

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

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Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, Judge ye.

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HENDERSON & BATTLE,
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Governor's Message.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 27, 1862.
Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives:

Entertaining the opinion that the legislation required by the condition of the country cannot be completed within the time limited by your regular Session, and impressed with the necessity of speedy action upon matters of vital importance, I have deemed it proper to convene the two Houses in an extraordinary Session. During its continuance, I invite your consideration to the grave subjects herein submitted, reserving comment upon other and ordinary legislative affairs for my communication to the General Assembly, when your regular Annual Meeting shall occur.

To-day, as on the day of your adjournment, the State of Alabama is untrod by the unscrupulous foe who has waged against the Confederate States the most unjust and cruel war known in the annals of history. Such, unfortunately, has not been the condition of the State during your entire recess. The disasters which, in the early spring, befell the Confederate armies in Kentucky and Tennessee, followed by their retreat through North Alabama upon the line of defence at Corinth, opened the way for the advance of the enemy into the valley counties upon the Tennessee river. And wherever he dared to venture, spoliation of property, larceny of slaves, burning of dwellings and incarceration of peaceful and unarmed citizens have marked their progress. Having furnished to the Confederate army all the munitions of war then available within the State, it was an occasion of profound mortification to realize the fact that without adequate means of defence, our people were compelled to tolerate the presence of the enemy upon their own soil, and suffer the untold horrors of submission to his foul domination. During his sojourn, he was perpetually intimidated, harassed and weakened by the heroic bands of State partisan companies, who, with limited numbers and resources, hung upon his lines and checked more extended operations. And when, finally, forced by the strategic movements of the Confederate columns to evacuate Alabama troops were precipitated upon his rear, they captured his outposts and drove him beyond the borders of the State.

It is with just pride I announce to the General Assembly that, with few exceptions, our fellow-citizens who were residents within the lines of the enemy remained firmly attached to their beloved State and the cause of the Confederacy. The lofty patriotism, the heroic courage, and the unbending virtue exhibited by the many, which neither the temptations of avarice could seduce, nor the presence of military and despotic power subdue, are worthy of the highest commendation. It is difficult for those who have enjoyed exemption from the ravages of war to realize the condition of communities overrun and trampled by an infuriated foe. All reasonable and charitable allowances should be indulged in, favor of the loyalty of a people thus unfortunately circumstanced. There is a wide difference between a base betrayal of country, evidenced in the voluntary and open espousal of the enemy's flag, and that weakness occasioned by ignorance, or want of manly resolution, or love of ease, which leads to indifference, if not serious error. Hence, hasty judgments should not be pronounced upon the reported conduct of any who may have been subject to the cruel exactions of the enemy. Treason to the sacred cause of the Confederacy, upon the success of which depends all we esteem most dear in this life, should be hunted down and visited with condign punishment; but to the true hearted, loyal citizen, who, in the extremity of fear, or under misguided views,

may have faltered in duty or committed acts of even questionable property, short of violations of positive law, a generous forgiveness should be extended. Now that the State is relieved from the presence of the foe, let not her people waste their time in fruitless complaints as to the past, which can never be recalled, but with united purpose and firm resolve, let them prepare for extreme resistance to that augmented force with which he threatens to return and carry desolation and ruin to every home.

The retreat of the Confederate army upon Corinth was followed by the abandonment of Pensacola, and the withdrawal of all the land forces from the vicinity of Mobile. The fleets of the enemy were then hovering upon our coast, and threatening an immediate attack, which, in our then exposed and weakened condition, promised almost certain success. Without an organized militia throughout the State, and without public arms, a call was made for ninety day armed volunteers from the counties bordering the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. In ready response to the call, many companies rushed to Mobile, where, with the brigade of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Butler, embracing the militia of Mobile county, which had by special orders been previously prepared for the field, they were, by arrangement with the President, mustered into the Confederate service. The presence of the troops, with the gradual additions from the Confederate army, and the construction of permanent defenses, restored confidence, and gave assurance that if the enemy dared an attack, he would be gallantly met, if not defeated.

STATE DEFENSES.

But while, to-day, Alabama may congratulate herself upon her present exemption from invasion, and while the people of the Confederate States should utter thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the signal victories with which He has crowned their arms, we are admonished, by the disasters of the past, not to indulge hopes of future security, so long as there remain unaccomplished any means of defence within the power of the State to complete.

