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The South Mestern Baptist, A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER

HENDERSON & BATTLE. PROPRIETORS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Army Correspondent of the Savannah Republican. Our Army, Its Great Deeds, its Trials, its Sufferings, and its Perils in the Future.

No army on this continent has ever accomplished as much, or suffered as much, as the army of Northern Virginia within the last three months. At no period during the Revolutionary war-not even at Valley Forge -did our forefathers in arms encounter greater hardships, or endure them more uncomplainingly.

But great as have been the trials

to which the army has been subjected, they are hardly worthy to be named in comparison with the sufferings in store for it this winter, unless the people of the Confederate States, everywhere, and in whatever circumstances, come to its immediate relief. The men must have clothing and shoes this winter. They must have something to cover themselves when deeping, and to protect themselves from the driving sleet and snow storms when on duty. This must be done, though our friends at home should have to wear cotton and sit in history since Peter the Hermit led by the fire. The army in Virginia stands guard this day, as it will stand guard this winter, over every hearthstone throughout the South. The ragged sentinel who may pace his weary rounds this winter on the bleak spurs of the Blue Ridge, or along the frozen valleys of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock, will also be your sentinels, my friend, at home. It will be for you and your household that he encounters the warth of the tempest and the dangers of the night. He suffers and toils and fights for you, too, brave, true hearted women of the South. Will you not clothe his nakedness then? Will you not put shoes and stockings on his feet? Is it not enough that he has written down its patriotism in crimson characters along the battle road from the Rappahannock to the Potomac? And must his bleeding feet also impress their mark of fidelity upon the snows of the coming winter? I know what your answer will be. God has spoken through the women of the South, and they are his holy oracles in this day of trial and tribulation.

It is not necessary to counsel violent measures; but it is not expected that any person will be permitted to accumulate leather and cloth for purposes of speculation. The neces sities of the army rise up like a mountain, and cannot, and will not be overlooked. It was hoped at one time, that we might obtain winter supplies in Maryland. This hope was born after the army left Rich-mond, and has now mise ably perished. The Government is unable to furnish the supplies; for they are not to be had in the country. If it had exercised a little foresight last spring and summer, when vessels were running the blockade, with cargoes of calico, linen, and other articles of like importance, a partial supply at least of hats, blankets, shoes and woolen goods might have been obtained from England. But foresight is a quality of the mind that is soldom put in practice in these days.

But whatever may be done by the people, should be done immediately. Not one moment can be lost that will not be marked, as by the second handof a watch, with the pangs of a suffering. Already the hills and valleys in this high latitude have been visited by frost, and the nights are uncomfortably to the man who sleeps upon the ground. Come up, then, men and women of the South, to this sacred duty. Let nothing stand between you and the performance of it. Neither pride, nor pleasure, nor personal ease and comfort, should withhold your hand from the holy work. The supply of leather and what you can, and all you can, and as soon as you can. If you cannot send woolen socks, send half woolen or cotton socks; and so with under Wicked hopes, like unskilful guides, clothing, coats and pants. And if mislead the unwary

eal Military State

blankets are not to be had, then substitute comforts made of dyed osnaburgs stuffed with cotton. Anything that will keep off the cold will be acceptable. Even the speculator and extortioner might forego their gains for a season, and unite in this religious duty. If they neither clothe the naked, nor feed the hungry, who are fighting for their freedom, and for their homes and property, what right have they to expect anything

but eternal damnation, both from God

If the Army of. Virginia could march through the South just as it is -ragged and almost barefooted and hatless-many of the men limping along and not quite well of their wounds or sickness, yet cheerful and not willing to abandon their places in the ranks—their clothes riddled with balls and their banners covered with the smoke and dust of battle, and shot into tatters, many of them inscribed with "Williamsburg," "Seven Pines," "Gaines' Mill," "Garnett's Farm," "Front Royal," "McDowell," 'Cedar Run," and other victorious fields-if this army of veterns, thus clad and shod, with tattered uniforms and banners, could march from Richmond to the Mississippi, it would produce a sensation that has no parallel his swelling hosts across Europe to the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre.

The Bible Clerks.

A young man joined two others as a clerk in the same establishment, and as room-mate, in a certain city. When the first Sunday morning came after he had entered his new situation, he thought of the old custom at home of reading a portion of Scripture as a preparation for the day, but he hesitated to take his Bible from his trunk because of the presence of the other clerks. Still he could not be easy. He went towards his trunk and then returned to his seat, till his uneasiness was noticed by one of his companions, who said, "What's the matter? You are as restless as a wethercock." He hesitated in answering, but conscience got the better of his pride, and he told the truth; and, as though the moral feeling of the young man was contagious, the other clerks exclaimed that they had each a Bible in their trunks, but had not taken it out for fear of each other-a fear of ridicule, the one from the other. The three Bibles were now taken out, and a portion was read in concert; the practice was continued, its influence was felt, and when the story got out and their habit was known, they went by the name of the Bible clerks.

And what were their characters? Did the influence of the Bible prevent the development of any of the true mercantile qualities? They were young men of integrity, of method, order, precision and dignity. By familiarity with the Bible they were in constant intercourse with the best models of character, and they proved that the Scriptures not only kindle lights of guidance when philosophy and reason fail, but they hold up and stimulate to the imitation of the

highest order of manliness. A manufacturer and, merchant related to us one day the history of two young men, who, in his establishment, became "free" at the same time, the one a "Bible clerk," and the other ot so. They both married early after their "freedom," and the one valuing the Bible, valued its institutions, and thus honored the Sabbath and the sanctuary, and brought up his family in virtue and prosperity. The other "couldn't afford to pay church rates;" his employer offered to furnish a pew, but he was too proud to accept the favor-spending the Sabbath here and there, he was known as no church-goer, and became an object for the vicious; and to nothing but his waste of the Sabbath could be traced the habits of sxpenditure and dissipation that ruined the man. "Now," said the employer, wool, we know is limited; but do "the one lives in his own house, virtuons and happy; the other needs chairty to keep him along."

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1862.

Building on the Sand.

From a Letter of a Missionary in India to a young Sister.

Can you tell me the meaning the last verse of Christ's sermon on the mount? What does building on the sand mean? Read it over again, and I will tell you.

In this country the rivers are most ly small streams, with beds nearly dry for eight months of the year, and then for four months, during the rainy season, they are very formidable streams-rapid, deep, and broad. The river running by Seroor, the Ghord river, is just such an one .-Now it is shallow and about as wide as the Onion river at Montipelier; but if a shower should come up very heavy, and a great deal of rain fall, it will sometimes rise ten or twelve feet in a few hours, and then it can not be crossed, save by a boat. Here is the sand-the dry bed of an eastern river. Now the houses here are generally built of clay and unburnt brick. They are small, have no "upstairs," and are apt to wash down by the force of rain. What a fool, then, a man [would be to go and build such a house on the sand in the bed of the river! It would be washed away in a moment should rains descend and floods come. Now the "floods come" here whenever the rain falls, in a different way from what they do in Vermont. The river rises very suddenly, and sweeps away all that is in its course. Two years ago I went to Ahmednugger for two days, and returned at evening. I had not supposed there would be much water in the river. But a sudden shower had come up at four o'clock, P. M., not where I was, but at this place; and when I came to the rivers' bank at nine o'clock, it was swollen very much, and the ferry boat was just going back for the

last time. During the dry seasons people raise a great many cucumbers, melons, &., on the sand in the bed of the river, and they build their little sheds from which to watch the fields. to see that the birds do not eat the fruit, and that it is not stolen .-These little huts often stand after all fruit is gathered and the field abandoned-till the "floods come" and sweep them away. This is the "lodge in the garden of cucumbers." Isa. f. 8. Two or three years since a sudden shower came up, very unusual in the midst of the dry season, while the fruit was all growing on the river sand. The floods came, and the poor man's fruit, his watch house and all were swept away. When the water again subsided no trace of gardens could be seen.

Would not that man be very foolish who should go and build a house on such sands?

A Single Victory.

After his first victory, the godly Havelock wrote to his wife, "One of in Christ, give him your heart, and the prayers oft repeated throughout all the joys of Heavn shall be thine. my life since my school days, has All things earthly are at best but been answered, and I have lived to fleeting shadows. There is nothing command in a successfull action."-But there is a victory of far great be your fate, if you die while out of moment, and conferring far greater glory, than ever warrior gained. It is that in which "we are more than conquerers through Him that loved us." That he may gain this one victory is the dialy prayer of the believer throughout life. All our spiritual discipline is for fitting us to triumph in this conflict. Amid the life, the heir of heaven is often inlabors and sufferings will be lost .-But if we reap not other reward from all these than the single victory over death, we receive more than a recompense for all we have endured. How much painful self-denial, and patient suffering, and submission to allegory, emblematic representation authority, and exposure to danger, judicious interpretation, literal state fit Nelson for gaining such a victory as that of Trafalgar, and for prepar-ing Wellington to triumph at Wa-subjects not obvious, but most difficult worth while to spend a lifetime of upon the most ordinary matters of fact and opinion, but are at harmony victory. It gives immortality of reputation; it confers the highest earthly glory. Now, while "they do this gan.

to obtain a corruptible crown," should we hesitate to endure the same, or like hardships and dangers, to gain "an incorruptible" crown? Should it be thought strange that a life of discipline, suffering, and patience is necessary to fit the Christian for gaining such a victory as that which is achieved over the king of terrors through the Lord Jesus Christ?-Surely all the preparation, and selfdenial, and suffering, and discipline of a long life cannot be thrown away, when thereby we are fitted to come off more than conquerers over that enemy who treads every earthly victor in the dust; to triumph, through Jesus Christ, over the king of terrors, and receive, not a dim coronet to be placed on our tomb, but the deathless vigor of an eternal life, and a crown of righteousness and of glory that fadeth not away. Courage then, Christians, under all your trials, sickness, and sufferings; they are the discipline necessary to fit you for gaining that great victory which will secure for you eternal glory and an immortal crown.

The Christian's Hope.

What a blessed thing is the Christian Hope. It sheds hope on every affliction, lightens every sorrow, and adds brigtness to every joy. How many care worn weary ones would have sunk into the depths of dispair, had it not been for this blessed hope which shone through every cloud, and whispered of a heaven of rest and peace beyond this vale of tears .-When assailed by the malicious tongue of slander, pierced to the heart by unkindness, how soothingly does the thought come over the mind, "Our Saviour suffered all this and knows how to feel for us: for he was tempted in all points even as we are." O! yes, pricless beyond human estimation is the hope of the christian which is founded on the Rock of Ages. Surely no one, who ever tasted the joy of such a hope, would ever desire to turn back to the pleasures of earth. True, darkness and doubts will oft times obscure the light, but it is only for a time, and such seasons of gloom only serve to draw us more strongly towards our deer Heavenly Father.

How pleasant it is, when wearied with the cares and exertions of the day, to sit at its close and feel that each hour and day as it passes brings us nearer death, the happy release from all earthly trials. How sweet to fell that soon we shall have done with earth and its temptations, and have entered into the paradise of God. There we shall spend a blessed and endless eternity with our dear Redeemer and all the saints and holy ones in Heaven, where, freed from weakness of the body, we shall ever be singing praises to our God. Oh! joyful thought, happy reality .-Who would barter such a hope as this for all that earth affords? Sinner be converted. Seek an interest lasting here; and how miserable will Christ.

Then be wise. Make the christian's hope your own, and shouts of joy shall resound through the high arches of the court above, over your repentance. H. B. Jewett.

