world, and it does seem that they are afraid nobody wil find it out unless they can show the off on Sunday while service is going on

We propose, as a remedy for this las evil, not to Herodize the little innocent but to have a monthly baby show for the especial benefit of all who think the their babies are prettier and smarter than Those who read this will plea

hand it around

For the South Western Baptist.

B. B. Davis, Treasurer, In Act. with Commi-ter (1st Bap. Church, Montgomery,) for di-tribution of Testaments, Hymn Books of Tracts among the Soldiers.

Sept. 28. To proceeds of sale of 1 bale cotton from J. E. Williams, † to be distributed among In-dians Confed. army, thro'the Dom. Miss'n Board, and † for Testaments and Tracts to be distributed among Ala.sold's 844 l Amt. fr'm W.B.Haralson, T'r Nov. 12. Amt. fr'm W.B. Haralson, T'r

Ala. Asso. Bible Society
Am't contributed byMrs. E.
N. Dillard,
Value of 400 Testaments contributed by Rev. J.T.S.Parks

April 17.Am't rec'd from Mrs C.B.Lee " " Miss S.A.Les " " LaPlace Sewing Society, Am't rec'd from Mrs. E. H.

Harris, 10. Am't rec'd from Ebenezer Ch. Am't rec'd from Roenezer Ch. thro' Rev. I. U. Wilkes, Am't rec'd fr'm Occulgee Ch. thro' Rev. I. U. Wilkes, Am't rec'd from Fellowship C'h thro' Rev. I. U. Wilkes, Am't rec'd fr'm congregation at Plantersville, thro' Rev. I.

28. Am't rec'd from Mrs. H. P. Whitesides, Am't rec'd fr'm Mrs S.Lacey

Oct. 10. Paid for Tracts distrib-uted by Bap't Ladies' Sewing Society, 17. Paid to Dom. Miss. Bd from J. K. Williams, as above, Nov.12, Paid to Rev A E Dick inson for Tracts, P'd freight on Testam'ts I'm Rev-A E Dickinson

P'd Testaments, Tracts and Hymn Books dis-trib'd by 1 T Tichenor 51 35 Paid freight on 1,000 Testam'ts I'm Nashville 9 25 Testam'ts I'm Nashville
P'd for Tracts dist'd
by J. W Schloss in
North Alabama,
Paid for Tracts and
Hymn Books distrib'd
among troops at Montgomery, gomery, P'd for Tracts dist'd in

Baptist C'h and Sab'h School to soldiers, P'd for Tracts dist'd by P'd for Tracts dist'd by
Rev B Manly on Boat,
P'd for Tracts dist'd by
Bup, Lad's Sew'g Soc'y
P'd for Hymn Books
and Testam'ts distrib'd
by W W Waller,
P'd for Hymn Books
and Testam'ts distrib'd
by S A McWhorter,
P'd for Testaments and
Tracts dist'd in Col MeClelland's Regiment,

1 25

Jan'y 30.P'd for Tracts distrib'd by Mrs H H Bacon, 4 05 P'd for Tracts & Test's dist'd by W W Waller 2 75 5.P'd for Testam'ts and

Feb'y 5.P'd for Testam'ts and
Tracts to S A Creath,
P'd for Tracts to Capt.
G E Brewer,
July 12.P'd for Hymn Books
and Testaments to Maj
Reeven' Battalion,
Sept. 6.P'd for Tracts to Rev.
A T M Handey,
12.P'd for Hymns to S A

Bulance on hand,

B. B. Davis, Trensuter, In Act. with Comilies on Fund: Support of Colore among the Soldiers.

July 28. Am't contrib'd by S N B

# SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST

" Collected in 1st Baptist Church, Montgomery,

"Collected in 1st Baptist
Church, Montgomery,
Am't cont'd by B W Young,
""" Mre M A Stout

"" S A Coker,
Aug. 19. Collec'n in Ash Creek Church
through Rev B Manly,
23. Collec'n in Tuskaloosa Church
through Rev B Manly,
Cont'd by Mrs C Larkins,
Sept.13. "" L W Lawler,
"" Mrs M W Phillips

16. From colored congregation
County Line Baptist Church,
26. From white congregation, Co.
Line Baptist Church,
27. Cout'd by Miss Thompson,
Oct. 10. Cont'd by N W Cocke,
Dec. 18. From Bethany Church, from
Rev P H Lumdy,

Aug. 8. By am't remitted A
E Dickinson, \$100 00
By am't p'd exchange
on do. A E Dickinson, 1 00 Sept. 26. By an't remnitted A E Dickinson, 60 00 By Balance on hand, 29 10

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 12, 1862.

# Secular Intelligence.

Chartanooga, Sept. 20.
On the 17th the Yankes evacuated Cumberland Gap, destroying all their stores, and biasting rocks so as to block up the road.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.

Col. Lindsay Walker arrived here to-day from Harper's Ferry, which place he left on Wednesday evening. The cannon and stores captured had been removed. There had been no fighting since the capture of Harper's Ferry on Monday. Our army was in fine spirits,

McClellau, with his army, was in our front, near Sharpsburg, and a general engagement was expected.

The Yankee General Reno was killed in the

fight near Boonsboro.
Stonewall Jackson's official report of the capture of Harper's Ferry, dated the 16th.

bill was further considered and finally passed—
yeas 15, nays 3.

In the House the Senate bill fixing the
second Monday in January as the time of meeting of the next regular session of Congress, was
passed. Also, the House bill to provide for the
prompt settlement of the claims, arrearages and
bounty due to deceased soldiers.

The Arkansas contested election case was
discussed until the adjournment.

GORDONSVILLE, Va., Sept. 19.

At Marper's Ferry we paroled eleven thousand and ninety privates, and four hundred and twenty-five officers. We took two thousand negroes, fifteen thousand stand of small arms, and forty six pieces of cannon. Col. Walker's battery took five hundred horses themselves. Our loss three killed and forty wounded. Their dead were covered in ditches, and we could not

tell how many there were.

In the fight at Sharpsburg we took three thousand prisoners. Gen. Garland and Col. Strange were killed. Gen. D. H. Hill was roughly handled, but managed to hold the enemy in check.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.

The report of a light at Harper's Ferry and captured of 8,000 prisoners is confirmed.

On Sunday Gen. D. H. Hill was attacked in Maryland with 80,000 men. The fight continued all day with heavy loss on both sides,—On Monday Gen. Hill was reinforced by Gen. Longstreet, and the battle was resumed. The enemy were driven back three miles. Gen Garland of Virginia, was killed in Sunday's fight, and his body arrived here this afternoon.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.

Which were in from. Each condition inch of my advance for some miles he entered his fortifications at this place, which were strong and consisted of very formidable outer works, enclosing a quadrangular fort with glaces and redoubts, and well mounted with nine heavy pieces of artillery.