The enemy, while his vast columns have been successively beaten and overwhelmed by the impetuous valor of our armies in the field, has been diligently at work in the dockyards and arsenals, preparing his iron clad fleets to assail our seaport city, and ascend our rivers during the high tides of the coming winter and spring. You do not expect me to state the locality, extent and condition of those defenses which have been already constructed, or those in progress, the efficiency of which the enemy may soon dare to test, or those projected for the further security of North and South Alabama. It will be sufficient, I trust, to advise you, that there are means for defence which may be strengthened and increased by your timely interposition, and the co-operation of the State with the Confederate Government. That Government having assumed, as was its duty, the management and direction of the war, Alabama, cheerfully and trustingly, committed to it the resources of men and means available for her own defense; and her destiny being irrevocably fixed with that of her sister Confederate States, she will respond, to the last, to every requisition which may be made upon her for the maintenance of the common cause. And, to the Confederate Government, she has now the right to look for the protection of her own people; but to enable the military authorities of the Confederate States to accomplish important works of defence within the State, the slave labor of the State is imperatively demanded. It must be had, whenever required, to such extent as may be called for, and should be promptly furnished, regardless of personal interest or convenience. Experience has shown that there is a necessity for some well regulated plan, sanctioned and enforced by such provisions of law as shall enable the State authorities to command this labor, in any emergency which may arise.

The enemy is, even now, threatening an attack upon Mobile, and the loss of that city will expose to peril the whole interior of the State. He still holds possession of lower Tennessee, and if unchecked will, doubtless, repeat his raids into North Alabama. Apalachicola may be occupied by him at will, and, from that station, he may attempt the ascent of the Chatahoochee river. While, from the very necessity of the case, the State is dependent upon the Confederate Government, which holds a monopoly of all the iron establishments in the Confederacy, for heavy armament and other munitions of war, yet the labor required for the construction of fortifications and other means of defence for our bays and rivers, can be obtained only from the people of the State. Your careful consideration is invited to this subject, and I earnestly recommend the adoption, at an early day, of such legislation as shall enable the State authorities to control the slave labor of the State, for the purpose herein mentioned; and I recommend that ample appropriation from the Treasury be made to cover liabilities which may be incurred thereby, and all other outlays which may be deemed needful for the better protection and security of the State.

SALT.

The scarcity of Salt, and the enormous prices heartless speculators are demanding for this article of prime necessity, call for the immediate interposition of the General Assembly. Viewing the legislation had at your last session from the present standpoint, it will be seen how far short it came of making the needful provisions for the present emergency. Comparatively unknown to you and the people in the immediate vicinity as were the salt deposits of the State, the innumerable difficulties and drawbacks in the way of making salt—even in limited quantities—and the vast deficiency then existing in the State, it could not have been reasonably expected that your action would anticipate and provide for the present destitution. With that wise forecast and prudence which characterized his administration, my predecessor in the absence of legislative direction, and without any special appropriation for that purpose, devoted a portion of the military fund, at his disposal, to the purchase of a quantity of salt for the people of the State. The wisdom of this action on his part was fully shown in the distribution and sale of salt for many months, whereby the people were supplied at such reasonable rates as were intended to cover the cost and charges paid by the State. Much of the salt was purchased beyond the limits of the State, and with many hindrances, delays and waste of transportation, was conveyed to the most convenient places of deposit and sale within the State. As the supply gradually diminished and approached exhaustion, it was more extensively distributed by shipments to remote sections and counties, and by sales in limited measure, in order to meet, as far as possible, the necessities of the people, and especially the families of soldiers absent in the army. While the State was thus enabled to furnish salt to the people, speculators and extortioners had none for sale, but so soon as the State supply was exhausted, they began to drag it from their hidden depositories, and advance the price to the enormous figures now demanded. The proceeds from the sales made by the State have been returned to the Treasury by the several agents who had the matter in charge, and I have directed a full account of all purchases and sales to be prepared for your examination.

Under the acts of the last session directing a lease of the Salt reservation of the State, the lower reservation was leased to John P. Figh & Co., to whom I advanced six thousand dollars to aid in constructing their furnaces and other necessary works. At the date of the lease, the wells were inundated by the overflow of the Tombigbee river, the high waters of which for several months thereafter, continued to obstruct operations. The lessees, however, with