A CONSTANT MIRACLE.—The Bible itself is a standing and an astonishing discouragments and chastisements of miracle. Written, fragment by fragment, througout the course of fifteen clined, through unbelief, to think his centuries, under different states of society and in different languages, by persons of the most opposite tempers talents, and conditions, learned and unlearned, prince and peasant, bond and free; cast into every form of instructive composition and good writing, history, prophecy, poetry, rigid discipline, were necessary to ment, precept, example, proverbs, disquisition, epistle, sermons, prayers, in short, all rational shapes of human terloo! Mankind seem to think it -its authors are not found like other upon the whole of their sublime and momentous scheme.-Professor Macla

God of Nations, unto Thee
Our hearts in prayer ascend
For our country—keep it free—
Its boundries all defend.
May this heart Scatters. May this happy, Southern land
Ever be Thy chief delight,
And may Thy protecting hand
Guide all its sons aright.

National Hymn.

BY DR. WM. B. HARRELL.

God of Nations, rule and reign
In every home and heart;
Let us never more again
From Thy commands depart.
Grant us that Peace which attends
Tongues and peoples fearing Thee;
Turn our enemies to friends,
And give us liberty.

God of Nations, hear us now,
And in our times of need,
May we at Thy footstool bow,
And all Thy mercies plead.
Wisdom, Truth and Power are Thine,
Love and Pity dwell with Thee;
Oh! do Thou our hearts incline
To own Thy sovereignty.

God of Nations, bare Thine arm,
Come Thou to our relief;
Shields us, Lord, from every harm,
And help our unbelief;
Show this people, daily, where
All their strength and hope must be;
God of Nations, spare, Oh! spare
Our land, and keep it free! Wilson, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1862.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING .- Thousands of men breathe, move, and live-pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They do not a particle of good in the world, and none were blessed by them none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; not a word they spoke could be recalled, and as they more than the insect of yesterday .good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love, and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with, year by year : you will never be forgotten. No; your name your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Gooddeeds will shine as the stars of heaven.- Dr

was gambling. On looking over their shoulders I discovered that the game was blocked. 'What shall I play?' exclaimed one of the excited party, holding two or three cards in his trembling hand. 'I'll play the card for you,' said I, mildly, and laid a Testament on the board. 'Do you. agree to it?' The soldier sprang from his seat, and cried out with an oath. 'You may play it alone,' and left the company. The other three came to

cartes, the famous mathematician and philosopher, La. Fontaine, celebrated for his witty fables; Buffon the great naturalist, were all singular deficient in the powers of conversation. Marmontel the novelist, was so dull in society, that his friends said of him; after an interview, "I must go and read his tales, to recompense myself for the weariness of hearing him." As to Corneill, the greatest dramatist of France, he was completely lost in society-so absent and embarrassed that he wrote of himself a witty couplet, importing that he was never intelligible but through the mouth of another. Wit on paper seems to be something widely different from that play of words in coveration, which while it sparkles dies; for Charles II. the wittiest monarch that ever sat on the English throne was so charmed with the humor of "Hudibras," that he caused bimself to be introduced as a private gentleman to Butler, its author a very dull companion; and was of opinion with many others, that so stupid a fellow could never have written so clever a book. Addison whose classic elegance has long been considered the model of style was shy and absent in cociety preserving evn before a single strange, stiff and dignified silence. In conversation Dante was taciturn or satirical. Gray long been considered the model of style Daute was taciturn or satirical. Gray

It has more to fear from apathy in the public mind." "Whenever society is Rousseau was remarkably trite in conversation-not a word of fancy or eloquence warmed bim: Milton was unsocial and even irritable when much pressed by talk of others.

Only wise and good men can be friends; others are but companions.

Unconscious Influence.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

It is not what we intend to do that strikes the most it is what we are.

It is not beautiful words in the pulpit but the beating of an earnest heart, beard under the preacher's simplest words. Thus what a man is, rather than what a man says, tells.

Jesus made converts as much by what he was as by what he said. In the modern discovery of the daguerreotype, rays coming from an object, paint that object on the sensitive surface on which they touch. It seems as if character radiated from

the human countenance' painted itself

on the character of those it touches .-What a man thinks, the very looks of the countenance, the very thoughts that flash through the eye, the very feelings that play upon the lip, all are influencing others. And what a lesson is here for all teachers in schools, and parents acting in the presence of their children. The most susceptible creatu res upon earth are children; and I do not believe that we give them credit for the intensity of their sensitive and susceptible nature. A child looks in your face and distinguishes your meaning long before you have audibly expressed it. And very many parents look things, and say things, and when they think the child has detected what they did not mean the child to know, often in a very bungling way, as indeed all attempts at deception must be, they try to do away with the mischief they have done by suddenly turning a corner in perished, their light went out in dark- the conversation, and launching on ness, and they were not remembered another subject. Do you think the child did not see that? He saw as Will you thus live and die. O! man clearly as you; and that act of yours immortal? Live for something. Do has left upon that child a conviction of crookedness that may live in his memory, and fill up his character throughout the rest of his pilgriamage upon earth. To children we cannot be too direct, too straightforward; we cannot be too child like in our intercours with them, yet we must not be childish. Daily life is more powerful than Sundy life. The face is a dial that cannot too purly, too truly reflected the innermost thoughts and imaginations of the heart. Be Christians, and your voluntary and involuntary influence will be Christian THE RIGHT CARD .- "I stopped at also. Be salt, and the savor will necesa tent," says a chaplain, "where a set sarily be good, be lights, and the influence that radiates from you will necessarily be light. What we want to be is not to look Christians, or to pretend Christians, or to profess Christians, but to be Christians. You need not then so carefully guard yourself, you need not be on the ceaseless watch what you do. Take an anagram; read it from the right or from the left, or from the top or from the bottom; it reads the same thing. Take a Christian look at him as one angel, or look at another angel, look at him in any light me afterwards, with an apology, and or in any direction, and he is a Christian said they were 'resolved never to play still. The great secret of gettting rid of a vast amount of trouble and inconvenience, is being a Christian; and THE DULLNESS OF GREAT MEN. - Deswhen you are a Christian: your eye will be single, your body will be full of light, and all influences, sanctified and blessed by the Holy Spirit of God, will be sanctifying, and will bless all that are connected with you.

How responsible a thing is daily life!

The Excitement of the Times.

There is hope for the church of the South, in the commotions that shake the land. The wonderful quickening of the mind of the pople by this era of revolution, may be largely turned, through her prompt and vigorous effort, into the channel of the true and right, as respects spiritual things. If she be herself aroused, vigilant, laborious,-and surely the times in the midst of which we live are enough to awake her,
—her voice cannot speak for God in
vain, now when the ears of men are
listening, in the night of war, to catch every sound, as they never listened

This train of thought was aptly put in a different connection, at the anniver-sary of the English Baptist Missionary Society, by Rev. Dr. Vanghan, editor of the British Quarterly, and a very eminent Congregationalist. With regard to the origin of the Society, seven years ago, he said: "Many things were born about that time. The first public mind." "Whenever society is awake, although a great portion may be awake for bad purposes, depend upon it, a large portion will be awake for something better. When God shook all nations in ancient times, it was that the desire of all nations might come and so now, when he is shaking all nations, the lessons are mainly intended of for the church — Religious Herald.

TUSKEGEE, ALA .: Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

AGENT.

B. B. Davis, of the "Book Emporium," M. gomery, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to recomb scriptions and dues for our paper.

Accounts sent by Mail.

In view of the high rates of Postage, the expensiveness of paper &c., and the low rate of our subscription price, we have decided to add the charge for postage to all accounts sent from this office by mail.

The Black Flag.

The recent fiendish proclamation of the Washington despot, intended as it evidently is to incite servile insurrection in the Southern States and thus consign our women and children to indiscriminate butchery, has evoked an earnest indignation throughout the but mighty through God to the pulling Confederacy which looks strongly to the erection of the black flag. Not that any body supposes any mischief will be sustained beyond the Federal lines; but the document, however harmless in its effect, betrays a depth of depravity which finds no parallel in the history of the world since the dawn of Christianity. The spirit it embodies could not be more savage and cruel, if it had emanated from a conclave of demons in the bottomless pit. A nation of people who can calmly acquiesce in such a policy from their authorities, have reached the last degree of which depravity itself is capable.

But then, taking the strongest view

of this subject we can, would we be justifiable in raising the black flag? We think not for many reasons. In the first place, it would be placing ourselves upon a equality with our enemies in the eyes of the civilized world. We have a cleap record up to this time. Our prowess and magnanimity have already extorted from surroundingluations their highestadmiration. Let us|do nothing-nay, let us suffer any thing which it is in the power of our enemies to inflict, before we tarnish the lustre of a hard earned and enviable reputation. Ages cannot obliterate a blot upon a national escutcheon. We can conquor our independence without resorting to a policy from which every instict of human nature recoils. If Satan himself is the commander-inchief of that borde tof murderers and thieves who are to be precipitated upon us, let us not invoke one of his foul than by fighting. A victory at two imps to lead our forces; but relying beavy a cost, may prove a disaster. It upon the right arm of Him who can overmaster the diplomacy of earth and bell combined, and who can "strike through kings in the day of his wrath," let us simply do our duty, and we have nothing to fear. The whole policy of our enemies is based upon the idea that there is no God. They are relying simply upon brute force to execute their fell purposes. They calculate that superior numbers and equipments must prevail in the end. The conception of a superruling providence over the affairs of nations, never seems to tion proclamation has challenged, boldhave entered their heads. Let them go ly all opposition in his wide spread on in their blind and maddened fury. Their ruin is just as inevitable as that tion he has threatened with the Bastile "justice and judgment are" the habita-tion of God's throne." all who lift their little finger against

in principle, cannot be right in policy. North to show their mettle. In years That it is wrong in principle to show no quarter to a disabled foe is admitted by all. To sacrifice so plain a principle as this for any purpose whatever; is what no nation can do with impunity. We could seldom, if ever reach the guilty parties. The poor, misguided rabble they are pouring down on us are not the guilty parties in this crime. And is it not a fearful thing to fied Democracy." King Abe's bull is consign all these wretches to an igno- intended to terrify them, as he saw minious death on account of a crime some effort on their part to reorganize which is merely attempted to be com- their party, and gain the ascendenmitted by a despot of whom they are

But what shall we do? Why let the simple principle of retaliation be resorted to. We will always have in our possession a sufficient number of Federal officers, who are, at least in part, the guilty parties on whom to visit adequate punishment .-Each State has its penalties for murder theft, robbery, &c. Wherever such crimes are committed by our enemies, let a victim be selected to expiate the offense-suffering just that penalty which is exacted of one of its own citizens. This will commend itself to all nations-nay, it will stop the months of our enemies, since it will only be dealing with them as we do with our own criminals.

At the last session of the Tuskegee Association the Report on preachers for the next annual sermons before the Association was either not handed me or has been misplaced, so that it can not appear in the Minutes of this year. Will some member of the Committee send me the names of the ministers, and their alternates, who were appointed to preach those sermons? If they will do so they shall be published in this paper. The Minutes are published, and will soon reach their destination. H. E. TALIAPERRO.

Revivals.

We continue to be cheered with re-

rival news from various churches, from many of which accounts have not as yet been received. We hope our breth. ren will continue to inform us of the gracious work. God's work moves on in spite of "wars and rumors of wars." Surely this is a source of unmingled joy to every Christian. We love to chronicle the triumphs of "the Lord's host," for these are bloodless victories. No mangled corpses, no desolate bomes, no bleeding hearts, are made by the conquests of Messiah. Where his banner waves, the shouts of joy are unmingled with the shrieks of the dying. He invites us to the feast of life, not to the feast death. Let the people of God, the soldiers of the cross, be encouraged to "fight the good fight of faith," for over their, victories heaven and earth alike rejoices. The weapones of their warfare are not carnal, down of strong holds. "No battle of the warior, with garments rolled in blood," markes their footsteps. Let the admonition of the Apostle cheer and comfort us in the midst of these trying times : "Wherefore we, receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace whreby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear." Whatever may be the fate of other kingdoms and nations, this one is to break in pieces all other kingdoms, and stand forever. Service rendered in this glorious cause "will be had in everlasting remembrance."