My men pushed- up to the walls with great spirit, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Our loss small. About nightfall, to the force of the enemy already in the fort, three regiments were added as reinforcements by one of the many roads, which my forces were not numerous.

The exemption bill was further considered.

In the House a bill was passed fixing the rank and pay of Adjutants of independant battalions. Also, adopted a resolution of thanks to Major General Magrader and command.

MOBILE, Sept. 18.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register from luke, the 19th, says; This place was captured on Sunday morning last. The commy evacuated during the night, and but for a premature attack we should have captured the whole garrison. We captured over one million dollars worth of stores of the enemy. Our loss was five, that of the enemy thirty, of whom ten were left dead on the field. Our forces arrived were left dead on the field. Our forces arrived in fime to save the town from destruction.—
The citizens were found with their household goods out of doors, awaiting the application of the torch by the vandals. The Yankees carried off 200 negroes; 30 of whom were recaptured by our scouts. Twelve houses and three mills were destroyed on their line of march from Marietta to Iuka. They retreated in the direction of Corinth. They made a demonstration on our lines last night it is believed as a feint to cover their retreat. It is also believed they are crossing the Tennessee river at Hamburg. The Chicago Times of the 13th says Stonewall Jackson left Baltimore and Washington to the right, and is marching on Harrisburg. Jackson's cavalry advance is on every road, creating consternation, it not being known upon what point he will make a demonstration.—Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, has called on the Mayor of Philadelphia, to furnish 20,000 men in twelve hours for the defence of the city. The hour of retaliation has come.

Camp Moors, La., Sept. 17. in time to save the town from destruction.-

CAMP MOORE, LA., Sept. 17.
The Yankees 200 strong came up the railroad to Ponchatoula, on Monday, and burnt
7 or 8 cars. The Yankees lost five or six killed about the same number wounded, and a few prisoners. Our less one killed and a few woun-

RICHMOND, 17th.—An official dispatch from Chattanooga, confirms the occupation of lukalby Gen Prior's army, and the capture of several handred thousand dollars worth of army

The Yankee Killed and Wounded in the Late

Every day brings to light some new evidences of the great slaughter of the Yankees in the recent battles, and their abandonment of their wounded on the field. We could not wish for more conclusive proof of the terrible havoc made in their ranks than what we have out of their own mouths. For instance, Gen. Kearney in his report-written on the day before he was killed-of the part taken by his division in the battles of August 29th and 30th, near Centre-

ville, says:

"My loss in killed and wounded is over 750, about one in three—in some regiments engaged a great deal more severe—in the 3d Michigan 140 out of 200; none taken prisoners except my engineer officer, who returned to the house repported to be held by the troops alluded to. The 3d Michigan, ever faithful to their name, under Col. Champlin and Major Pierce, lose, 140 out of 260 combatants,

In regard to the abandonment of their wounded on the field, the correspondent of the New York Tribune writes : -

"Yesterday God crowned our arms with another brilliant success, in the surrender at Harper's Ferry of Brig. Gen. White and 11,000 troops, an equal nuber of small arms, 73 pieces of artillery, and about 200 wagons. In addition to other stores, there is a large amount of camp and garrison equipage. Our loss was very small."

"The battle-field covers an extent of many miles, and there still remain many of our wounded in the woods and bushes, who are dying from hunger and putrefaction of their wounds. Major May, of the 19th Indiana, who was said to be killed, has been found in some bushes, where he had crawled, still alive, though he had been nearly eight days without proper food and his wounds were never dressed; he could camp and garrison equipage. On loss was very small."

In the Senate to-day the military exemption bill was further considered and finally passed—tions would have saved many of our wounded."

One of the Yankee surgeons left in charge of their wounded at Culpeper Court House, asked a Georgia soldier why our army. then passing through, was so badly clothed? "We always put on our old clothes when we are going to butcher hogs'—was the answer.

[From the Richmond Enquirer 17.]
From General Loring's Army—Official Dispatches.

We have the pleasure of publishing the following copies of official telegrams to the Secretary of War, in relation to the recent brilliant successes achieved by Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring in Western Virginia:

Mobile, Sept. 20.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from Knoxville, the 19th, says the enemy evacuated Cumberland Gap on Wednesday night, blowing up their magazine, destroying all their property, and blasting rocks to block up the roades. They retreated by the Harland road to Kentucky, our forces pursuing them at Cumberland Ford and Baptist Gap.

Andy Johnson's family, who were at Greenville, Tennessee, within our lines, have been permitted by order of the Secretary of War, to return to the enemy's lines.

From General Loring's Army—Official Dispatches.

We have the pleasure of publishing the following copies of official telegrams to the Secretary of War, in relation to the recent brilliant tary of War, in relation to the recent tary of War, in Roane Court House. The next day he drove a next day crossed into Ohio, marching 20 miles into that State. He was at last accounts on the Kanawha.

W. W. LORING, Major General.

PAYETTE COURT HOUSE TAKEN.

HEADO'RS DEP'T S. W. VA., FAYETTE C. H., Sept. 11th, via Dublin, Sept. 14th.

After a fatiguing march I came upon the enemy near this place on yesterday, at half-past one o'clock, p. m., with the best of my forces which were in front. After contesting every inch of my advance for some miles he entered his fortifications at this place, which were strong and consisted of very formidable outer works, euclosing a quadrangular fort with glaces and redoubts, and well mounted with nine heavy pieces of artillery.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.

In the Senate today, the House bill to provide for the payment of the troops raised in Missouri by Gen. Price, passed.

Added as reinforcements by one of the many roads, which my forces were not numerous enough to guard. This made the enemy about five regiments stronger; but while we lay on our arms to renew the attack this morning, the comy fled. Probably they took the same road by which the reinforcements entered, and I am now pursuing with all my forces.

(Signed) W. W. LORING,

Major General.

TWO MORE VICTORIES

HEADQUARTERS, FALLS OF KANAWHA, VA., ?

\*\*HEADQUARTERS, FALLS OF KANAWHA, VA., (
\*\*Via Dubliu, Sept. 14, 1862. (
After fighting two obstinately contested fights to-day—one at Cotton Hill and the other at Gauley—the enemy have been put to flight down the Kanawha, and I am now in possession of their former position at Gauley, with their wagons, trains and some stores. The magazine and many stores were burned before they fied. I am crossing the Kanawha and pursuing the I am crossing the Kanawha and pursuing the enemy. We took 700 barrels of salt. We have taken camp Gauley, and are pursuing the enemy down the Kanawha.

(Signed)

W. W. LORING,

Major-General.

Major-General. CAPTURE OF CHARTESTON-THE ENEMY ROUTED

CAPTURE OF CHARTESTON—THE ENEMY ROUTED AGAIN AND FLYING.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Loring: CHARLESTON, KANAWNA CO., SEPT. 13. Via Giles Court House, 16th, And Dublin, 16th

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Sec'y of War:

After incessant skirmishig from Gauley down, we took this place, at 3 o'elock, p. m.