commendable energy, and in the face of difficulties unforeseen, erected their furnaces and other improvements, and finally commenced the manufacture of salt. The low price at which they were compelled to sell under their contract with the State, drew many purchasers to their works, and this number proving to be beyond their ability to supply, and (situated as their works were, in a remote and isolated locality,) becoming an absolute hindrance in their way, I proposed to make to them an additional advance of four thousand dollars, as authorized by the law, on condition that they should make, after the first day of April last, one hundred bushels of salt per day, and allow the State to purchase all the surplus salt, after filling prior contracts and paying for provisions and other incidental expenses, which proposition they accepted. The salt thus secured, at the low price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds, at the works, has been reserved for sale to County Commissioners only, at cost and charges, to be by them distributed gratuitously, in their several counties, to the indigent families of volunteers in the Confederate army. Agents have been appointed at Mobile, Demopolis, Tuscaloosa, Selma, Talladega, Montgomery and Eufaula, and instructions given for the receipt and prompt delivery of the salt to the counties convenient to their localities, lists of which have been furnished to the agents respectively. Not one bushel of this salt received from Figh & Co., has been sold by any agent of the State, except upon an order from County Commissioners, for distribution as hereinafter directed. Such a disposition of it was deemed most appropriate, because the quantity to be realized was, wholly insufficient for a general supply, and because the indigent families of volunteers in the army were sustained by a common tax upon the State, and should be, certainly, provided for, while their protectors were far away, fighting the battles of our country.

Copies of the contracts made with Figh & Co., and of their bonds, executed under the provisions of the law, are herewith submitted.

Seeing that the yield of Figh & Co. would be so inadequate to the demand, and not being able to find other parties who would accept leases upon the terms embraced in the act, I determined to establish works upon State account. To accomplish this object, I appointed A. G. McGehee, of Lowndes county, Salt Commissioner, who, after visiting the works in Virginia to obtain needful information in the premises, repaired to the salt region of the State and commenced, by boring and experimental observations, to test the capacity of the region for a supply of water. Although the results attained were not fully satisfactory, he was directed to proceed at once to contract for the erection of furnaces, buildings and the necessary machinery, to hire laborers, and to purchase wagons and teams and provision stuffs, for an energetic prosecution of the enterprise. Innumerable obstacles had to be met and overcome at every step. There was a scarcity of every material required, and extravagant charges were demanded. Transportation at times was impossible to obtain, and, on account of the reputed sickness of the locality, the owners of slaves were reluctant to hire them at the works, even with the promise of salt in return for their labor. But amid all the difficulties by which he was surrounded, the Commissioner has finally succeeded in establishing works which promise a yield of several hundred bushels per day. They are located above overflow from the river, on the upper reservation, and it is to be hoped, may be successfully conducted throughout the year. The result thus attained justifies further improvements, and the Commissioner is directed to construct them with all possible despatch. The amount of compensation to be allowed him for his valuable services, and the extent of authority as to further operations, are submitted for your determination.

Besides the two State reservations,

there are many furnaces erected upon lands belonging to citizens, where salt is being successfully made. The daily aggregate production at all the works in the two counties of Clarke and Washington, is reported at over two thousand bushels.

The State reservations were thrown open to all the citizens of the State by circular letter from the Executive, dated on the thirtieth day of June last, and they were invited and urged to go and make salt for their own family consumption. Many have already done so, and many others are now engaged in the business. All were interdicted from selling the salt thus made, without making a contract or lease with the State, but there is good reason to believe that parties have, in some instances, clandestinely violated this injunction.

The object of the State not being to speculate upon itself, but to furnish salt at actual cost to consumers, the Commissioner is directed to fix the price accordingly. This cannot be done correctly, until all the expenses of confined operations are ascertained, but it is believed that the salt cannot be delivered at the works for less than two dollars per bushel of fifty pounds. If this be so, I recommend such a modification by the General Assembly of the price fixed by the lease of Figh & Co., as will enable them to realize a reasonable profit upon their investments, and induce on their part larger expenditures and a greater yield. Parties at private works are reported to be charging from fifteen to twenty dollars per bushel. This, if true, is a criminal extortion, and demands your severest condemnation.

The sale of salt within the State, with a view to shipment beyond its limits, was prohibited by an act of the General Assembly adopted at its last session. This act also prohibited the export of salt without the consent of the Governor. The provisions of this law I caused to be notified by publication at all the salt works on the Tombigbee. But citizens of other States were also notified that they would be permitted to manufacture salt for their own family use at any of the works—except those on the State reservations—upon such terms as they could obtain, and ship it to their homes beyond the State. Some are availing themselves of this license, and I recommend that, to the extent of the license thus given, they may be permitted to operate. United as are these Confederate States in a common destiny, and mutually dependent as they are upon each other, I trust that the General Assembly of Alabama will concur in the expediency and propriety of inviting the citizens of other States to the salt supply which they may obtain within our limits, by devoting their own labor and capital to its development.