Battle at Corinth.

We suppose, from the best we can learn that we have suffered a reverse at Corinth. The enemy were there in heavier force than was anticipated, and our army, after taking the place, had to evacuate it. The loss is said to be heavy on both sides.

May it not be well for our authorities to consider the propriety of acting upon the policy of Genl. Washington in the revolutionary war-avoid so much fighting, and depend more upon retreating and maneavering than we have done? The superior numbers of our enemies must lay this necessity upon us first or last. We have no men to lose. The weaker party ought never to fight, as a general rule, unless there is a reasonable certainty of success. We gained our first independence more by retreating and maneuvering is plain that the question now is one of endurance. We can conquor our independence by this purely defensive policy beyond all question. But if we continue to fight the enemy on all occasions, and with every odds against us, is there not danger that by sheer exhaustion such advantages will be gained over us as will protract the struggle indefinitely?

The Challenge.

Dr. Abraham Lincoln in his emancipadominions, and by another proclama. his strong arm. Now is the time for We remark again that what is wrong Democrats and Conservatives at the past, we read and heard much of the unterrified Democracy," North and South. There is now at the South no party, Whig nor Democrat, but at the North the Democratic party is still in existence. Elections come off in next month in nearly all the Northern States, and we shall see if there is any meaning in the phrase, "Unterricy in his kingdom. Will the "Unterrified Democrasy" be terrified by the fierce bellowing of Abe's bull? Stand up, ye"unterrified," if there was ever any meaning in the term !

L.L.D.

When the degree of L.L.D. was conferred upon Lincoln and McClellan, every paper announced the auspecious event. But when Gen, H. W. Hallock was called to Washington, to be Abe's "Military adviser," and was made a L.L.D. the wonderful fact was almost unnoticed. Why? To dab these three big letters on a man is either to prop him up because of past failures. or a public announcement of a coming fall. In eitheir case let Halleck have the benefit of public noteriety. T.

Elder P. Srour gladdened our bearts by his efficient services at the Central Association, for which he has our

Dr E. J. Hayes, of Columbia, Alabama, obtained at the Judson Associa-a short time he has sent us over forty

Oct. 5th, 1862. DEAR BRETHREN : God, in his condescending love, has visited us at Good Hope. And we are ready to call upon all that is within us to bless his holy name. Our meeting commenced on Thanks-giving day, and continued 12 days, during which time 19 were received into the fellowship of the church. And since the conclusion of the meeting we have heard of the conversion of several others that we expect to J. J. CLOUD. join us soon.

For the South Western Baptist.

left with you the amount of pledges shadowy in the distance. Around him, unpaid, taken at our last association to be collected and forwarded, I send of night drops its impenetrable veil .-you 33 dollars contributed by the Greenwood church for Army Missions-Besides 12 dollar pledges not yet col-W. E. LLOYD.

For the South Western Bantist Indian Missions.

Reports from the 7th June to the 29th

Sept. 1862. Georgia.-June 7-Harmony Baptist Church per P. E. Love, \$20; Central association per J. W. Fears Treas'r \$115 75; Thos Green \$5; Mrs. J. A. A. N. \$1 50 Friendship association per S. W. Durham, Treas'r \$100. Friendship association per S. W. Durham, Treas'r for Simon, their Missionary, \$100; W. J. Wellborn, \$5; Mrs. Cornelia Preston, \$5; Flint River association, per J. I. A. Alford, Treas'r, \$72. Total,

ALABAMA.—June 25—Rec'd of Beth-

lehem association, per Rev. W. S. Morrow, \$41' 50; Tuskaloosa Bap-tist church, \$40; Coosa River asso-ciation, per A. Williams, Treas'r, by W. N. Wyatt, \$175. Total, \$256 40 SOUTH CAROLINA.—July 23—Rec'd of Thos. P. Smith, Treas'r, Genl.

committee of Charleston associa-tion, \$155 50; Moriah association per A. T. Loatta, 5 50; per W. H. McIntosh, from B. D. Dean, \$5; Miss. W. J. Barmore, 1; Teger River association, per Rev. W. H. McIntosh, \$18 92. "A Friend" Total, \$188 42

FLORIDA.—Rec'd of J. L. Taylor, NORTH CAROLINA .-- Mrs. Thos. Miler, 85 60 \$679 07 Grand Total W. HORNBUCKLE, Treas'r

The Prison Opened.

The Rev. Dr. W. F. Broaddus, of Fredericksburg, Va., addressed a letter to his Associotion, a few weeks since, in which, with characteristic humor, he excused himself from attendance at the meeting for the purpose of preaching one of the stated sermons, upon the ground that he was a guest of Abraham Lincoln, in the old capital his little taper tells is, that they are building in Washington, proposing, at there. But it is enough to keep his the same time, an exchange with any feet from destrubtion. If he heeds its brother who might desire it. His brethren, aware that "the triumphing of the wicked is short," resolved to await his release, and re-apointed him from for the next year. We are happy to learn that their confidence has not been misplaced. Dr. B. has been re-

stored to liberty. Why was this Minister of the Gospel dragged from his flock and his home, and incarcerated in a Federal prison? The pretence of the Federal authorities is, that he an other persons were held "as hostages for the Yankee citizens of Fredricksburg." It is a mere pretence, disingeneous and mean. Were Dr. Howell and Rev. Mr, Ford seized as hostages? The truth is that these ministers incorred the displeasure of the enemy by praying for the Confedetate States. This was the extent of their offence. As such, their imprisonment was a gross violation of religious, liberty, an invasion of those rights of conscience which the montisms of the East are accustomed to Matt. v. 41. respect. Northern missionaries, in France and Germany, in India and of the traveling is performed by night China, may pray for the United States and one journeying along a road with in their public services, without the which he is unaccquainted is in the habslightest apprehension of the charge it of procuring a guide at each village of treason. But a citizen of the Con through which he may pass, to show federate States is forbidden, in his own him the way to the next. In Central country, and in the midst of his own India this duty devolves. By the Hinflock, to obey the injunctions of the doo law, on an outcast race. A person Srciptures by prayer for "the powers would expect that these would be glad that be." It will, of course, be urged to undertake the office, for which they that the government of the United are paid by every honest traveler; but States does not recognize the exist- in many cases love of ease is preference of the Confederate States. This, red to love of molument, and the guide however, is no concern of the South- when applied to makes every excuse ern minister. A citizen of Virginia he can think of for not moving from owes his allegiance to the State in his cot. "There is a tiger abroad towhich he resides, and to such general night," he says, sometime with truth, him to support. Were we opposed real foundation than when the sluggard (as we are not) to the present posi- described by Solomon forbodes evil in tion of our own State, we should still the almost indentical words. "There hold that the obligation to obey her is a lion in the way; I shall be slain commands was paramount to that of in the streets." Instances are not

Who thinks to deceive God, has at of a more than ordinarily obliging charready deceived himself.

He can absolve himself from allegiance

ilege of prayer for their country, is a

our brave and true-hearted brethren

went to prison rather than violate their

consciences and renounce their Chris-

The thinking Christian does not have to live very long in this world to find that there are a multitude of questions, that despite his most earnest investigation, are involved in mystery. With all the light that the Bible sheds upon his pathway, there are still a thousand things concerning his own being and destiny, which are shrouded in darkness. Like the traveler at midnight, carefully picking his way over a dangerous road by the rays of the lantern that he swings by his side, the Christian is in a little circle of light, enough BRO. HENDERSON : As bro. McIntosh for the next step. But all things grow on every side, the great black curtain He must patiently wait for theresurection. It is a curtain that will never be lifted until the darkness of this life gives place to the clear, calm sunshine of the beavenly host.

One great error, of which too many of us are guilty, is, instead of walking by the light we have, we are continual ly straining our vision for light that we have not. Instead of watchfully minding each separate step and the immediate pathway we are treading, our eyes, like the fool's, "are at the ends of the erath." We are straining our vision into the darkness beyond trying vainly to see what is invisible and, perhaps, disputing with others as foolish as ourselves, about the substance of things that are buried in darkness, of which the keenest vision can detect only the most vague and shadowy outlines. It is not surprising, therefore, that we stumble in the narrow way, and that God sometimes suffers the pain of a wounded spirit to remind us of the danger of the road we are treading, and the necessity for constant watchfulness and care,

Every one who visits that celebrated natural curiosity of Kentucky, the Mammoth Cave, receives on entering a small lamp, which he is instructed to carry with him. He is told to be very careful of his light, to mind his footsteps, and, above all, to keep close to the guide. If he strictly obeys these injunctions he is safe. Up and down, through all the dark and winding passages of that subterranean labyrinth, he may pass with security and comparitive ease. It is true, that his lamp is a little thing. It lights up a circle of only a few feet around him. There are gloomy caverns that open their black mouths on every side around him. All radiance and minds his footsteps, and keeps close to the guide, he may walk safely beside the dizziest caverns and deepest pitfalls of the route.

This world is such a dark and perilous mortal pilgrimage. Christ came to us and offers us the gospel lamp. -If we reject it, we are inevitably lost. If we accept it, he bids us to keep it trimmed and burning. He promises himself to lead us through the labyrinth of life, if we will only submit to him and mind our footsteps, and keep close to our giude. He does not tell us that our lamp shall light up all the dark cavern that yawn around us. He only promises deliverance from the perils of the journey. Christian, be careful of that gospel lamp-mind your footsteps, and keep close to the guide !-

Guides.

"And whosoever shall compel thee archies of Europe, and even the despo- to go a mile, go with him twain."-

In the East, as is well known, much government as the State may direct but in too many cases with no more all other civil rulers. The conscien- wanting in which the guide, after actious Christian citizen has no alterna- companying the traveler a few huntive but submission or expatriation - dred feet on his way, has suddenly disappeared, and run at full speed back only by changing his country. To in- to the village. Need it be said that a terdict to Christian ministers the prive guide imbued with the spirit of the gospel would act differently? Legally, gross infraction of the fundamental if we may call it so, compelled to show principles of freedom. No wonder that a traveler on to the next village, be would, if no new guide were readily procurable, himself go forward another mile to the next halting place, as we have occasionally found even heathens

acter cheerfully do. His motive would

not be far to seek. If the advent of Jesus was designed to bring "good will to men," then one who made the great Messiah in all things his model would strive to show kindly feeling, and be accompodated to all with whom he might in Providence be brought in contact. It would be on this account that, "compelled to go a mile" with a traveler, he would "go with him twain."

Gems from Pascal.

BORN 1623, DIED 1661.

1. It were to be wished that the ene mies of religion would at least learn what it is before they oppose it.

2. Nothing betrays so much weak ness of understanding, as not to per ceive the misery of man without God. Nothing is a surer token of extreme baseness of spirit, than not to wish for the reality of eternal promises .-No man is so truly a coward, as he who acts bravely against heaven.

3. Under the Jewish economy, truth appeared only in figure ; in heaven it is without veil; in the Church it is veiled, but discerned by its correspondence to the figure. As the figure was first built upon truth, so the truth is now distinguishable by the figure.

4. When the scriptures speak of the Messiah as great and glorious; it is evident they refer to his judging the world, and not to his redeeming it.