The enemy, six regiments strong, made stout.

F The enemy, six regiments strong, made stout, resistance, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss slight, the enemy's heavy. He is in full retreat.—
Jenkins in his rear.

W. W. LORING, Major Gen Commanding.

### Revival News.

Rev Asa Chandler writes to the Christian Index of and interesting meeting at Salem, Oglethorpe Co., 9 were added by baptism; a let-ter from Bro. G. H. Cliett announces the con-RICHMOND, 17th.—An official dispatch from General Loring, dated Charleston, Kanawha county, says: "after incessant skirmishing we took this place at 3 P. M. The enemy were six regiments strong and made stout resistence, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss was slight; the enemy's heavy. The enemy is in full retreat, and General Jenkins is in his rear."

Oglethorpe Ce., 9 were added by haptism; a letter from Bro. G. H. Cliett announces the continuance of a meeting that had been going on tor 13 days and nights; many had professed a hope in Christ, and a few had joined the Church; the meeting was held at Belair. The Church at Bethlehem, Morgan county, held a meeting of 10 days, 9 persons were baptized.

of 10 days, 9 persons were baptized.

Biblical Recorder, N. C., reports that 32 persons had been baptized into the fellowship of the White Oak Church, Sampson Co., 39 persons RECHEOSE, 17th.—The Secretary of War received a dispatch to day from Major Brown, commanding the post at Dunblin, stating that Gen. Loring's command entered Kanawha Salines fast Saturday morning and took pessession of the Salt Works, closely pursained the curry entered for Charleston. The Salt Works and Branch Church, Roberson Co., 18 persons were

much injured. A very large quantity of salt of hand, selling at 35. cents per bushel. An order has been issued urging the farmers to zerde has been issued urging the farmers of send forward their wagons loaded with forage, as one of those baptized, one of those baptized was a lady 85 years old.

Richmond, 17th.—In the senate to-day the exemption bill was further considered. The clause exempting tanners, shoemakers, millers, received and agreed to y also the clause exempting the dological students, was stricken out. An amendment to exempt overseers of plantations, was pending.

In the House a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill establishing a Supreme Court of the Conferts bill by Davis, of Miss., and Bonham, through whose patriotic labors our troops up to this time have been kept in the field. There are full fifty thousand of these one without your assistance. Those who are adjourned until Friday.

BIGH Exercises of this institution are expected to be resumed as mand on the first of October, 1862. TUSKALOOSA, ALA.

THE Exercise of this institution are expected to be resumed as mand on the first of October, 1862. The resumed as mand on the first of October, 1862. The REMAINS MANIY.

The clause exempting the logical students, was stricken out. An amendment to exempt overseers of plantations, was pending.

In the House a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a discussion of the difficulty of providing our soldiers now in the field with socks for the coming fall and winter, I have to appeal to the Alabama, through whose patriotic labors our troops up to this time have been kept in the field. There are full fifty thousand of these adjourned until Friday.

RICHMOND, 17th.—An official dispatch from gratualtously, for a large proportion of the army Women of Alabama.

In consequence of the difficulty of providing our soldiers now in the field with socks for the coming fall and winter, I have to appeal to the Aid Societies, and generally to the women of Alabama, through whose patriotic labors our troops up to this time have been kept in the field. There are full fifty thousand of these troops to be provided for, and it cannot be done without your assistance. Those who are able, it is confidently hoped, will supply them gratuitously, for a large proportion of the army cannot pay for their clothing out of the allowance made by the Confederate Government, at the high price induced by extortion and speculation.

the high price induced by extortion and speculation.

Those who cannot afford to furnish them gratuitously will be paid at the rate of fifty gents a pair for heavy cotton, and seventy-five cents for good woolen socks.

The Aid Societies and Jadges of Probate throughout the State will act as receiving agents, and will forward at the expense of the State to Gen. Duff Green, Quarter, Master Mobile, or to Col Wm. R. Pickers, Assistant Quarter Master, Montgomery, who will make the payment for all except gratuitous contributions:

The State cannot undertake to forward contributions to individuals, but those made to companies will be forwarded from Montgomery without cost to the donors

JNO. GILL SHORTER.

Governor of Alabama.

All daily papers in the State publish the above one week, and all weeklies one month, and send bill receipted to this Department for

JNO. B. TAYLOR, Private Secretary.

Alabama Association will convene on Friday before the Second Sabbath in October next. The Alabama Association meets at Greenville, Friday before the second Sabbath in October.

Bethel Association to be held with Bethel Church, McKinley, Morengo Co., on Saturday before the first Sunday in October next.

The Cababa Baptist Association will meet with the Siloam Baptist Church in Marion, Perry Co., Ala., on Saturday before the third Sabbath in October next.

# Business Department.

Receipt List.

8	Paid to Volume No.	Amount	
g	Eli Park	\$2 0	10
H	E R Lock	T.	50
8	J McMichael 14 29		50
1	E D Hughes 14 29		50
1	Kev A van 1100se 15 46	2 (	
8	J B May 15 46	2 (	00
В	1 H Gandy 15 17	2 (	
3	Mrs E W Foster 14 37	2 (	
9	N W Prince 15 9	2 (	
ä	J Vines 14 12		
g	Mrs M E Barnett 15 17	2 (	
8	Mrs E J Covington 15 17	2 4	
8	Miss M A Ashley 15 26	2 (	
9	Rev A Jay 16 1	2 (	
а		-	-

Grand Jury Presentments. WE the Grand Jury, empanneled at the Fall Term of Macon Circuit Court, announce with pleasure that during the past year, but little crime of any character has been committed within the County; and although our country has been engaged in a relentless war as waged by the North, and our Courts of Justice have been necessarily almost entirely suspended, yet we are pround to know that in our section the lane are still respected and obeyed, and that order rengas.

But we regret to see the Spirit of extortion and speculation as manifested in all departments of trade and business, thus placing beyond the reach of our people the

But we regret to see the Spirit of extortion and speculation as manifested in all departments of trade and business, thus placing beyond the reach of our people the common necessaries of life, we trust that our next legislature will endeavor to do something to check this growing evil. We hope, too, that our Revenue Laws will be so changed that the raising of Cotton during the war shall be restricted, and the entire productive energies of this country directed to the supplying of the wants of the army and of the people at home.

We have examined the Books of the Probate Court, Circuit Clerk and Tressurer, find them correctly kept and in business form, the bonds of the different County Officers are ample and sufficient.

Upon examination of the County Jall, we find that some repairs are needed, and would direct the attention of the Commissioners' Court to that matter.