The question of salt supply is one of such vast importance, and the necessity of ascertaining full and reliable data upon which to predicate your legislative action, is so urgent, that I earnestly recommend the appointment of a joint commission, empowered to visit the salt lands of the State, and make all necessary examination as to their capacity for supply of water, and into the kind and extent of improvements erected and needed, as well as into the conduct of parties engaged in the business of salt making on State or private land. Such an examination will enable you to approximate the cost at which it can be made, and to ascertain the best mode for developing the supply. The price should be made uniform, if possible, and if private parties are unwilling to accept reasonable profits upon their capital and labor thus employed, I recommend, as the true policy, that the State take possession of all the works, with the authority to press laborers and everything needed, and operate them, under a regulated system, for the common benefit of the people. In such event, just compensation must be provided for the use of individual property, as the Constitution of the State directs.

Well knowing that the yield from our salt region would fall far short of supplying the immediate demand of the middle and southern portions of the State, and that its transportation from thence to North America would be attended with delays and waste, I communicated with the proprietors of the works at Saltville, in the State of Virginia, and obtained from them a contract for the right to manufacture salt

at their wells, from which I hoped to be able to supply North Alabama. The difficulties in the way of establishing and operating works by the State, induced a transfer of this contract to companies, who have undertaken the delivery of salt at the rate of five hundred bushels per day. The furnaces of one of these companies are completed and are making salt. An Assistant Quartermaster for the State has been appointed, and is now at Saltville to receive and ship the salt to various places of deposit within the State. He is directed to ship in rotation to Scottsboro, Hantsville, Decatur, Tusculum and Gadsden, where agents have been designed for its sale and distribution to the people at cost and charges. Sacks sufficient for thirty thousand bushels have been forwarded, and it is to be hoped that shipments may have already begun, and that they may continue without interruption. Of the limited supply from the works of Figh & Co., and which is being distributed for the benefit of the indigent families of soldiers, none has been ordered to the counties in North Alabama bordering the Tennessee river. The reason for this exception is, the fact that those counties will be supplied more expeditiously and as cheaply from the works in Virginia. At the works of Figh & Co., the salt costs one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds, while at Saltville, Virginia, the same quantity costs one dollar and seventy-five cents; but adding expenses of sailing, transportation and other charges, and it will be found that the difference in prices, if any, will be quite inconsiderable.

Copies of the contracts made for supplies from Virginia, and of correspondence relating thereto, are herewith submitted.

The funds used thus far in the salt operations of the State, have been drawn from the appropriations made for the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, by the act of 5th February, 1861. I recommend that a special appropriation be made for the return to those Departments of all monies not refunded from sales of salt, and deemed sufficient to meet existing contracts, and all further expenditures which may be found necessary to secure, at the earliest possible day, an adequate supply of salt for the people of the State.

I submit also to the wisdom of the General Assembly, if the interests of the State do not require that the whole business of salt supply shall be committed to the immediate direction and control of a Commissioner specially appointed for that purpose.

INDIGENT FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

It will become your duty to make further provision in behalf of the indigent families of soldiers absent in the Confederate armies, or who may have fallen in battle, or died in the service, or who have been so disabled as to disqualify them for labor and the support of their families. By the reports made to the State Comptroller, and the disbursements founded thereon, under the directions of the act passed at your last session, it will be seen that the special tax of twenty-five per cent, upon the State tax, levied for this purpose, fell far below the necessities of the case. The provisions of this act limited the distribution of the fund to families of volunteers. The conscript act which was passed by the Confederate Congress several months after your adjournment was not then anticipated. Since your adjournment not less than thirty thousand troops have enlisted as volunteers from Alabama in the Confederate service and many thousands now, are being gathered into companies and distributed into the various organizations from the State, under the terms of the conscript act. No invidious distinction should be made between the troops who have thus volunteered and those who have been enrolled as conscripts. History can not furnish an example of any people who have responded with greater alacrity to the call of their country, or evinced a more lofty courage or endured privations and hardships with more uncomplaining and heroic fortitude, than have the people of Alabama and her sister Confederate States. The far greater number of those who are now reinforcing the army as conscripts, and who will hereafter enter it under the amended act of the recent session of Congress, could not conveniently, and in justice to others dependent upon them, have enlisted at an earlier day. A large proportion of them have families whose only means of support was their own honest toil. Yielding

a cheerful obedience to the call of their country, they go to join the ranks of the gallant volunteers who have preceded them to the field, and side by side with them, to peril their lives and all they have and are in the defense of their bleeding country. Their wives and little ones are bequeathed to our watchful care and protection. The General Assembly, I am sure, will see to it that their just expectations are not disappointed, and that the needy families of all Alabamians who are bearing their breasts to the guns of the enemy, are gathered to the bosom and sustained by the benefactions of the State.