5. How delightful it is to behold. with the eye of faith, Darius, Cyrus, Alexander, the Romans, Pompery and Herod all conspiring without knowing it, to promote the glory of the gospel.

6. He is the true God to us men; that is, to miserable and sinful creatures; He is the centre of all, and the object of all. He who knows not him, knows nothing, either in the order of the world, or in himself. For not only do we know nothing of God but by Jesus Chrst, but we know nothing of ourselves, also, but by Jesus Christ alone.

7. A little thing comforts us, because a little thing afflicts us.

8. Many err the more dangerously, because they take a truth as the foundation of their error. This mistake lies, not in the believing a falsehood, but in regarding one truth to the exclusion of another.

lieving the resurrection of the dead, or the conception of the Virgin, than the creation of the word. Is it less easy to reprodouce a human body than it was to produce at first?

10. The history of the church ought, in propriety, to be called the history of truth.

11. If our condition were really happy, we should have no occasion to divert ourselves from thinking of it.

12. O Lord, open my heart; enter into this rebellious place, that my sins have possessed. They hold it in subjection; do thou enter, as into the strong man's bouse; but first bind the strong and powerful enemy, who is the tyrant over it, and take to thyself the treasures which are there. Lord, take my affections, which the world has robbed thee of; spoil thou the world of this treasure ; or rather resume it to thyself, for to thee it belongs; it is a

We learn that this venerable and eminent servant of God died at 5 P. M. the evening before he died, for last Thursday, the 2d inst, at the resi-dence of his son-in lw. Col. G. F. Townes drink some of this Jimmie, and he low dence of his son-in lw, Col. G. F. Townes in Greenville. He was out, and apparently in his usual health, the day before. We have learnd nothing more death. He was, we think, at least eighty years of age. Few men were as widely known in the donomination as think he suffered for attention. ble clearness and acuteness of his intellect, and the equally imposing dignity and gracefulness of his mauners, him all though the days and night drew to him in a marked degree the and I have seen many tears course attention of his bretheren, and gave him always a special prominence among them. He was the first President of the Baptist Triennial Convention, and long o'clock in the morning, while the I continued to hold this office. The me stars were shining, his soul took position he held in the Southern Baptist Convention, and in the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina, until declining health and strength made it necessary for him to retire from such be ever to you and family a guide and active and laborious duties. He, however, continued to attend, and take part in the meetings of his brethern, as his health and strength would permit

As one of the founders, and the first pastor of the Baptist church in Columbis, the anuonneement of his death, at its last church meeting was received with profound emotion, and was immediately followed by the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this church at the death of our venerable brother. The pastor was also requested to prepare and deliver a sermon commend of his life and services.

Not having at this time the materials for the preparation of an extended and siutble notice, it is hoped that such a notice will be prepared and furnished for our columns by some member of the family. He was troly a great and good man—"s master in Israel." B

From the Marion Commonwealth James C. Summer. The following beautiful touc letter, giving an account of the ill. and death of this young soldier, been handed to us for publication shows that death has no terrors for christian soldier :

CHARLESTON, TENN., Aug. 27th 1862.

Mrs. Sumner-

DEAR LADY : At the request of mother I take my pen to tell you he the Death Angel shadowed our ho with his dark wing.
The 41st Als. Regt. came here so

thing near three or four weeks ago,

am happy to say they met with frie at every point as soon as they land Quite a number in the regiment wer sick, and the number daily increased Some eight in number were brought t my father's house, among them son! My mother visited them regular three or four times a day, and when to her, "you must be my mother, non and she told him that she would. I seemed to love her so much after this and would often have her called be to his side, before she could get down the steps from first leaving him. was impressed from the first that his illness would be unto death, and the persuasions of his triends, together with the influence of my mother, con not in the least change his mind rega ding that. One evening he grew happy. The river of love in his heart for God overflowed, and his lipe pare atterance to only the most beautiful and purest of words. He said he would die, but death for him, had no sting He had her to get the Bible and open the 23d Psalm and he repeated eve word after my mother as she read in. Then he asked her to read the 14th chapter of St. John, she told him el would, but he most not talk any mo otherwise he would exhaust hims He promised her he would not, and a read it to him. He would occasions stop her to make some comments' upoverses he particularly liked and tell he what a comfort they had been to him He asked her if she thought it possible that any one could be so near and so sure of death, and yet feel so little fear. The only thing he said that at all trop bled him was that he knew how muc father, mother, sisters and brothers had loved him, and they would grieve so "Tell them" be said, "Mrs. Barrett, that they must not grieve so much for me. It will only be a little while until we meet in Heaven. I go but a short time before them to the Mansion not made with hands. I have a sister," he were on to say, "who was the instrument brough God in bringing me to Chris 9. I see no greater difficulty in be-How I love that sister no one can be -no one can express-I love her bett than any one on earth." Ah! true eis is it not a good thought to your hea that when you, too, shall have crossed the mystic river and entered the pearly gate, that Jesus shall say, as places the starry crown upon your broad points to the brightest star, "Tu brother's soul, my chitd." It seems to me I would willingly suffer ever anguish earth can inflict, to only know, I had won a single soul to Heeven. He said "there are some of my father's house hold who have not known Christ, tel them to meet me in Heaven-I long meet them there-to know them in the home beyond the sick; and again, b said "tell the Pastor of my church want him, the first Sabbath after h bears that I am dead, to tell to all from the pulpit, how I died, and that of Sabbath school friends are not forgo ton" and tell them to live closer Christ. He said "tell my Pastor th death had no shadow of a fear for thyself, for to thee it belongs; it is a tribute I owe thee, for thine own image is stamped upon it.

I felt I was going straight home; the evening long be talked in the same beautiful way. The last two or three days before be died he was delerior Death of Rev. W. B. Johnson, almost all the time, and often called u names of Sabbath school teacher at home loved ones. He knew my moth ed up in her face and smiled, then sh said do you know me? and the replie "yes; you are Dr. Barrett." His mind before. We have learnd nothing more was not perfectly clear, else he would as to the particulars of his sickness and not have replied so, yet still it show he knew her. Believe me, dear lady, we did all in our power to alleviate his sufferings, I would not have you to think he suffered for attention. We o Dr. Johnson, and none held in higher our little viliage have too many dear veneration and esteem. The remarka. ones far from home to close our lieure against stranger soldiers, espewhen we find them kind, and noble an good. His tellow-soldiers were to se down bronzed cheeks, and filling that booked unused to weeping as twatched his soffering and listened his incoherent words. He died a "one step into the darkness - then Go eternal day."

Dear lady may God - He who w
the "pillar of cloud" by day and "pill

of fire" by night to wandering Israe as the "shadow of a great rock in a weary land. In every time of trouble

may Jesus be your friend,
"Mother of an angel" may God bless you ever and forever.

Your stranger friend, MARY L. BARRETT,

[From the Marion Commonwealth.]
MR. EDITORS: Will you allow me place in your paper to offer an humb tribute to the memory of one of our noble young citizens, who has recent fallen a victim to discase, in the service of the Southern Confederacy-James SUMNER died on the 25th August, I Charleston, Tenn., in the 22d year his age. He was a native of Virgi and a graduate of Richmond College

A young man of amiable disposition exemplary life, and cultivated intellect

SOUTH WESTERN BAFTIST

he gave rare promise of usefulness and large gunboats were still lying off the town.—
distinction. I need not speak of the get, both slaves and free. desolation which his early death has carried into the bosom of his family, of his loss to the Baptist Church in this place, of which he was a beloved member, or to the county to which he consecrated his services. All who knew him bear witness to his fidelity in each of these relations, and to his worth as a man. He was a member of Capt. England's company, 41st Regt. Ala. Volunteers, and is spoken of in the highest terms by both officers and men of his company and regiment. Had his life been spared he would no doubt have illustrated upon the field the chivalry of his adopted State. But he was appointed to an end more peaceful than amid the conflicts of arms. In the seclusion of a sick chamber, but cheered with consolations of religion, and joyful in the prospect of his change, he passed away from the tumults of war to the tranquility of heaven. His remains were brought home, and repose in the soil that he loved, and of whose preservation as the inheritance of freemen he gave his life. Let his memory be cherished.

God's Plan of Your Life.-Never complain of your birth, your employcomplain of your birth, your employ- in their possession considerable quantities of ment, your hardships; never fancy that cotton, and have made breast works and barriyou could be something if you only had caded the streets with it. Rifle-pits are dug in a different lot and sphere assigned you. God understands his own plan, and he knows what you want a great deal bet They are not sufficiently strong to attack and take Nashville with all its fortifications. The cars run daily from Chattanooga to Laverter than you do, What you call hitdrances, obstacles, discouragements, are probably God's opportunities; and it is nothing new that the patient should dislike his medicines, or any certian proof that they are poisons .--No! a truce to all such impatience .-Choke that envy which gnaws at your heart because you are not in the same lot with others. Bring down your soul, or rather, bring it up to receive God's will, and do his work, in your lot, in your sphere, under your cloud of ob scurity, against your temptations, and then you shall find that your condition is never opposed to your good, but consistent with it .- Dr. Bushnell.

Secular Intelligence.

Gen. Lee to his Troops.

The following addres to his troops, issued by General Lee under the form of general orders on the 2d of October, inst. was received at the Adjutant General's office on Monday, the 6th : HEADO'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 2d, 1862. General Orders No 116.

In reviewing the achievements, of the army Lexington.

Gen. Stevenson, as I said, has reached Danduring the present campaign, the commanding
Gen. Stevenson, as I said, has reached DanGeneral cannot withhold the expression of his
ville 40 miles hence, and between us and Kirby admiration of the indomitable courage it has Smith with from displayed in battle, and its cheerful endurance

of privation and hardship on the march.

Since your great victories around Richmond you have defeated the enemy at Oedar Mountain, exceptled him from the Rappahannock, and, after a conflict of three days, utterly re-pulsed him on the plains of Manassas, and forc-ed him to take shelter within the fortifications

munitions of war.

While one corps of the army was thus engaged, the other insured its success by arresting Boonsboro's the combined armies of the enemy advancing under their favorite General to the relief of their beleagured comrades.
On the field of Sharpsburg, with less than

one third his numbers, you resisted, from day-light until dark, the whole army of the enemy, and repulsed every attack along his entire front, of more than four miles in extent.

The whole of the following day you stood, prepared to resume the conflict on the same ground, and retired next morning, without molestation, across the Potomac.

Two attempts subsequently made by the enemy to follow you across the river have resulted in his complete discomfiture and being driven back with loss.

Achievements such as these demanded much valor and patriotism. History records few of greater fortitude and endurance than this army has exhibited; and I am commissioned by the President to thank you in the name of the Confederate States for the undying fame you have won for the arms.

Much as you have done, much more remains to be accomplished. The enemy again threatens us with invasion, and to your tried valor and patriotism, the country looks with confi-dence for deliverance and safety; your past exploits give assurance that this confidence is not misplaced.

R. E. LEE.

General Commanding. Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 9th.—In the Senate to day a bill was passed to pay officers of the 'Confederate Navy, who were arrested and imprisoned by the Lincoln Government for resigning their commissions in the United States service.

At twelve o'clock, the Senate went into secret session, and remained until adjourn-

In the House, a bill was passed to provide compensation for collectors of war tax.

Elias C. Boudinot, delegate elect, from the Cherokee Nation, was admitted to all the privileges of a Territorial representative.

A bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means was passed. The first section pro-

and Means was passed. The first section provides that all Treasurery Notes issued after the 1st of December next shall be made fundable only in Bonds, bearing interest at six per cent per annum, but in all other respects similar to the Bonds bearing eight per cent.