In looking into the County Treasury we find a balance of \$254 38 in cash, and the sum of \$1615 19 of orders accepted which are yet to be paid; there is a considerable sum outside of this the County still owes, but the amount of uncellected Taxes is more than sufficient to discharge the entire indebtedness.

In taking leave of his Honor Judge Dougherty, we tender him our thanks for his charge and instructions given us, and to Solicitor John G. Stokes, for his prompt attention to this body.

We ask your Honor to order these General Presentments to be recorded and published.

We sak your Honor to order these General Present to be recorded and published.

THOS. PULLAM, Foreman.
G. W. CAMPIRIL,
G. S. COEB,
A. J. CRAWFORD,
HARG. TATUM,
NOAH SEGREST,
JOSEPH C. HEAD,
REIBER KELLY,
A. KILLINGSWORTH,
J. T. BUET.

The State of Alphana

The State of Alabama-Macon County. I hereby certify the above to be a true copy from the finutes of this Court.

JOHN B. BILBRO, Sept. 22, 1862. 15 Cl'k Circuit Court Macon Co.

### Eufaula Female Institute.

THE next Academic Year will begin on Wednesday the 1st day of October.

The expense of Taition is he same as heretofore. The price of Board is One Hundred and Pitty Dollars, exclusiva of Washing and Lights, for the Academic Year.

For further information apply to GEO. Y. BROWNE, Eufanla, Sept. 15, 1862. 1y Principal.

NOTICE. T FOREWARN all persons against trading for Two Note made by me to WILLIAM H. BETTE, for hire for Neg Boy Simon, as the consideration for which they wer given has failed.

Sept. 23, 1862.

11.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration were granted to the under signed by the Judge of Probate of Russell County of the 19th day of Septémber, 1862, on the estate of Thos J. McLaxnon. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by lat or they will be barred.

JOHN McLENDON, Sept. 25, 1802. 6w-17's fee 23 56° Administrator.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the last will and testament of R. Warson DENTON, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Honorable the Probate Court of Russell County on the 11th day of August, 1862. All persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them or file them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and settle.

FANNIE JANE DENTON,
Sept. 25, 1862. 6w-Pr's fee \$3.50 Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICES.

Light substration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Baucos H. Moor Trans, late of Madison, Georgia, by the Hon. Probat Judge of Macon contity, Ala., on the 23d day of Septem ber 1862: These are therefore to notify all persons the may hold claims against said estate to present them I the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate will please pay up immed ately.

JOSEPH L. MOULTRIE, Administrator.

Sept. 23, 1862 6w-pr's fee \$3 50.

Notice to Creditors.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Russell Co., als., on the 6th day of September 1862, upon the estate of George W. Giddens, late of easil county decreased, all persons having claims against said entate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by him or they will be harred. THOS. M. GIDDENS, Adm'r. REMECCA M. GIDDENS, Adm'r. Sept. 25, 1862. 6w-Pr's fee \$3.50.

### COMMITTED TO JAIL.

In Russell county, Alabama, on the 31st July, 1862, a negro man who mys his name is Jack, and says he belongs to Archibald Purnell, of Barbor county, Alabama—weighs about 135 pounds—5 feet, 4 inches high—mulatto complexion. The owner is requested to come forward prove properly, pay charges, and take him away J. W. RANSOM, Spi. J. Jailor Russell County.

REV. A. J. BATTLE, A. M., who will associate with him a corps of efficient Tunchers, in the several Departments.

The annual Session, comprising xinx months, is divided into periods of three months each. The first Term begins with the month of October, the second with January, the third with April.

In carry case payments for each Term are required in advance: and no pupil can be permitted to go on with her class until this rule is complied with.

As no Steward has been engaged for the present, ample accommodations for Boarders have been provided, with the best private families of the place. By early application to the Frincipal, special arrangements will be made, and communicated to boarders before the Session begins. Those who do not thus apply in advance, will, upon their arrival at the College, be directed to their places of abode. The charge for Board has been necessarily advanced, to keep passe with the increased price of provisions. At present a charge of 250 per month will be required, which will be modified according to circumstances.

Pupils are requested to bring with them from home, all the Lext-books, they will be likely to need, as there will probably be some difficulty in procuring them from the book storres.

Tuskegee is situated upon a branch Rail-road, connecting with the Monigomery and West Foint Rail-road, connecting with the Monigomery and West Foint Rail-road, about forty miles cast of Montgomery. It is healthy at all seasons, and in the moral and elevated tone of its society, is musurpassed.



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 Circular, Catalogue or unpublished particulars apply to N. K. DAVIS, August 28, 1862. 2m Marion, Ala.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE undersigned he reby gives notice that on the 25th day of August, 1862, that Letters of Administration was granted to them by the Probate Court of Macon Co., on the estate of Jour York, late of said county, deceased; And that all persons who are indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to them, and all who have claims against said estate will present them within the time allowed by law or they will be forever barred.

BARBARA F. YORK, Adm'x.

N. B. TAYLOR, Adm'r.

Sept. 18, 1862. 6w-Pr's fee \$3.50

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

Probate Court—Special Term—12m day of Septem'r, 1862.

This day came ann A. Baugh, and filed her application and therewith an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of William Baugh, deceased and setting forth in said application that the non-resident heirs as law of said deceased are, James A. and John Baugh, who are of full age and raside in Eatonton, Ga., and Martha A. Berry, wife of Augustin Berry, who reside at Morflidello, Ga., and praying further for an order to admit said instrument to Probate and Record as the last will and testament of said deceased. Ordered that said application be set for hearing the 2d Monday in October next: Notice is hereby given to the said parties above named, that they can be and appear in this Court on that day and show cause, if any they have, why said application alsould not be granted.

Given under my hand this 12th Sept., 1862.

W. K. HARRIS,
Sopt. 18, 1862. 4t (Pr's fee \$5) Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama-Macon County. PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TREE—15TH SET,, 1862.

THIS day came W. C. TROMPSON and filed his application and therewith an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will not testament of Sarch B. Thompson, deceased, and setting forth in said application that the non-resident heirs at law of said deceased are, William J. and Francis M. Thompson, both of whom are of full age and reside in Cherokee Counte, in the State of Texas, and praying further for an order to admit said instrument to Probate and Record, as the last will and testament of said deceased Ordered that said application be set for hearing on the 2d Monday in October next: Notice is hereby given to the said parties above named that they can be and appear in this -Court on that day and show cause, if any they have, why said application should not be granted.

be granted.

Given under my hand this 12th Seet., 1862.

W. K. HARRIS.

Sept. 18. 4t. (Pr's fee \$5)

Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Russell county on the 2d day of September 1862, on the estate of JAMES M. CHAMISHER, Jun., deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

MARY F. CHAMBERS,
Sept. 11, 1862. 6w Fee \$3 50. Administratrix.

The State of Alabama, Russell County.