The plan adopted for securing a registration of indigent families, for ascertaining their necessary wants, and for apportionment and distribution of the fund for their relief, has occasioned complaint, and may require amendment so as to approximate greater accuracy, uniformity and equity in its administration. I recommend that a liberal appropriation for their support be made without delay, and that authority be given to raise the amount, as it may be needed, by the use of the State Credit, or increased taxation, as you may deem most advisable.

DISTILLERIES AND RETAILING OF SPIRITS.

On the 17th day of March last, I issued a military order prohibiting the distillation of spirits, and also, its sale within ten miles of any encampment of State or Confederate troops within the limits of Alabama. Owing to the fact that distilleries had been closed in Tennessee by legislative enactment, and in Georgia by proclamation of the Governor, and by the exorbitant profits to be realized here, where they were not interdicted, many were forthwith removed to this State, and in some localities parties engaged in the business were buying up the surplus corn at advancing prices, which threatened to place this essential commodity beyond the reach of a large number of dependent families who were without a supply, and whose protectors were in the war. The baneful effects of intemperance among our troops, who were rapidly collecting in various encampments, in response to the requisition made by the President for additional forces, were daily seen in the demoralization and wild excesses of a large number, who, for the first time, had thrown off the restraints of peaceful pursuits and devoted themselves to the arts of war. In the absence of all legislative provisions adapted to the exigency of the case no alternative was left the Executive, but to interpose the military power and suppress these gigantic evils. This necessity was much regretted by me, as it involved the exercise of a power by the Executive, which might occasion controversy, both as to its propriety and its constitutionality. But, after the most anxious consideration, I felt impelled by a sense of duty to the State, to issue the order. Instead, however, of exciting complaints, the results following its promulgation, showed that it was due to the public expectation. The order was promptly and cheerfully obeyed, with few exceptions; and even many whose private interest were thus stricken down, have volunteered their testimony in favor of its necessity.

As the order closing the distilleries was justified upon the ground of necessity to preserve grain for breadstuffs, on the 25th day of June it was so far modified, as to permit the distillation of fruits. In a few instances, special authority has been given to distill limited quantities from grain, for medical uses, and to fill contracts made with the Confederate authorities for hospital supplies for the army. These orders were based upon affidavits, binding the parties to a faithful observance of their provisions. Complaints, however, having reached the Executive office, that, in some instances, the license was being abused, the orders, in these cases, were revoked, and further orders in favor of applicants for license have been refused. This important subject is now commended to your legislative discretion. If the distilleries are turned loose, without the severest restraints which your wisdom can devise, the large profits to be derived from them will stimulate the business to such a degree, that the prices of grain of all kinds will be advanced far beyond their present figures, and in portions of the State, the people will be deprived of a needed supply for their maintenance.

I recommend that authority be given for distillation of alcohol or spirits, which may be needed for medical uses within the State, and also, for whatever reasonable amount may be found to be the just proportion of Alabama, for a like purpose in the Confederate army. By confining the distilleries to localities where grain is abundant; fixing a reasonable price for the spirits; restraining by adequate penalties the parties engaged in the business, and those who may purchase from them for medicinal supplies, it is believed that this object may be obtained without serious diminution of the supply of grain. And I recommend that the retailing of spir-

itous liquors in any city, town or neighborhood where State or Confederate troops may be stationed or rendezvoused, be prohibited during their sojourn, and that stringent regulations be adopted to accomplish this result.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW AND STATE MILITIA.

By the "Act to further provide for the public defense," passed by the Confederate Congress, on the sixteenth day of April last, all the twelve months volunteers then in the service, over eighteen and under thirty-five years of age, were continued in the army for two years beyond the period of their enlistment, and all male citizens of the respective States, within the same ages who had not previously enlisted, were, by the act, declared subject to military duty, for three years, or during the war and provisions were contained in it for their enrolment and muster into service.

The power in Congress to pass this law, I think should be conceded by the States. The several States, as sovereign entities, had the power to declare war, and to levy armies to wage war. These powers they have delegated, in the Constitution, to the Confederate Congress for the common protection, reserving the right to call out troops to suppress insurrection or repel invasion. Under this delegation and grant of powers, Congress has declared war against the Lincoln Government, for the common protection, and, in the passage of the Conscript Act, has only used a power which the States, as Sovereignities, unquestionably possessed, to raise armies with which to wage the war.