This second section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority, by public notice, to require holders of Treasury Notes to fund the same in eight per cent.—Bonds, within four months from date of such notice, and all Notes which shall not be presented.

Bonds, within four months from date of such notice, and all Notes which shall not be presented for funding shall thereafter be entitled to be fundable only in six per cent. Bonds.

The House also passed a bill empowering the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, whenever, in his judgments, the public safety may require it, such aspension to apply only to arrests made by authority of the Confederate Government, or for offences against the same.

FROM THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA. There were a number of arrivals yesterday direct from the army under General Lee, but the intelligence brought by them is of no spe-cial interest. The main body of our forces had moved forward from Bunker Hill to the vicini-ty of Martinsburg. The Yankees, except the force behind the entrenchments at Harper's Ferry still remained quite and without indica-tion of a movement, on the Northern bank of the Potomac. It was reported and believed at Winchester that McClellan's troops were utterly demoralized he feared to attempt any move-ment, either advance or retrogade.—Rich. Examiner, 8th.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEWBERN, N. C .- A correspondent of the Chattanooga Rebel says the yellow fever is prevailing in Newbern, N. C., and carrying off the Federals there at the rate of twenty a day.

GEN. LEE'S ARMY .- "Personne" of the Charieston Courier says :

To a man the troops of this feel an unboun-ded confidence in their Commander in Chief, and though he does fail to excite the same enthusiam as Jackson, whose old hat sent along the the lines would arouse a cheer at any time he nevertheless possess that profound respect which places him at once above their criticism. The universal sentiment of the army in this particular is, "whatever Gen. Lee does is sure to be right; time will prove it." It is probably this very thought that has enabled the men so soon to recover their disappointment in Maryland.

FROM NASHVILLE .- Late intelligence repre sents that the Yankees there are about 3,000 in number and strongly entrenched. They have the streets at several points.

Our forces are at Lavergue, 16 miles this gue.

From Gen. Bragg's Army. A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionlist writing from Bardstown Ky., Sept. 27th

It is no part of Gen. Bragg's present plans to occupy Louisville. He foregoes the empty glory of the conquest to parsue a more com-prehensive plan. The march of this army from Chattanooga has been an extraodinary one .-In a little over two weeks, Gen. Bragg has transported his great train of ordnance and trainsported his great train of ordnance and supplies over two mountains and two rivers, and marched 300 miles. At every move he has deceived, out-general and out-flanked Buell, who is now making his way to Louisville. On the march he compelled the surrender of Mumfordsville, with 4,500 prisoners and valuable stores of medicine and food. He freed North Alabama, and if Gen. Price has done his day, and executed his part of the programme. duty and executed his part of the programme, the whole of Tennessee should now be liberated. The enemy occupies but a small parof Kentucky, and when Price shall have secured our rear by holding Nashville, we are strong enough in Kentucky, and thus defend the more Southern States of the Confederacy fractions three handred miles removed north duty and executed his part of the programme, on a frontier three hundred miles removed north from the fighting ground of the last campaign. We are in an abundant country. The quarter-masters buy corn at 30 cents. and beef and bacon at 5 to 7 cents. So you will perceive our army is cheaply subsisted. The country is full of provisions, and we hear that Kirby Smith has already collected large army stores at

from the Gap. He was in pursuit of Gen.
Morgan and his refegees. The latter took a
more Northerly route and Kirby Smith is after
him with fair prospects of bagging him.

The Louisville Journal denounces Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and says Kentucky cannot and will not acquiesce in the measurl. Without halting for repose you crossed the Potomac, stormed the highest of Harper's Ferry, made prisoners of more than eleven thousand men, and captured upwards of seventy pieces of artillery, all of their small arms and conversion in the case of the Journal.

YANKER VILLAINY.—The exploits of the Yankees of late have been directed entirely against sick soldiers and citizens. The brave fellows! They have stormed several hospitals but no batteries. They have captured a namber of unarmed citizans and carried them off in triumph. On a late occasion two companies were detailed to capture one citizan, and be and an old gentleman of 64; and from what we have understood they were more frightened than he.

Our soldiers have made many thousands of Yankee prisoners, hale fellows, with guos in their hands, and taken on the battle field. The enemy retorts by raids upon hospitals, and by capture of citizans! We are sorry that they have had a few successes; but 'they certainly have won no laurels !- Rich Enq.

MOBILE, Oct. 11. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated in front of Big Hill, Kentucky the 5th via Kuoxville, the 9th, has arrived here to-day. A courier has arrived from Frank-fort with intelligence that Richard Hawes, had been installed as Governor of Kentucky .-The installation was attended by militar display surpassing anything before witnessed. When the courier left, heavy firing was head in the direction of Louisville.

A dispatch from Jackson the 10th says the

evacuation of Ripely by Gen. Van Dorn iscontradicted.

Gen, Pemberton has arrived and assumed command of this department.

Phituaries.

Eliza P. Hill. Died on the 2d of October 1862, of Brain Fever, after a brief illness, in the town of Tuskegee, Eliza P. Hill, daughter of A. B. and Louisa Hill, in the 19th year of her age. The death of this estimable young lady has saddened the hearts of all who knew her. For she was beloved by all her acquaintances. Lively, intelligent, cheer ful and happy, she could but exert a healthful influence

on her associates. Her death was a most happy one. Fully aware that her death was a most happy one. Fany aware that her days were ended, she had the family convened, and gave them her parting testimony to the power and effica-cy of the religion of Jesus. Testifying that she was pre-pared and ready to go to Heaven, singing audibly,

"O sing to me of Reaven, When I am called to die,"

and exhorted parents, brothers, sisters and friends to meet her in that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." A more friumphant death has seldom been witnessed. Such a happy exit robe Death of his sting, and consoles and reconciles the friends of the departed saint. God grant that the death of this young lady may be sanctified to the conversion of her relatives and friends. To brother and sister Hill the writer tenders, his deepests sympathies.

Died at Clinton, Tenn., March 25th, 1862, of Puenmon is and Brain Fever, Jost T. Rice age 28 years, 4 months and 4 days. He was a member of company L. 20th Regt Ala Vols., which was mustered into service Sept. 16th, 1861. Though he was not one of the first to rush to arms in defence of our country, a dear mother may require it, such suspension to apply only to arrests made by anthority of the Confederate Government, or for offeners against the same.

[Special to the Chrenicle & Senticel.]

Baldwin, Fiv., Oct. [9—The Federals at Jacksonville embarked yesterday, and want down the river. This morning early, two

all was parting with his mother whom he never expected to see again on earth; for he knew that even should he be spared to return, she would not be here to welcome him back; but kind Providence granted him the privilege and pleasure of once more beholding the loved ones, though only for a few days did he remain with them, when he bade them all a final adieu, for he never saw Far away from home, mid strangers, he sickned and died and his form is now resting beneath the sod of Tennessee. His brother was with him in his last illness, and I've

Far away from home, mid strangers, he sickned and died and his form is now resting beneath the sold francesce. His brother was with him in his last times, and Preheard that he accemed prepared to go, and though it is very hard to give him up, it is sinful te wish him back. Oh I Countin Jool, we can never forget thee; thy image is engraven on our hearts; and though we can never see thee again on earth, we will ever love and cherish thy memory, and oh I may we meet in Heaven.

M. J. G.

Died, at the residence of his father, Garlan-Rice, in Grees Co., Ala., July 23rd, 1882, of Congestion of the Brain, Gaorder W. Rich, aged 15 years and 11 months.—Another patriot has ascrified his life upon the altar of his country. In April hast this young soldier, accumpanies by an elder brother, left bone, and joined the 25th Ala, Begt. Though I thmy appear strange that these two had not before volunteered, it must be asid in justice to them, that they remained at home through affiliction to an aged and corrow-stricken father, whose heart was already torn and lacerated by the severe affliction that had befallen him. His beloved companion, and one dear son had been yalled away, another son was a soldier in the 20th Ala. Regt., and seemed 15 much, that two more should leave hing at once, leaving-shin to lonely and decental will be seed to the severe affliction that had been yalled away, another son was a soldier in the 20th Ala. Regt., and seemed 15 much, that two more should leave hing at once, leaving-shin to lonely and decental brother will be seen the sold of the severe affliction that had been yalled away, another son was as soldier in the will of Him, . Who doeth all things well." He is gone, I trust to a land of eternal bits, to meet his been the will be seen the sold of the severe affliction that had been yalled away, another son was as soldier in the will be seen the sold of the severe affliction that had been yalled away, another son was as soldier in the will be seen the sold of the severe affliction that had been yalle

Died, of Typhoid Fever, at her father's residence in Macon County, Ala., in the 24th year of her age, Miss EMELINE SMITH, daughter of James and Emeline Smith .-She was a member of the Baptist Church, and had been for 10 years; during her membership her Christian char-acter was without blemish. She was beloved by all who knew her. Though her body now rests in the silent tomb. her soul still lives, and we are encouraged to believe tha it has gone home to heaven, "where parting is no more."

Wife, how still sweet daughter Hea; We cannot hear her breath; We cannot see her laughing eyes; We know that this is death.

Our little book I thought to bring,
And sit down by her bed,
And pleasantly I tried to sing,
And they told me she was dead.

We know that she again will rise More beautiful than now; That God will bless her in the akies And take care of her as she lies.

How beautiful will daughter be When God shall give her wings, Above this dying world to fiee And live with heavenly things.

Departed this life in Mobile, on the 28th of June 1862, of Typhus Fever, Bro. JESSE KNIGHT, in the 34th year of his age. Bro. Knight was born, and spent his life in the immediate vicinity of Mount Moriah, Wilcox County, Ala. During an extensive revival that took place in the vicinity of Friendship Church, Wilcox county, his mind was impressed with the importance of religion, and he was baptized into the fellowship of that Church by the continued a consistent and useful member of that Church. In the month of March last, he left his happy and quiet home, to enter the service of his country, alas ! no more to return ; for his mortal remains were brought back and deposited in the burying ground at Mt. Moriah, where

they await the resurrection of the just.

From letters received from these who attended him in his last illness, there is no doubt of his peaceful and happy end. Even when his mind was wandering from the effects of fever, his pious soul was drawn out in fervent prayer, and his wife and precious little ones were the burden of his earnest appeals to the throne of grace.

"Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee, Since Go1 was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide; He gave thee, he took thee and he will restore ti ee, And death has no sting since the Saviour hath died."

HIS PASTOR NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERESTING TO TEACHERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale of liberal terms, either (or both) the BROWNWOOD INSTITUTE, near LaGrauge, Ga., or the TUSKEGEE GOLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, in Tuskegee, Ala. It is believed these Institutions possess advantages of location for a college or high school, especially with the military, unsurpassed. The outflit of each is ample, the buildings are commodious, and in some respecta elegant. Address the subscriber at Cusseta, Ala.

Oct. 16, 1862. Im

Administrator's Notice. Administrator's Notice.

I ETTERS of Administrator having been granted to the undersigned on the 2d of October 1862, by the Honorable Judge of the Probate Court of Russell County, on the estate of Marcus A. Flourney, Jun., deceased; all persons holding claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

THOS. F. FLOURNOY, Adm'r. Qct. 16, 1862. Print'rs fee \$5 00-5w

N. B.—Those having claims against the said estate will present them during my absence from the State to my wife, Mrs. R. H. Flournoy, at Opelika. T. F. F.

Executor's Sale.

Executor's Sale.