The State of Alabama, Russell County.

In the Probate Court.—Accust, 26th 1862.

CAME this day D. B. Mitchell, Administrator of the estate of William Rice, deceased, and filed his report in writing under oath that said estate is to the best of his knowledge and belief insolvent, abcompanying said report with a full statement as required by law; and the Second Monday of October next having been appointed by the Court for the hearing and consideration thereof: Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate that they can appear in this Court'at the Term to be held on the day aforesaid, and contest the correctness of said report and statement, if they think proper.

GEO. H. WADDVILL,

Sept. 11, 362.4t Print's fee \$5. Judge of Probate.

Notice to Creditors I ETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Jundersigned by the Probate Court of Macon county, upon the extate of J. W. B. Jerks, late of said county deceased, on the 4th day of September 1862: These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them in the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, JANE G. JELKS, 2011, 11 1862 by Fee \$3.50. Administrately.

Sept. 11, 1862, 6w Fee \$3 50 Ad

CHANCERY COURT,

13th District of the Middle Chancery Division of the State of Alabama. MILIE J. GOODWIN, NANCY H. GOODWIN, NANCY H. GOODWIN, NANCY H. GOODWIN, SARAH E. MERIPH and MAROSERT J. COLINS, By their next friend, Brandun N. Jones.

CLARA G. GOODWIN, WILLIAM WAIKINS, JONES.

CLARA G. GOODWIN, WILLIAM WAIKINS, JONN H. MURPHY, dais.

Diply, are non-residents, over the age of 21 years, and that they reside in Fulton County, in the State of Georgis, Atlanta being their post office: It is therefore ordered that the said Clara G. Goodwin, William Watkins and John H. Murphy, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 10th day of November mext, or in default, that decree pro tonjets for want of an answer may be entered against them at any time after thirty days thereafter, should they still be in default.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published, without delay, for five consecutive weeks in the South Western Bagdid, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Tuskegee, and another copy posted up at the door of the Court House of this county within 20 days from the making of this order; and that the Register within that time send copies, by mail, to the said Clara G. Goodwin, William Watkins, and John H. Murphy, respectively, at Atlants, Fulley County, Georgia.

WM. R. MASON, Register.

The State of Alabama-Russell County. The State of Alabaman-Element 1st, 1862.

CAME this day Mills Ann Rose, the vidor of William Rice, deceased, and filed her prition alleging that said decedent died seized and possessed of the following land, lying in said county and State, to wit: The North-cast quarter of Section Righteen (18) in Township Fifteen, (15) of Range Twenty-nine, (29), and praying that such proceedings may be and that her Dower may be assigned her therein; and the 2d Monrisy of October next having been appointed by the Court for the hearing there of: Notice is hereby given to the mon-resident heirs of said decedent that they can appear in this Court at the Torm to be held on the day afonessed and deseed against said petition if they think proper.

GEO. H. WADDELL.

Sept. 11, '62. 3t. Pr's fee 34.

Judge of Prolate.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of William Williamson, deceased, having been, this day,
granted to me by the Probate Judge of Bussell county?
All persons having claims against said estate must present them within the time required by law or they will
be harred.

NANCY A. WILLIAMSON,
Sept. 11, '62, 6w-Pr's fee 23 50

Administratic,

NOTICE.

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

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

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration baving 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 ngainst 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 -- Rassell County.

The State of Alabama Rassell County.

IN THE PROBATE COURT, ADDRES 21, 1862.

CAME this day W. A. Jones and W. P. Noles,
Administrators of the cetate of Parker C,
Noles, 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. GEO. H. WADDELL,
4t (sept. 4.)

The State of Alabama, Macon County.

The State of Alabama, Macon County.

Propart Court, Results Trans—Him day of August 1862.

This day came Absalom Bedell, Administrator of the estate of Album Bedell, and filed his petition in writing praying for an order to sell the interest of said deceased in and to the following Real Estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, to-wit: 14 acres of the s. 4 of the e. 1 of sectian 2, township 19 and range 25, bounding south by the road leading from Ridge Grove to Farmville, west by the Tan Yard branch, north by A. H. Bedell's land, and east by Phillip Watkins' land on which land is a tan yard. Said interest being one half. It is ordered that said petition be set for hearing on the 2d Monday in October. Notice is therefore hereby given to all parties interested to be and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court of said county to be held on the said 2d Monday in October at the office of the Judge of said Court and show cause, if any they have, why said application should not be granted.

WM. K. HARRIS,

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

The State of Alabama, Macha County.

The State of Alabams, Macha County.

TO CREDITORS.

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

WM. K. HARRIS, Aug. 14, 1862. 6w Judge of Probate.

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

ROBT. W. LOPTIN, 18.

W. F. HODNETT, W. G. CRAWFORD, WM. T. LOPTIN. 1 the defendant, William T. Loftin, is a non-resident, over the age of 21 years, that he resides at Rocky Mountain in Merriwether county, in the State of Georgia: It is, therefore, ordered that the 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 the said Wm. T. Loftin at Rocky Mountain, Merriwether county, Georgia.

WM. R. MASON.

Aug. 28, 762. 5w Register. ROBT. W. LOPTIN, | TT appearing from the bill

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.

sept. 4, '62'. 2m Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that on the 26th day of August 1862, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Reuben Chapman. deceased, granted to him by the Hon wrable Probate Court of Macon county. All persons indeed 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, 162. 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 B. L. Büters, 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.

sept. 4, 6w WM. K. BRIERS, Adm'r.

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. McPHAUL, 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. McPHAUL, sept. 4, 6w

Administrator.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

## N. GACHET. Afformey at Cab.

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

N. B. GRAHAM. R. L. MATER, R. H. ABERCROMBIE GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

December 16, 1859.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM. Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

W.ILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Rus-sell and Tallapoosa counties. Particular attention paid to collecting and a securing claims.

Office over the Post Office. TUSKEGRE, ALA., February 6, 1862.

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

Solicitor in Chancery,

MONTGOMERY, ALA. WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery and the surrounding counties; in the Supreme Court of the State, and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama.

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building W. GUNN. L. STRANGE. JAMES ARRESTE

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

Will practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers and Taliapoosa Counties: in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrasted to them.

By Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church, Tuskegee, Alo., Jan. 19, 1800.

SMITH & POU.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW! TUSKEGEE, ALA., Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.

To Office up-stairs in Biloro & Rutledge's new brick wilding.

BYTHON B. SMITH.

May 17, 1860.

Ly

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

J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala., Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Talla-poosa, Chambers, and Russell. June 18, 1861.

April 19, 1880-

BROWN & JOHNSTON ATTORNEYS MT LAW,

Will, practice in the Counties comprising the 9th ...
Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at -1 fontgomery.
Office up stairs in Feits' Bullding.