But whatever doubts may have arisen as to the powers of Congress, all agree that the public exigency demanded the adoption of the most stringent measures to preserve the efficiency and increase the strength of the Army. It was a severe disappointment to thousands of our brave troops, to be retained in service beyond the period when they fondly hoped to return to their loved ones at home; and the willing obedience rendered by them to the hard requirements of Congress, and their continued unsparing sacrifices in the field, excite the admiration and claim the undying gratitude of their country.

The third section of the Conscript Law directs the employment of the enrolling officers of the States, whenever they can be obtained, to enroll the persons subject to the operations of the Act. Accordingly, the Superintendent and Commandant of the camps in Alabama, applied to the Executive for a detail of the enrolling officers of the State, to perform this work; but as, by his instructions from the Secretary of War, the compensation to such allowances as were made by the laws of the State for like services, in enrolling the militia of the State, and as the Military Code of Alabama contained no provision for the appointment or detail of enrolling officers, or compensation for their services, and, as the Secretary of War deemed it inconsistent with his powers under the Act, to accept any other plan of enrollment, under State authority, the whole management and control of the enrolment of conscripts in this State, have been committed, by him, to Confederate officers.

By the Military Code of the State it is provided that "the militia of the State of Alabama shall consist of each and every free, able-bodied white male citizen resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years." The Conscript Act, of sixteenth of April calls for all of this class below the age of thirty-five years, and the recent extension of the Act embraces all the remainder above that age. Thus, the whole body of the State militia is absorbed, and we are left a naked organization merely, and with militia officers without men to command. Emergencies may occur which will require the active service in the field of every man in the State capable of bearing arms. There are a number within the State who have furnished substitutes in the Confederate Army. This does not relieve them from their obligation to render military service to the State. There may be others who have been omitted by the enrolling officers of the Confederate States or who have evaded the just requirements of that Government. Persons of foreign birth, domiciled within the State, who have been protected by its laws in their persons and property, who have amassed wealth and made investments in real and personal estate, or who have participated in elections for the administration of State and municipal affairs, are, by the laws of nations, amenable to military service for the local defense. All these may be embraced in the State militia. All these may be embraced in the State militia. I therefore submit that a reorganization of the militia of the State is indispensable, and I recommend that the Military Code be so amended as to embrace, as militia, all able-bodied male citizens of the State, above the age of sixteen and under the age sixty years, who may not be actual-

ly engaged in the Confederate service. I commend also to your consideration, the propriety of encouraging the formation of volunteer companies, both of infantry and cavalry, and such additional legislation as, in your wisdom, may be deemed best, calculated to strengthen the military arm of the State.

In this connection I submit for your consideration, the necessity for such provision by law as will more effectually secure the property of citizens of the State from capture and use by the enemy. If, in the accidents of war, our valuable staples shall become exposed to his ruthless grasp, it will be far better to destroy them, rather than suffer them to fall into his hands. The best modes for the attainment of these ends, and also for the protection of the slaves of our citizens in invaded districts against inveiglement or seizure by the enemy, are left for your experience and wisdom to determine.

We are admonished by the threatening attitude of the enemy, to gather all the resources of the State and devote them, without reserve, to the protection and defense of our altars and our homes. I need not remind you of the recent proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, preceded by the actual enforcement of its nefarious purposes by the commanders at New Orleans and Hilton Head, and their other willing coadjutors. It can inspire no new terror in our people, it can bring no greater detriment upon our cause, than the past aggressions of the enemy have occasioned wherever he has obtained a lodgement.

Its only effects will be to awaken the slumbering energies of the Border Slave-holding States, to expose to the few remaining classes in his own dominions, who have a lingering regard for constitutional rights, and to an impartial world, the base hypocrisy, the terrible rage and the relentless tyranny with which Abraham Lincoln is urging on the carnival of blood upon these Confederate States of the South. Baffled, delayed, defeated in his mad crusade for their conquest and subjugation, he is vainly preparing one last terrible, crushing blow for their destruction. Clothed in the panoply of their most righteous cause, and humbly trusting to that Omnipotent arm which can secure them the victory, they may calmly await the issue with confident hope of an ultimate and glorious deliverance.

JOHN GILL SHORTER.

STRANGENESS OF DEATH.