I will sell on the plantation of Mrs. Strak Persons, tale of Russell County, Ala., on the 11th of November next, the Corn, Fodder, Potatoes, and Peas; together with the Stock of all kinds: One Horse, 5 Mules, about 30 head of Cattle, and Stock of Hogs. Also, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, and all the Plantation Tools, a Wagon and Cart.

I will also sell on the next Tuesday, the 18th proxime, at the Court House door in Crawford, Russell County, Ala., the Plantation formerly belonging to said deceased. It les in the lower part of Russell County, 10 miles Northwest from Glenneylle, and contains 640 acres, more than one half of which is cleared and in good repair, having a Four-Room Framed Dwelling, with all necessary Out Buildings.

Buildings.

Also, at the same time and place, 16 Negroes; consisting of one negro man. a Tanner of 30 years' experience, with his wife and six children; one good coarse Shoemaker, young and likely; the other seven being men, mostly.

The whole will be sold on a credit of 12 nonths.

T. J. PERSONS, Executor.

Oct. 16, 1862. Printers fee \$5-4w

Notice to Creditors.

Notice to Creditors.

I FITERS of Administration upon the estate of S. B.
Johnston, deceased, having been granted to me by
the Probate Judge of Macon County, on the 1st day of
July 1862: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and settle, and those having
claims against said estate will present them within the
time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Oct. 16, 1862. Pr's fee \$3 50-5w

Receiver's Sale.

DY virtue of anorder of the Hon. Wx. G. Joxes, Judge of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Riddle Division of Alabama, I will expose for sale on the 27th day of October, 1862, at the Court House in the town of Tuskegee, to the highest, bidder for cash, three Buggies, in the case of the Confederate States vs. Hugh Goldsmith. Also, one Iron Safe, (second hand) in the case of the Confederate States, vs. Silas Hwring.

P. T. SAYRE, Receiver, &c.
Oct. 16, 1862. 2t

Administrator's Sale.

Administrator's Saic.

Dy virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Macon county, granted to me on the 13th day of October, 1862. I will as Administrator on the estate of Pleasant Macon, late of said county deceased, on Monday the 10th day of November 1862, sell at the late residence of said intestate, the following described lands, to-wit: The North-west quarter of section inseteen, the North-east quarter of section eight, in township nineteen, of range twenty-five, 58 acres of section seven, in same township and range; the north east quarter of section twelve and one hundred and twenty acres of the south half of said section twelve, township nineteen, of range twenty-four, and 40 acres of the south half of section six, including a valuable set of Mills, in the same township and range; said forty acres running to the south line of said section, on a credit of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security.

ANDERSON KILLINOSWORTH,
Oct. 16, 1862. Pr's fee 25-44. Administrator.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Macon county, granted to me on the 13th day of October 1562, I will, as Administratrix on the estate of Zere Green, late of said county deceased, on Monday the 10th day of November 1862, sell at the interval of a life the following described lands, to-wit; The east half of the south half and the east half of the north indi of a section three, in township serices, or range treasity-two, estimated in the county of Macon, in the State of Alabama; on a credit of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give notes with approved secarity. Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, and onder an order of the said Court, i will, as Administrative as aforehald, sell the following personal property, is with: Abeat, three bundless bushels of Corn, two thousand pounds of Fodder, a lot of Peas, a lat of Poultes, a lot of Seed Gillam, three beard of Horses, and one Corn.

MARGILLET G. GREEN, Adm'x.

Administrator's Notice.

Licentification upon the estate of Dickernicon Chaddorfo, drosased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 5th eay of October, 1862, by the Hohorable George H. Waddell, Judge of the Probate Court of Russell county; Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

D. B. MITCHELL, Adm'r.

Oct. 15, 1862. Pe's fee 33 50-5w

BY GEO. M. THEW, TREASURER BIBLE SOCIETY, OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, AUGUSTA, GA., Aug 1862.

Previously reported,

17,150 10

Business Department. Receipt List.

Paid to Volume No. Amount

Miss M Boaz		20	\$2	00
L G Ogletree			. 2	
Mrs S J Cooke	15		2	
Rev C Denton	15	20.	2	
Rev J R Chesnut	. 15	20	2	
Rev W A Nelson	15	20		0.00
E Kimbrough	15	20	2	-
J W Thelkild	15	9	2	
J.M. Day	. 15	19	2	
F J Mims	15	19	2	00
R W Burdell	15	20	2	00
Wm Kennedy	15	43	2	200
S H Ayres	15	20	2	100
Mrs A M Besson			2	
Mrs M A McGruder		18	3	000000
TWC Wingate	. 15	14	2	1000
A F Bell	15	21	. 2	
E R Smith	10	21	2	especial property and the second
J G Lepord	14	10		00
Dr A H Smith	10	9	1500	
Mrs J W Carter.		7	1	00
Pay W.C. Marrow	15	91	Shall.	
Rev W C Morrow Isaac P Eason	15	40		
J T Jarrell	15	21		2 00
O Swindall				2 00
G B Allen		21		2 00
Rev Isaiah Holmes	15	21		00
J D Murphy	14	18		2 00
Rev J R Steely	15	19		00
Rev Hardy Jones	15	21		2 00
Hiram Handy	15	91		-CO-CO-G
Rev Y D Harrington	15	90		00
D W Staples	14	44	-	
Jas Sandlin	15	21		40000
Jones Stephens	. 15	21	3	
W S Justice	. 15	21		000000
Jesse Russell	. 15	9		
Rev Platt Stout		7	- 2	
Rev G A Wright	. 15	33	2	9055
Wm Price	. 16	46	3	00
Frederick Bush	. 16	8	1	
Mrs Mary Huggins	. 15	21	11	COM IN
J B Vaidue	. 15	50		200000
G W Pollard	. 15	21	3 9	annora
Dr W R Cunningham	. 15	11	April 1991 All To	00
The second secon		CONTRACTOR OF STREET		200

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for Two Notes made by me to WILHAM H. BETTS, for hire for Negro Boy Simon, as the consideration for which they were given has failed.

Sept. 23, 1862.

4f.

NOTICE.

ETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John T. Wilhight, deceased, having been granted to me by the Probate Judge of Macon County, on the 15th of September last: All persons are hereby noisified to present their demands against said estate within the time required by law, or they will be barred

HAMLING TATUM, Adm'r.

Oct. 9, 1862. 6w-Pr's fee \$3 50.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that on the 4th day-of September 1862, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Buren Strickland, deceased, was granted to him by the Honorable Probate Court of Macon County. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to him, sud all persons having claims against said estate will present them to him within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

M. L. F. RENFROE, Adm'r. Oct. 9, 1802. Pr's fee \$3 50-6w

Administrator's Sale.

Administrator's Sale.

Not virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Macon County, granted to me on the 25th day of September 1862, as Administrator on the estate B. L. Bring, deceased, I will, on Monday the 3d day of November next, within the usual hours of sale, sell at Union Springs in said County, to the highest bidder the following property towit: One Bedstead and Mattrass, 1 Marble Top Candle Stand, 1 Marble Top Washatand, 3 Cane Bottom Chairs, 1 Cane Bottom Rocking Chair, 1 Marble Top Bureau, 6 Cottage Chairs, 1 Towel Frame, 1 Ewer and Bowl and Soap Stand, 1 Pair Plated Candlesticks, 1 Large Traveling Trunk, 1 Large Traveling Ark and Cover, I Carpet and Rug, 1 Mantle Clock, 1 Mattrass, 1 Wardrobe, 1 Spinning Wheel, 1 Pair Cards, 1 Pair of Large Blankets, about Fifteen Hundred Bunshels of Corn. 1 Ninety Gallon Kettle, 1 Carriage and Harness and Cover, 26 Head of Hogs, 3 Mules and one Set of Double Harness and Trappings—on a credit of 12 months and notes with approved security bearing interest from date, if not promptly paid, will be required in every instance of the purchaser.

With LAM K. BRIERS

Oct. 2, 1862 Pr's fee \$5-4t Administrator. Administrator's ale.

Administrator's ale.

DY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Macon
County, granted to me on the 23d day of September
1862, as Administrator on the estate of Romer Woon,
deceased, I will, on Monday the 10th day of November
next, within the usual hours of sale, sell at the late residence of said intestate in said County to the highest bidder the following property, to wit: Three Mules and one
Horse, about Twenty Head of Cattle, about Forty Head of
Hogs, One Sat of Elacksmiths' Tools, One Cotton (sin and
Band, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture;
besides other minor articles too dedious to mention. On
a credit of 12 months, and notes with approved security,
bearing interest from date, if not prompily paid, will be
required in every instance of the purchaser.

J. R. WOOD, Oct. 2, 1862. Pr's fee \$6-5t

The State of Alabama-Macon County. PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—12TH DAY OF SEPTERS'R, 1862.

THEIS 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 at law of said deceased are, James A and John Baugh, who are of full age and raside in Endouton, Ga., and Martha A. Berry, wife of Augustin Berry, who reside at Monticello, Ga., and praying forther for an order to saimit 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 partice above named, that they can be and appear in this Coort on that day and show cause. If any they have, why said application abould not be granted.

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

Sept. 18, 1862. 4t. (Pr's fee \$5) Judge of Probate. PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL THRE—12TH DAY OF SEPTEM'R,

The State of Alabama-Macon County. PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TRICK—1578 SEPT., 1862.

THIS day came W. C. Incorroon and filed his application
and therewith an instrument in writing, purporting
to be the last will and bustament of Sarok B. Thompson,
deceased, and setting forth in said application that the
non-resident helre at law of said deceased are, William
2. and Francis M. Thompson, both of whom are of full
age and reside in Cherokee Counts, in the State of Terras,
and praying further for an order to admit said instrument
to Probate and Record, as the last will and testament of
learning on the 2d Monday in October next: Notice is
hereby given to the said spartice above named that they
are be and appear in this Churt on that day and show
cases, if any they have, why said application about not
be granted.

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

W. S. HARRIES.

Sept. 18. dt. (Pry to 25)

Jungs of Probate. PROBATE COURT-SPECIAL TREM-15TH SEPT., 1862.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration having been reauted undersigned by the Probate Court of Meson upon the estate of J. W. D. Jerson, late of said deceased, on the 4th day of September 1862. The therefore, to notify all persons having chains said estate to present them in the time present law, or they will be barred, and all persons independent of the property of the property of the property of the persons and estate will make immediate payment.

Sept. 11, 1862. 6w Fee 83 50 Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that on the 26th day of August, 1862. that Letters of Administration was granted to them by the Probate Court of Macon Co. on the esister of John Yorn, 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'r.

N. B. TAYLOR, Adm'r.

Sept. 18, 1862. 6w-Pr's fee 23 50

The State of Alabama-Macon County. PROBATE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-15TH SEPT., 1892.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—157H SEPT., 1862.

THIS day came Mania L. Thomas, Administrators of the cetate of Thomas E. Thomas, and filed her petition for an order to sell the following Real Estate belonging to said eatate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, to-wit. The N. & of Sec. 24, Township 18, and Range 24, 1919 and being in the County and State aforesaid, and the 1st Monday of October cast having been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof: Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that they can spear in this Court on that day and defend against said petition, if they think proper.

Given under my hand this 15th Sept., 1862.

W. K. HARRIS,
Sept. 18. 5t. (Pr's fee \$6) Judge of Probate.

Administratrix Notice. LETTERS of Administration having granted to the undersigned by the Pr Court of Macon county, on the estate of Win.

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.

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 are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

MARIA L. THOMAS,
August 14, 1862. 2m Administratrix.

Motice to Creditors,

I ETTERS 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 decessed. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be harved.

scribed by law or they will be barred.

MARGARET HUGULY, Adm'x. W. B. HUGULY, Administrator, August 14, 1862, 2m

Administrator's Notice.