23 SAM'I. B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Peace.
March 14, 1861.

44

TUSKEGEE, ALA.,

MEDICAL NOTICE. DR. W. R. DRISKELL has located at his father's residence, where he can be found at all times, when not professional engaged.—He respectfully tenders his services, as a Physician and Surgeon, to the surrounding country July 10, 1862.

DR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM,

H AVING determined to resume the practice of Physical in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the editions thereof.

Are Office on the corner of Innier and Bailey atreets.
June 13, 1861.

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

Tuskogee, Ala., June 30, 1862.

SCHEDULE

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 connecta with one passing Chebaw at 3.27 a. m., for Montgomery,

G. W. STEVENS,

July 24, 1862.

Superintend't.

S. M. BARTLETT. J. C. ABERCHOMBIE. COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have become copartners in the retail Drug business, and have just received at their Store a Fresh Stock of Medicines, among which are the following

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

They have a general assortment, such as-

Copperas, Indigo, Soda, Cr. Tartar, Ague Remedies, Vermifuges, Bair Tonics, Combs, Brushes, Shaving Soap, Letter Paper, Pens, Ink, Envel ops, &c., &c.

A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BARTLETT & ABERCROMBIE. June 20, 1862. MACON HOUSE.

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

Now 17,4809. J. R. J. MACON.

Tax Collector's Sale.

O Monday 6th day of October next, I will proceed to sell before the Court Home door in the town of Crawford, the county of Russell, and State of Alabama, the following traces of land lying in said county, for each, to the highest bidder, to pay the State and county Taves thereon for the year 1861, to-wit: The whole of Section 21, in Township States, and Range Tharty. Taxes \$4.86. Cast \$1.50. Assessed to Owner unknown." P.N. STAFFORD, August 4, 1852, for Tax Collector R. C.

The Family Altar Fallen It was a great fall, and a sad fall; and the falling of my own tears, as I of Gethsemane. The ground begins gazed, I could scarcely prevent .- to rise here, and we stand at the wes-And when I state that it was a FALL tern foot of Olivet. It is the spot EN FYMILY ALTAR, not a few of my above every other which the visitor readers will sympathize with me.

Its remembered beauty and value all on my arrival at Jerusalem, and the more troubled me, now that I saw the one of which I took my last it had fallen. I knew the day when formal view on the morning of it was set up. It was a day of glad- my departure. The tradition which ness to me-to many. We little places the agony and betrayal of the thought it would ever fall, it seemed Savior here has a great amount of so strong. But it had fallen!

not but make inquiry how it should early enough to have taken by the have come to pass. I saw near the hand some aged Christian who had ruin, and apparently musing upon it seen the companion of the apostles, two grave and sedate-looking persons, speaks of the garden as well known; both of whom I knew.

bosom companion of the author of cribes the situation of the spot in acthis ruin. Did you have any hand in cordance with the present locality. it, or in any way countenance it?"- There is no proof that the tradition The prompt and earnest reply was: has ever wavered. The indications "I helped set that altar up. I helped in the New Testament favor entirely keep it. I laid hold of it when it the same view. When it is said that tottered and if I could have helped "Jesus went forth with his disciples it, it would never have fallen." And beyond the brook Kedron, where I believed him, he was so honest and was a garden" (John xviii, 1,) it is

you have any hand in the fall of this place which he had in view soon after altar?"

There was no such altar till we put reference to the brook, and not the forth our power. I made that father | mountain. happy while the altar stood. I gave him a warning that made him tremble contains about one-third of an acre. when I saw him likely to let it fall .- and is surrounded by a low wall, And my sharpest arrows went into covered with a white stucco. It is his soul when the altar fell. Could entered by a gate, kept under lock I have prevented it, it never would and key, under the control of one have fallen."

was musing near the ruin, "had you very aged, most of them, though they anything to do with the falling of are still verdent and productive, are this altar?" A flood of tears was the so decayed that heaps of stones have only answer. Her sorrow and sad- been piled up against their trunks, ness told me she was the deepest of to keep them from being blown down mourners over that fallen altar.

at hand, "you see this ruin; did you impossible that those now here may have anything to do in bringing it to have sprung from the roots of those pass?" They looked at me and which grew there in the days of Christ. wondered, and then at their mother; Other olive-trees, apparently quite as and seing her tears, wept themselves. old, occur just beyond the limits of And so I knew they had nothing to the encloseure. It may be allowed do with the fall of the altar.

harm. But when this family altar present site, or have stood a few rods fell it harmed,

It was wrong done to his reason; need not be supposed to have been .and it was a wicked resistance of We may sit down there, and read the his conscience. It weakened his spir- affecting narrative of what the Savior itual strength. It gave temptation endured for our redemption, and feel greater power over him. It made assured that we are near the place other kinds of prayers less pleasant, where he prayed, saying, "Father, not and other duties less inviting and my will, but thine be done;" and more burdensome. So it harmed the where, "being in agony, he sweat

2. And the fall of that altar harmed the household. The wife was sad : she needed just such consolation and support. The children wondered .-They needed just such a constant recognition of God and eternal things as they had while the altar- stood .-the whole household lost many precious influences which constant family worship never fails to exert. A powerful barrier against temptation fell with the falling altar. And that alarming danger was incurred which is pronounced against "the families that call not on His name."

3. The community is harmed when a family altar falls. If every house had one, there would be produced a moral atmosphere more favorable to history of Christ's passion, such as the the best welfare of the whole neighborhood. Even one such altar is a blessing; the fall of one a loss. No community can be named that is not olives, and observed how very near a loser by the fall of a family altar. Then such a fallen altar is a mel-

ancholy ruin! What ought he to think who has done so great a wrong as to overthrow it?

SWEARING .- The absurdity and ntter of folly of swearing is admirably set forth in the following anecdote of Belzebub and his imps: "The latter went out in the morning, each to command his set of men, one the murderers, another the liars, another the swearers, etc. At evenining they stopped at the mouth of a cave. The questions arose among them, who commanded the meanest set of men. The subject was debated at length, but without coming to a decision. Finalo decide the matter in dispute .-Whereupon he said—"The murderer rot something for killing, the theif or stealing, and the liar lying; but the swearer was the meanest of all the swearer was the meanest of all-be served without pay." They were his majesty's best subjects; for while ther were costless their name was le-gion and presented the largest divis-ion in his (Satan's) employ. uncertainty respecting the object of such a movement at that unseasonable hour. This view is not necessary to the explanation of the passage, but it is a natural enc, and supplies a