Angels have no death to undergo; there is no such fear of natural violence between them and their final destiny. It is for man, and for aught that appears, it is for man alone, to watch, from the other side of the material panorama that surrounds him, the great and amazing realities with which he has everlastingly to do—it is for him, so locked in an imprisonment of clay, and with no other loopholes of communication between himself and all that surrounds him, than the eye and ear—it is for him to light up in his bosom a realizing sense of the things that eye hath never seen, and ear hath never heard. It is for man; and perhaps for man alone, to travel in thought over the ruins of a mighty desolation, and beyond the wreck of that present world by which he is encompassed, to conceive that future world on which he is to expatiate forever. But a harder achievement, perhaps, than any—it is for man, in the exercise of faith, to observe that most appalling of all contemplations, the decay and the dissolution of himself; to think of the time when his animated frame-work, every part of which is so sensitive and dear to him, shall fall to pieces, when the vital warmth by which it is so thoroughly pervaded shall take its departure, and leave to coldness abandonment, all that is visible of this moving, and acting, and thinking creature—when those limbs, with which he now steps so firmly; and that countenance out of which he looks so gracefully, and that tongue with which he now speaks so eloquently; when that whole body, for the interest and provision of which he now labors so strenuously, as if indeed it were immortal—when all these shall be reduced to a mass of putrefaction, and at length crumble, with the coffin that encloses them, into dust! Why, my brethren, to a being in the full consciousness and possession of its living energies, there is something, if I may be allowed the expression, so foreign and so unnatural in death, that we ought not to wonder if it scare away the mind from that ethereal region of existence to which it is hastening. Angels have no such transition of horror and mystery to undergo. There is no screen of darkness interposed between them and the portion of their future, however distant; and it appears that it is for man only to drive a bridge across that barrier which looks so impenetrable, or so to surmount the power of vision, as to carry his aspirations over the summits of all that revelation has made known to him.

Dr. Chalmers.

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.: Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

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

The Kentucky Campaign.

We observe a very general disposition among our people to regard our campaign in Kentucky as a failure: and if by failure is meant that our army did not accomplish every thing that we desired—defeat the Federal army and occupy the State permanently—why it must be admitted that is a failure. Doubtless, we were too sanguine in our expectations. We had not sufficiently considered that we had a wily, braver, and strong foe to meet at the very threshold of his territory—that the presence of our army menacing his borders would provoke a military demonstration in the west on his part such as we had not yet witnessed—and that the same enthusiasm that prevailed last spring in the South, which so rapidly marshalled the Southern hosts, would be witnessed in the West when the tables were turned. The same reason that induced Buell to retreat so precipitately from the South, may have induced Bragg to retreat from Kentucky. It becomes us, therefore, to look with some degree of charity upon a movement, the reasons of which we must suppose our generals were much better apprized of than we are who are so far from the scene of action.

But is the Campaign in Kentucky barren of results? Far from it. We have recently had a conversation with an intelligent and perfectly reliable officer in Genl. Bragg's army—a Colonel of a Mississippi Regiment, and a minister of the gospel—from whom we have learned some things which our people ought to know. A Major General of Division in that army informed the gentlemen to whom we refer, that from the best estimates that could be made, our army had damaged the enemy at least twenty thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners during our occupancy of that State. Beside the killed and wounded at Mumfordsville and Perryville, which cannot fall short of five thousand at the least estimate, Bragg's army took not less than five thousand prisoners—while Kirby Smith took at least six thousand independent of killed and wounded at Richmond. These losses aggregate something over sixteen thousand. Then our cavalry scoured the country thoroughly wherever they went, taking and paroling the "home guard" in almost every town which they entered. Including these, it is supposed that, as intimated above, the losses of the enemy cannot fall short of twenty thousand. And then it is to be added, that we captured tens of thousands of small arms, several field pieces, horses, mules, wagons, provision, munitions, &c., most of which were brought away. In addition to this, we understand that about six thousand Kentuckians joined our army, and that our entire cavalry force has been remounted. Our losses will not exceed five thousand all told—and nearly one-half of this loss is from our sick list who were captured and paroled. True, our army has suffered greatly from fatigue; but it is thought that it is in as good fighting trim as ever.

It is to be expected that much dissatisfaction will prevail because our generals did not achieve all the results anticipated. The army to some considerable extent, shares in this dissatisfaction. General Bragg, of course, is selected as the victim of public censure. Perhaps he is obnoxious to some criticism. But we beg to caution the public against receiving their impressions from "army correspondents," who followed the army into Kentucky for the sole purpose of chronicling brilliant victories. Let us wait until all the facts come out. A premature judgment has already cost us one of the best generals that ever drew his sword for Southern independence—A. S. JOHNSON. That burst of popular indignation with which his retreat from Kentucky last spring was greeted no doubt superinduced that unnecessary exposure of his person at the battle of Shiloh which cost him his life.