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 Honorable Probate Court of Macon county. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to him, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to him within the time allowed by law or they will be forever barred. CHURCHWELL GIBSON, sept. 4, '62. 6w

Administrator.

Administrator's Notice. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that on the 5th day of July, 1863, that Letters of Administration on the estate B. L. Retters, 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.

Administrator's Notice.

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. McPhaut, 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.

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.

SCEPHEN H. TUCKER.

sept. 4, 162. 2m Administrator. NOTICE.

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

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

STEPHEN H. TUCKER,

RUSSELL CO. ADVERTISEMENTS.

The State of Alabama-Russell County. IN THE PROBATE COURT, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862. CAME this day JAMES T. MAYNOR, Administrator of the estate of Williams H. Maynor, deceased, and filed his petition for an order to sell all the real estate of said decedent for distribution; and the 1st Monday of November next, having been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof: Notice is hereby given to the non-resident beins of said decedent that they can appear in this Court on the day aforesaid and defend against said petition if they think proper.

GOE. H. WADDELL, Oct. 2, 1862. Pr's. fee \$5-4t. Judge of Probate.

Notice to Crearcus.

THE undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of Rolley H. Edwards, deceased, by the Probate Court of Russell County, Ala., on the 18th day of August, 1852. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOHN CORR,
Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

I ETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Russall Co. Ala., on the 6th day of September, 1862, upon the estate of George W. Giddens, late of said county deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby ho tilted to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. THOS. M. GIDDENS, Adm'r. REEECCA M. GIDDENS, Adm'r. Sept. 25, 1862. 6w-Pr's fee \$3.50.

NOTICE.

TETTERS of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probet of Russell County on
the 19th day of September, 1862, on the estate of Thos.
J. McLaspox. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law
or they will be barred.

JOHN McLENDON,
Sept. 25, 1862. 6w-Pr's fee \$3 50° Administrator.

NOTICE. ATTICES.

I RETERS of Administration on the estate of John B. Thuran, late of Russell County, Ala., deceased having been granted to the undersigned by the Probat Court of said ecuaty, on the 10th of Sept. A. D. 1862. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said decedent that they can present their claims to me within the tim prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

SARAH TILLMAN,

Sept. 18, 1862. 6t—Pr's fee \$3.50. Administrative.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

L dersigned by the Judge of Probate of Russell count to the 2d day of Suptember 1992, on the estate of Australian Judge of Probate of Russell count to the 2d day of Suptember 1992, on the estate of June 2f. Crayman, Jun. decessed. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be incred.

MAINT F. CRASSERR,
Rept. II, 1992. Sw. Fox \$3.50. Administrator.

Sept. 25, 1802. Sw-Pr's fee \$3 50

The State of Alabama, Russell County.

In the Process Court -Audier, 20th 1982.

Came this day D. B. Mirchell, Administrator of the County of

The State of Alabaman—Rusself County—
In the Probate County—Suprement let, 1862.

Clank this day Milly Ann Rice, the widow of Willis Rice, deceased, and filed her petition alleging its said decedent died seised and possessed of the followin land, lying in said county and State, to wit: The North said quarter of Section Eighteen (18) in Township Fiteen, (15) of Range Twenty nine, (29), and praying the such proceedings may be had that her Dower may be a signed her therein; and the 2d Monday of October no having been appointed by the Court for the hearing ther of: Notice is hereby given to the non-resident heirs, said decedent that they can appear in this Court at if Term to be held on the day aforeasid and defend again said petition if they think proper.

GEO. H. WADDELL.

Sept. 11, '62. St. Pr's fee \$4.

Judge of Frobate.

Notice to Creditors.

THE undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of Charles B. Lloye, d censed, by the Probate Court for Russel county, Ala., on the 25th day of July 1862. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. C. C. McGEHEE, Aug. 14, 1862, 2m Administrator.

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

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

East Alabama Female College. TUSKEGEE, ALA.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed, on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, 1862, under the direction of REV. A. J. BATTLE, A. M.

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

The annual Session, comprising MNR 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 every 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.

Yas 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 Principal, 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 bode.

The charge for Board has been necessarily advanced, to keep pace with the increased price of provisions. At present a charge of \$20 per month will be required, which will be modified according to circamstances.

Fupila are requested to bring with them from home, all the test books, they will be likely to need, as there will probably be some difficulty in procuring them from the book stores.

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

Eufaula Female Institute.

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

The expense of Tuition is the same as herefolore. The price of Board is One Hundred and Pifty Dollars, exclusive of Washing and Lights, for the Academic Year.

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



Twenty-Fifth Annual Session. THE Exercises of the Judson Institute will be resumed October 1st. All departments will be maintained in their usual efficiency. will be maintained in their usual efficiency.
For Circular, Catalogue or unpublished particulars apply to
August 28, 1862. 2m
Marion, Ala.

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.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30, 1862. S. M. BARTLETT. J. C. ABERCROMBIE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

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

Castor Oil, 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, Hair Tonics, Combs, Brushes, Shaving

Soap, Letter Paper, Pens, Ink, Envelops, &c., &c. A portion of the public patronage is respect-fully solicited.

BARTLETT & ABERCROMBIE.

June 20, 1862.

SCHEDULE

Tuskegee Rail Road.

FIRST TRAIN leaves the Depot in Tuskeges 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. ing 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 Rall Road connects with one passing Chehaw at 3.37 a. m., for Montgomery.

G. W. STEVENS,

July 22, 1862.

Superintend't.

FOR THE PUBLIC.

THIS will notify all concerned, that while I am absent in the Army, that my trother, T. J. Rossent, is my legally anthorized Agent to transact all business as though I were present. Those having leadness with me are referred to him.

JAMES M. RUSSELL.

July 28, 1862, 'note-ti

Poetro.

We'll not Give up the Bible. We wont give up the Bible—
God's holy book of truth,
The blessed staff of hoary age,
The guide of early youth;
the lamp which sheds a glorious light. O'er every dreary road,
The voice which speaks a Saviors love,
And leads us home to God.
We wont give up the Bible—
God's holy book of truth.

We went give up the Bible;
For it alone can tell
The way to save our ruined souls
From being sent to hell:
And it alone can tell us how And it alone can pen us note
We can have hopes of heaven—
That through the Saviour's precious blood
Our sins may be forgiven,
We wont give up the Bible, &c.

We wont give up the Bible;
But if ye force away
What is our own life-blood dear,
We still with joy could say,
"The words that we have learned while you
Shall follow all our days;
For they're server you can be bearte. For they're engraven on our hearts, And still shall guide our ways." We wont give up the Bible, &c.

We wont give up the Bible—
We'll shout it far and wide;
Until the echo shall be heard
Beyond the rolling tide;
Till all shall know that we, though young,
With stand each treacherous art;
And that from God's own sacred word
We'll never never part! We'll never, never part!
We wont give up the Bible, &c.

Make Your Mark.

BY A CALIFORNIA FARMER, In the quarries should you toil,
Make your mark;
Do you dwel upon the soil,
Make your mark;
In whatever path you go,
In whatever path you go,
In whatever place you stand,
Moving swift or moving slow,
with a firm but honest hand,
Make your mark.

Life is fleeting as a shade—
Make your mark;
Marks of some kind must be made—
Make your mark;
Make it while the arm is strong.
In the golden hour of youth;
Naver never make it wrong. Never, never make it wrong, Make it with the stamp of truth. Make your mark.

Circle. Family

[From the San Francisco Pacific]

Gambling and Death. The following incident occured not long since, in a certain town in this State, which is noted for the generally good character of the population. It illustrates not only the evils of intoxication, but also the callousness and inhumanity which gaming and drinking combined, will work in men's hearts. A company of men were sitting at cards around a table. Near them in the same room, sat a that horrible disease of both body raists. His works were widely cirand mind, delirium tremens. The card players had scarcely time to observe his appearance, and yet they noticed something singular about him. As a physician entered they inquired of him, "Dr. what is the matter with that man?" "Nothing is the matter with him," said he, lifting his hand a moment, and then suffering it to drop, only that he's dead." It was even so. While they were intent upon the game, and perhaps a little stupid with intoxication, that spirit, in the immediate presence of such unfitting scenes, with the preparation only of delirium, had taken its flight, and left behind a body bloated and diseased with rum. But the worst remains yet to be told. The game went on. The presence of death even, under circumstances so strange and thrilling, could not check the game, and it was remained in his chair. How hardening are the associations and indulgencies of the gambler and the drunk- and of love. ard. Men have been known to drink

WHY THE DEACON STOPPED USING Tonacco.-We had been conversing some time without seeing his pipe; he was under the necesity of disguisexpressed my surprise, when he told often introduced into meeting through to see the young men and boys smokencouraged them, I thought I would enve off. But this wasn't the reason this had to do with the world .wes as he leaned forward and said,
I lost my sweetness in prayer, and I
didnt know but my smeking might
have something to do with it, and I
thought I would leave off and try.—
That is the reason, brother.

He felt that the proffered toleration
was merely a bait intended to allure
the Puritan to destruction: nor
would be accepting a place for which
he was not legally qualified.

make the man a brute.

Sketch of John Bunyan. To the names of Baxter and Howe

nust be added the name of a man far

below them in station and in acquired

knowledge but in virture their equal, and in genius their superior-John Bunyan. Bunyan had been bred a tinker, and had served as a private soldier in the Parliamentary army .-Early in his life he had been fearfully tortured by remorse for his youthful sins, the worst of which seems, however, to have been such as the world thinks venial. His keen sensibility, and his powerful imagination made his eternal conflicts singularly terrible. he fancied he was under sentence of reprobation—that he had committed blasphemy against the Holy Ghost-that he had sold Christ -that he was actually possessed by a demon. Sometimes loud voices from heaven cried out to warn him .-Sometimes fiends whispered impious suggestion in his ear. He saw visions of distant mountain-tops, on which the sun shone brightly, but from which he was separated by a waste of snow. He felt the devil behind him, pulling his clothes. He thought that the brand of Cain had been set upon him. He feared he was about to break asunder like Judas. His mental agony disordered his health. One day shook like a man in the palsy. On another day he felt a fire within his breast. It is difficult to understand how he survived suffering so intense and so long continued. At length the clouds broke. From

the depths of despair the penitent passed to a state of serene felicity. An irresistible impulse now urged him to impart to others the blessings of which he was himself possessed .-He joined the Baptists and became a preacher and a writer. His education had been that of a mechanic .-He knew no language but the English, as it was spoken by the common people. He had studdied no great model of his composition, with the exception undoubtedly-of our noble translation of the Bible. His spelling was bad. He frequently transgressed the rules of grammar. Yet the native force of genius, and his experimental knowledge of all the religious passions, from despair to ecstacy, amply supplied in him the want of learning. His rude oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the labored man who had but recently recovered discourses of great logicans and Hebculated among the humbler cla One of them, the pilgrim's Progress, was, in his own lifetime, translation into several foreign languages. It was, however, scarcely known to the learned and polite. and had been, during near a century, the delight of pious cottagers and artisans before it was publicly commended by any man of high literary eminence.