Gethsemane.
Following now a path which turns a little to the south, at the distance of eight or ten rods beyond the bridge, we reach the north end of the garden must be anxious to see. It is the one I had seen the altar before it fell. which I sought out before any other, evidence in his support. Eusebius, I was so sad about it, that I could | Bishop of Cæsarea, who lived almost and Jerome, about fifty years later, "Reason," said I, "you were a repeats the same testimony and desimplied that he did not go far up "Conscience!" who was near, "did the Mount of Olives, but reached the crossing the bed of that stream. The "Did I not help reason set it up? garden is named in that passage with The place enclosed as Gethsemane

of the convents at Jerusalem. The "Wife, mother!" said I, for she eight olive-trees here are evidently by the wind. Trees of this class are "Children," said I, for they were remarkably long-lived, and it is not that the original garden may have Some things may fall and do no been more or less extensive than the further to the north or the south: 1. The man that over threw it .- but far, certainly, from that spot it as it were great drops of blood, falling down to the ground,"

"He bows beneath the sins of men;
He cries to God, and cries again
In sad Gethsemane;
He lifts his mournful eyes above—
'My Father, can this cup remove?'" "With gentle resignation still, He yielded to his Father's will In sad Gethsemane;

'Behold me here, thine only Son;
And, Father, let thy will be done.'" "The Father heard; and angels there Sustained the Son of God in prayer, In sad Gethsemane; He drank the dreudful cup of pain—Then rose to life and joy again."

The garden has a reservoir, which supplies water for moistening the ground, and cultivating a few flowers. A series of rude pictures may be seen on the interior face of the wall, representing different scenes in the scourging, the mockery of the soldiers. the sinking beneath the cross, and the like. As I sat beneath the the city was, with what perfect ease a person there could survey at a glance the entire length of the eastern wall, and the slope of the hill toward the valley, I could not divest myself of the impression that his local pecu liarity should be allowed to explaina passage in the account of the Savior's apprehension. Every one must have noticed something abrupt in his summons to the disciples-"Arise, let us be going : see, he is at hand that doth betray me," (Mathew xxvi, 46. It is not improbable that his watchful eye, at that moment, sought sight of Judas and his accomplices, as they issued from out of the eastern gates, or turned round the ly his stantic majesty was called upon northen or southern corner of the walls, in order to descend into the valley. Even if the night was dark, he could have seen the torches which they carried, and could have felt no

connection between the language and the external circumstances, which augments exceedingly the graphic power of the narrative.

As I was passing near Gethseman one day, I saw, at a little distance, a shepherd engaged in shearing one of his flock. The animal lay stretched of a church in New England, once before him on the ground; submitting, without resistance or complaint, to A council was called; and it soon the operation which he was perform- appeared that his people wished to ing. It seemed as if every movement get rid of him, rather than he of his of the shears would lacerate the flesh : people. The following dialogue took the feet were bound; the man's knees place between the moderator of the were pressed rudely against the sides of the helpless captive. This posture, church. so irksome, had to be endured for a considerable time before the ample fleece was removed. Yet, during it you? Is he not a godly man? all, it was wounderful to observe how patient the creature remained : it rejoice to say it. We are all witnessstruggled not, it opened not its mouth. es, and God also, how holy and justly, Under ordinary circumstances the incident might not have attracted my attention; but being seen in such a place, it spoke to my heart with touching power. How could I forget the prophet's use of that emblem. in describing the spirit of unshrink ing submission to appoint d suffering, which was to distinguish the Savior of men, and of which ac gave such matchless proof in the agony of the garden! Isaiah (liii, 7.) said, with reference to that trait of his character. "He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth."-Rev. Dr. Hackett.

[From the Southern Presbyterian.] The Blind Boy

It was a summer evening, and the air mild, as I strayed through the wood. Suddenly I espied reclining at the foot of a tree two little children-one was blind. "Sister, do you see that little bird that sings so sweetly, and is it as pretty as its song?" "Yes, it is on yonder tree." "Sister, I wish that I could see:"-"How pretty are the flowers and green leaves on the trees, and those birds to one who sees; yet I can smell the flower, and can feel the shade of the green leaf, and hear the birds singing that God has made; but tell me, sister, are there any blind in heaven ?" "No! dear brother, there all see; but why ask that?" "Sister, He's so good to me, I thought I'd like to look at God."

Do you ever think, dear children, of the blessed privileges you enjoy from day to day? You are permitted to see the beautiful sun that rules by day and the moon and stars by night, and this world, beautified and adorned by the hand of God, and ten thousund other things which could be mentioned? Do you thank God for all these blessings?

Come to Him 'as blind Bartimeus did, and cry, "Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me." And if be so to you? Just as likely to be any shall charge thee to hold thy peace, only cry the more, "Thou Son of DAVID, HAVE MFRCY ON ME." Jesus will stand still and command you to be called, and they will call you, saying, "Be of good comfort, rise, HE CALLETH THEE; and may you rise, and casting away your garments of sin, "Come to Jesus;" and when He asks you, "what wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" Say as the blind man did, "Lord, that I might RECEIVE MY SIGHT." And may you hear it said, "Go thy way; thy FAITH hath made thee whole." TEACHER.

Strength to the Weak.
"A brused read shall he not break, and smokin

flax shall he not quench."-Matt. xiii, 20. WILL Jesus accept such a heart as minc-this erring, treacherous, traitor heart? The past-how many forgotten vows, broken covenants. prayerless days! How often have I made new resolutions, and as often blast of temptations, and the burning scandal is not by forgiving a false flax been well nigh quenched by guil- story, but by telling what they do things that remain seem "ready to of solicitude about the truth. Andie." But thy Savior God will not other tosses the firebrand to us and is bruised, but He will not pluck it remember a sentence of Barrow .up by the roots. The flax is reduced There is no great difference between the to a smoking ember; but He will great Devil that frameth scandalous fan the decaying flame. Why wound reports, and the little imps that run thy loving Savior's heart by these about and despires them. The reader repeated declensions? He will not, must recollect the etymology of the cannot give the up. Go, mourn thy Greek word, devil. weakness and unbelief. Cry unto the Strong for strength. Weary and faint one, thou hast an omnipotent Arm to lean on. "He fainteth not, neither is weary." Listen to his own gracious assurance: "Fear not; for I am with thee. Be not dismayed: for I am thy God. I will stiengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righterusnes." Leaving all thy false props and refuges, be this thy resolve: "In the Lord put I my trust;

Fancy Work.

I have understood, Mr. Thinker, that now-a-days, almost all of the destitute churches look for a man who can do "fancy work," and are determined to call no other.

The Rev. Mr. Goodman, the pastor asked a dismission from his people.council and one of the deacons of the

Moderator. Why deacon Allthings, do you wish to have your pastor leave

Deacon Allthings. That he is: I and unblameably, he has behaved himself among us.

Mod. What is the matter, then? Does he not preach the truth?

Déacon A. He does, very fully and clearly. He has kept back nothing that was profitable to us. He has not "shunned to declare unto us the whole counsel of God."

Mod. Has he been deficient in private labors?

Deacon A. Not at all. He has not only taught us publicly, but from house to house. He has been "instant in season and out of season." Mod. Well then, is he a cold, un-

feeling preacher? Deacon A. Far from it. It can truly be said of him, he has "ceased not to warn every one, night and day, with tears."

Mod. Do tell us, then, Deacon Allthings, why you wish to get rid of

Deacon A. Why, sir, Mr. Goodman is a pious, worthy minister; he is very faithful, and I love him much ; but somehow it happens that he is not popular. He fails, as a body may say, in "fancy work." Ours is a growing place; and we think it important to have a smarter man-who will draw in more of young people and men of influence. We must have a man who is good at "fancy work." So all our leading men think-squire Mitimus, and Dr. Bolus, and Mr. Yardstick, the rich merchant, and Judge Mandamus; and, to speak plainly-I think

The Rev. Mr. Goodman was dis-

A THOUGHT FOR THE SOLDIERS. -You have nobly consecrated your little all in this life to your bleeding country. Your life, this is all to you. But have you thought for a moment what must be your life hereafter? Many a soldier in this war has taken his last farewell of mother, of home, of all here. Have you thought it may you as another. Surrounded as you are there by associates, friends in camp, you have time to think. Perhaps you never swore an oath until you went into camp. You were never taught to swear by a mother, and in all probability you solemnly promised her, as you weare about to leave her, that you would not profane the Lord's name. Have you thought of this? At night, after the fatigue of the day, and in all probability after you have permitted many a wicked oath to escape your lips, does not the spirit of your mother in tears present her image before you? and does not the thought that that mother prays for you condemn you Oh! think of all this, and try to cease from swearing; for remember that no swearer, or profane person shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven.

SCANDAL .- The way in which some has the reed succumbed to the first good sorts of people are betrayed into ty omissions and guiltier commissions. not know to be true. There is not O, my soul, thou art low indeed; the so much lying in the world as want give thee over unto death. The reed we toss it along. Let such people

> ANGER IS MURDER .- A little boy, who is since dead, once told a clergyman he was very sorry for his sin in breaking the Sixth Commandment, "Thou shalt not murder."

"How de you know," replied the Minister. "that you have committed murder ?" "Oh sir," said he, "I was angry with my brother and I read in the Bible that Whoever hateth why say ye to my soul, Flee as a bird to your mountain?" his brother is a murderer."-1. John

DR. LITTLE'S

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

A CARD.

DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LIT-PLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes, pissoure in saying is a the most valuable remedy to cure children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite ufficient for 25 cases. Talbotron, Ga., Feb. 2, 1850.

#### LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

certain cure for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitt

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

#### LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

#### LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT. FORTIS, No. 2.

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

LITTLE & BRO.,

Whole-sie Druggias,

133- Sold by Dr. J. S. THOMAS and C. FOWLER, Tuskego Intenses & Williams, Le Grand, Blount & Hain, Monforder, Primerton & Carter, J. A. Whitzeines & Co. Columbus, Ga.; and Morchants and Druggista generally 2-1y

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

MENEFEE TATUM, Adm'r.

July 24, 1862

NOTICE. TETTERS 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 coughy deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

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

Adm'r.

NOTICE.

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

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 noti
fied to present them within the time prescribed
by law.

JOSEPH R. WOOD,
August 7, 1862.

Administrator.

NOTICE.

BTTERS 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 Bussell county on the estate of Sterling G. Hopkins, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

MARY E. HOPKINS.

July 24, 1862-6w Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of William Goodson, 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. Aug. 12, 1862. 2m A. H. ROWFLL,

Notice to Creditors.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas E. Thomas, were granted to the undersigned by the Honorable Probate Court of Macon county, on the 14th day of August, 1862. All persons having claims against said estate archereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

MARIA L. THOMAS,

August 14, 1862. August 14, 1862. August 14, 1862. 2m Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.

THE undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of CHARLES B. LLOYD, de ceased, by the Probate Court for Russel county.

Ala., on the 25th day of July 1862. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

G. C. McGEHEE,

Aug. 14, 1862, 2m

Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of Daniel Sturkie, on the 11th day of August 1862, by the Judge of Probate of Russell county. All persons having claims against said estate will present them with in the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOHN W. GRIGGS,
August 14, 1862. 2m Administrator.

Notice to Creditors,

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon county, Ala., on the 14th day of August 1862, upon the estate of Charles Huguly, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

MARGARET HUGULY, Administrator.

W. B. HUGULY, Administrator.

August 14, 1862, 2m

FOR THE PUBLIC.

## HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D. Pres And Professor of Moral Science, A. B. GOODHUE, A. M.,

sor of Mathematics and Nat. Phile D. G. SHERMAN, A. M., sor of Ancient Languages and Lite REV T. W. TOBEY, A. M., Professor of Intellectual Philospi

Professor of Chemistry and Natural Histor THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D.,

Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles'cal Histo REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M., Brown Professor of Systematic Theolo

THE NEXT SESSION. The next session will open on Tuesday

first day of October, 1861.

In order to meet the exigencies of the time young men and lads will be admitted next session to pursue an irregular Course of Study, was Course preparatory to a regular Course, provided the applicant has sufficient maturity as attainments to do so with profit to himself.

Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by Dra and Lectures will also be furnished.

The present elevated standard in the regula classical and Scientific Courses will be male tained.

EXPENSES. Tuition, per term, of 4g months, in

I. W. GARROTT, President Board Trus

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

#### HOWARD COLLEGE

DEAR SIR:—Your attention is respectly nyited to the following resolution passed by Goard of Trustees of Howard College at it innual meeting, viz:

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard College be authorized to receive the Coupon Bond of the Confederate States in payment of the Principal of all-Subscriptions or Debts due to the Endowment Fund of the College, and that he be instructed, by circular letter and advertisement, to notify the Debtors to the College of this resolution of the Board."

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

Ramachilly yours.

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

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

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

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA

THE Thirtieth Session of this Institution will open a Monday, the 4th November next.

Anatomy, H. F. GAMPHELL, M. D.

Surgery, L. A. DUGAS, M. D.

Chemistry, JOREPH JONES, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, J. P. GARVIM, M. R.

Institutes and Practice, L. D. FORD, M. D.

Physiology, H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.

Obstetrics, J. A. EVE, M. D.

Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, ROBERT CAMPUELL, M.D.

Adjunct Professor of Obstetries, Robert Campus W. H. Dorgery, M. D., Clinical Lecturer

I. P. GARVIN, Dean, IMPROVED

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TEACHER'S EXCHANGE, MONTGOMERY, ALA. Sept. 11, 1862. 3t ALABAMA

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NIX, YOUNG & NIX,

MONUMENTS, MANTLES Railing. TOMBS. Furniture Week GRAVE STONES

GRATES, M. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction NO TASTE OF MEDICINE!

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NEW BOOKS.