At length critics condescended to iuquire where the secret of so wide and so durable popularity lay. They were compelled to own that the ignorant multitude had judged more. correctly than the learned, and that the despised little book was really a masterpiece. Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of allegorists as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakspeere the first of dramatists. Other allegorists have shown equal still pursued while the dead man yet ingenuity, but no one has ever been able to touch the heart, and to make abstractions objects of terror, of pity,

It may be doubted whether any and gamele over the coffin of a wife English dissenter had suffered more or mother. These vices will destaoy severely under the penal laws than the natural feelings of the heart, and John Bunyan. Of the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restoration, he had passed twelve in confinement. He still presisted in preaching, but, that he might preach, and my curiosity being awakened, I ing himself like a carter. He was me he had not smoked for near six back doors, with a smock frock on his months. This excited my wonder back and a whip in his hand. If he still more, and I requested him to had thought of his own case and tell me how this came to pass. And safety, he would have hailed the inhe told me substantially, as follows: | dulgence with delight. He was now, "First," he said, "I could not bear at length, free to pray and exhort in open day. His congregation rapidly ing in the street, and my example increased: thousands hung upon his words; and at bedford, where he originally resided, money was plenti-Secondly, I have barns, and I have to hire men to work; and I thought if they saw me smoking, they might smoke, and take their pipes into my barns and set them on fire. But this was'nt the reason; this had to do with the world, too. There was another thing, and it was this;" and as the good old men stake, his voice. as the good old man spoke, his voice against all delusion and temptation. trembled, and a tear glistened in his He felt that the proffered toleration

power. One of the last acts of his as she thought she did; she away off virtuous life was to decline an inter- home, cannot tell what is what; beview to which he was invited by an sides, other youngmen of my age go."

The Throne of Grace.

Prayer is the very life of genuine rereligion. It relieves, sanctifies, and and enriches the soul; fits it for the thankful reception of the blessings of heaven; and prepares us at once for the duties, the conflicts, and varied changes of the present life, and for holy fellowship with God in-that which is to come. The throne to which we are invited upon earth is denominated a "throne

of grace." Had it been a throne of

glory, or a throne of judgement, we

might well have been filled with

alarming fear, and, with slavish dread.

service God is represented as seated ness. in the most holy place on the "Yes, it will mend the matter," proached that seat with the blood of ately dashed the stone at the dog. the attonement, to make intercession of mercy. Through the blood of From this throne God is willing to for the broken pane. dispense mercy. This is what we want first. We need pardon as the the matter finely-finely iddeed! first thing when we come to God .-We are guilty and self condemned, and our first cry should be for mercy -mercy. And when we have received pardon, we need grace to keep us from sin, to aid us in duty, and to preserve us in the day of temptation. Now this grace is to be found at the throne of grace. And to obtain it we are invited to come boldly, that is, with freedom, confidence, or liberity of speech, in opposition to the fear and trembling of the Jewish high priest. Everything in God's name, character Word, promises, is fitted to inspire the soul of the true penitent and believer with this holy boldness .--The infinite grace of of God is prom-And when is it not a time of need sion. Do set yourself against it with with the believer? He needs grace all your heart every moment, and hour, and day, and year of his life. He needs it at home trifling troubles, and when greater and abroad; in private and in publones come, try to bear them bravelic; on the Sabbath and the week ly. day; in purchasing and merchandising; in all forms of buisness and

"O to grace how great a debtor Daily I'm constrained to be."

can always obtain this grace. God kingdom of heaven. Blessed, theredelights to bestow it. He gave it fore, is the man who thinks meanly abundantly and freely. Why, then, of himself, and highly of his Maker should we not all go to him, and receive it, and become wiser, and purer, and stronger, and more faithful, and active, and efficient. - Congre-

Mother told Me not to Go.

Allen was sent to the city when quite a lad. The new scenes and new objects which met his eye, so unlike the quiet and unchanged life of his native village, filled him with interest and excitement. He never felt tired of looking and walking about in the time spared from his employment. Amongst other places of which he had heared much, was the theatre. Some of his associates went, and there was no end to the wonder ful stories they told of what they saw and heard. Allen felt a rising desire to go too. He manfully resisted it however.

"Come said one of his companions "go with us to-night."

"No," answered Allen not to-night.' "So you always say not to-night; come decide at once to go."

"No, not this time. Not to-night," still replied Allen, walking away. "You shall have a ticket if you'll

only come," again urged his compan-Allen shook his head. "No no,"

said he, "no, no, keep it yourself, I cannot take it. "How obstinate," rejoined the

other: Why what can be the reason?"

Allen hesitated for a moment.-"My Mother told me not to go to the theatre; therefore I cannot go," he at length firmly replied. His companions ceased to urge him longer: he beheld in Allen's face a settled purpose to obey, and he left without saying a word more. That was one might have said, "Why I see no harm in the theatre: why should I not go? I see no reason why I cannot. My Lord, when he cometh, shall find so mother I fancy, did not no as much doing."- Luke xii, 43.

agent of the Government. - Macau- I say some lads might have reasoned thus, and disobeyed and gone. Not so with Allen. His mother bade him not to go-that was sfficient for him. He trusted in her knowledge and confided in her judgement, and he meant to obey her; yea, and what was better, he was not afraid to say so. It was a wise decision, and if every youth away from home, had the moral courage enough to decide doubtful questions in the same way there would be many better men for

Allen is now an exclent cleargyman .- Chr. Witness.

No Good from Passion.

"Will putting ones self into a pas-But as it is a throne of grace, we may sion mend the matter?" said a venerapproach it with composure and able old man to a boy who had pickconfidence. This language has ref- cd up a stone to throw at a dog. The erence to the temple service. in that dog only barked at him in playful-

mercy-seat, and the high priest ap- said the passionate boy, and immedi-

The animel thus enraged, sprung for the people, and to plead for par- at the boy, and bit his leg; while don. That scene was emblematic of the stone bounded against a shop heaven. God is seated on a throne window, and broke a pane of glass. Out ran the shopkeeper, and seized Christ that throne is accessible to all the passionate boy, and made him pay

The passionate boy had mended

It was the other day that I saw a little boy fall down; and I should have helped him on his legs again, but he set up such a bellowing that I left him to himself, that he might find out whether that would mend the

Take my word for it, it never did, and it never will mend the matter to get into a passion about it. If the thing be hard to bear when you are calm, it will be harder when you are in anger.

If you have met with a loss you will only increase it sadly too, by being willing to loose your temper.

There is something which is very little-minded and silly in either men ised to us, to help us in time of need. or boys, in giving way to sudden pas-

Try, then to be calm, especially in

POVERTY OF SPIRIT.-A man must under all circumstances. His feeling be emptied of himself, in order that he may be filled with the blessings of the gospel. He must become poor in spirit, in order that he may become Well, it is a joyful thought that we rich in faith and a partaker of the and Redcemer. Blessed is the man who walks humbly with his God, and is also humble towards his fellow creatures. Blessed is the man who both feels and manifests this poverty of spirit. This temper may not exalt him in the eye of the world, but it is the temper befitting his condition-it is a temper, honorable to God, and truly beneficial to his fellow creatures. It is the temper which Christ has pronounced to characteristic of the Christian .- Thornton.

> A CHILD'S ANSWER .- A father once said playfully to his little daughter, a child five years old :

'Mary you are not good for any

'Yes I am, dear father,' replied she looking thoughtfully and tenderly into his face.

Why, what are you good for ?-Pray tell me my dear.'

'I am good to love you father,' replied she, at the same time throwing her tiny arms around his neck, and giving him a kiss of unutterable af-

Blessed child! may your life ever be an expression of that early felt instinct of love! The highest good you or any other mortal can possi bly confer, is to live in the full exercise of your affection.

ANECDOTE OF MR. WESLEY .- A lady once asked him' "Mr. Wesley, supposing that you knew you were to die at 12 o'clock tomorrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?" "How, madam?" he replied; "why just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this evening at Gloucester, and again at five tomorrow morning. After that I should ride to Tewkesbury, preach in the afternoon, and meet the societies in the evening. I should then repair to friend Martin's house, who expects to of his mothers last injunctions. "My entertain me, converse and pray with son, do not go to the theatre." Untertain the family as usual, retire to my room at 10 o'clock, commend myself to my heavenly Father, lie down to rest. and wake up in glory."
"Blessed is that servant whom his

DR. LITTLE'S

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

A CARD. DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LIT-LE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in caying it the most valuable remedy to cure children of ORMS he ever knew. A dellar bottle is quite

ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

LITTLE'S

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Conglas 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

LITTLE'S

FRENCH MIXTURE.

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

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

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

is almost localible.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in the Southern States, they are to be had; and as there are scaning about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something cles, by using the same ir similar names (for no patent is wanted or scenure lamid the abourd patents of the day, let all be can toned to look well for the signature of the Propri tor, thus:—

All orders and le ters to be addressed to LITTLE & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Macon, Ge. AP Sold by Dr. J. S. Thomas and C. Fowler, Trakeg Horomone & Williams, Le Grand, Bloust & Hall, Mon comery; Presentation & Carter, J. A. Whitsippe & Co-loinabus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists generally May 10, 1860.

> Business Cards. N. GACHET,

Attorney at Calo,

TUSKEGEE, ALA. 25 Office at the old stand cast of Brewer's (now Kelly's,) Hotel.

July 24, 1862. N. S. GRAHAM, R. L. MAYES, R. H. ARKECHORBIE

GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will practice in the Courty, Alabama,
Will practice in the Courts of Macon, and the surrounding Counties; in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court, at Montgomery.

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

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. MILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Rus-VV sell and Tallapoosa counties.

Particular attention paid to collecting and securing claims.

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

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

-AND-Solicitor in Chancery,

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

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building

W. GUNN. L. STRANGE. JAMES ARMSTRON GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,

Wild practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers and Tallapeosa Counties: int e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church. Taskeger, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860.

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

Penetice in Macost and adjoining Counties BTTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1860. ED. W. POU.

ACU. C. PEREELL. BAKNA M'KINNE FERRELL & MCKINNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Ala. J. H. CADDENHEAD. ATTORNEY AT LAW

Loachapeka, Macon County, Ala.,

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

Will practice in the Countries comprising the Fudicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Countries of SAN'L B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Peace.

MEDICAL NOTICE. DR. W. R. DRISKELL has located at he 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.

OR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM

HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., Presi And Professor of Moral Sc A. B. GOODHUE, A. M., sor of Mathematics and Nat, Phi D. G. SHERMAN, A. M.,

Professor of Ancient Languages and Lite

Professor of Intellectual Philosphy. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Hist THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

REV T. W. TOBEY, A. M.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles'cal His REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M.

Brown Professor of Systematic Theol THE NEXT SESSION.

THE NEXT SESSION.

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

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

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

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

EXPENSES. Tuition, per term, of 42 months, in

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

HOWARD COLLEGE.

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

annual meeting, viz:

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard Clege be authorized to receive the Coupon Bor ege be authorized to receive the Coupon Bo of the Confederate States in payment of Principal of all Subscriptions or Bebts durche Endowment Fund of the College, and he be instructed, by circular letter and adulaement, to notify the Debtors to the College this resolution of the Board."

this resolution of the Board."

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

Respectfully yours,

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

SCHOOL NOTICE.

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

Parents and Guardians will confer a by making application for ad e School previous to the comme

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861. Medical College of Georgia,

AT AUGUSTA.

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

Anatomy, H. F. Gandbell, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. BUGAS, M. D.
Chemistry, Joseph Jones, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapentics, I. P. Gands, M. J.
Institutes and Practice, I. D. Ford, M. D.
Physiology, H. V. M. Miller, M. D.
Obstetrics, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, Romer Campage, M.

H. Doughty, M. D., Clinical Lecture B. SIMMONS, M. D., Pro. W. D. FORD, M. D., De

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> NIX, YOUNG & NIX, (SUCCESSORS TO IL W. HITCHCOCK.)

MANTLES TOMBS.

Railing GRATES, All Work Warranted to give Satisfact

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE! BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGI

Children dying right and left! Mothers not as yet bereft Know that worms more infants kill

NEW BOOKS.