It is also a very singular fact, that if possible a deeper dissatisfaction prevails at the North as to the results of the Kentucky campaign than does at the South. That our army should have marched almost to the banks of the Ohio—that we should have scoured almost the whole of Kentucky, capturing the "home guards," and appropriating their arms—that we should have whipped them at three important points, capturing, as we have seen, in the grand aggregate nearly fifteen thousand prisoners—that we should have secured meat sufficient to provision our army for months, and horses, mules, and wagons by thousands—that we should have gained more recruits than our entire losses amount to—and then that we should succeed in bringing off

these immense spoils, with perfect impunity—all these things, which greatly annoyed and chagrined the Big game; and if reports be true, Big game; northern "scape goat," and is the ceded by Rosencrantz. It is some comfort to know that if we have failed in achieving all the results we aimed at, the North has much more signally failed in their grand effort to crush our army. A successful retreat is sometimes far more important in its results than a bare victory. We have no lives to throw away, simply to teach our enemies that we can fight. They know this already to their sorrow. Unless a blow can be struck that will tell materially upon the grand result, we ought not to risk a battle. No nation has ever so richly earned the boon of independence upon the field of battle as we have; and but for a fanaticism which is blind, deaf, and totally insensible, it would now be accorded to us. It becomes us to husband our resources in men and means—firmly maintain our position—and calmly await the developments of providence. We must prepare to meet the next onset of these northern hordes as we never have prepared before. Every heart must be courageous, and every arm must strike with a power that will leave our enemy no alternative but to yield us a safe and an honorable peace. Let this be done in the strength of the Lord of hosts, and our deliverance is at hand. The Washington despot is now reduced to the last extremity of despair itself. He has lost sight of a reconstruction of the old Union as it was, and changed the character of the war to one of simple subjugation. This is his last card—if it fails, all is lost. If with the specious plan of relieving the "down-trodden union element in the South," as he was pleased to regard it, he has so signally failed, what will he do, when he throws off the mask, and boldly proclaims a war of extermination against the Confederate States? If the first has ended in shame, the other must end in ruin.

For the South Western Baptist.
PLEASANT GROVE, ALA., Oct. 29, 1862.

DEAR BRO. HENDERSON: On Saturday before the second Sabbath inst. bro. R. Jones commenced a meeting at one of his churches (Bethel) in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., which continued nine days. It was one of the most interesting meetings I have attended in a great while. It was a precious meeting—a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord. There was no great excitement, but evidently there was a deep work going on. The quiet but frequent flowing of tears told of the deep feeling of the heart. There was more expression of feeling however at the close of the meeting, as the "Best wine" was kept for the last. There was an increase of interest to the very last. Nineteen teen joined the church by experience and baptism, and there is one more awaiting the administration of the Ordinance. There were left sixteen anxious inquirers after the way to Zion.

May the good Lord grant many such gracious revivals to our churches. And may the word sown here produce an abundant harvest to the glory of God. Brethren M. P. Smith and Dr. Tool were with us.

Yours in Christ,

WILLIAM ASHCRAFT.

For the South Western Baptist.
SKIPPERVILLE, ALA., Oct. 30th, 1862.

BRETHREN EDITORS: I hope you will allow me a place in your columns, to give another thrilling evidence that God has not forgotten to be gracious to his people in these perilous times of war and blood shed.

I commenced a meeting at Elam Church, Barbour county, Ala., Saturday before the third Sunday in this month, which continued nine days, in which God was pleased to pour out his spirit upon his children. The meeting was carried on with unusual calmness, but with a good effect. Sinners were indeed made to tremble, mourners were comforted, and God's people were built up in the faith of the gospel. During the meeting twenty-one willing converts followed Christ into a watery grave, thus expressing their ardent zeal for Him.

I can refrain from mentioning the valuable service rendered by brethren J. Phillips and E. Looless, (Methodist Brethren,) who were fellow-laborers with me during the meeting. I left many inquiring the way to Jesus. Yours in hope of that best immortal.

J. F. MCLENDON.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]
Slaveholders and Non-Slaveholders.

We regret to discover a disposition to foster and strengthen a feeling of prejudice on the part of the non-slaveholding portion of the community towards those whom fortune or their own exertions have more highly favored by making them the owners of slave property. An insidious effort is being made to impress upon the minds of the poorer classes the conviction that it is the intention of the government of this country to promote the slave interest

to the injury of those who are dependent on their own labor for support. Advantage is taken of a provision in the law recently passed by Congress in reference to exemptions from military service, to increase this feeling of injustice, and to excite against the slaveholder, and in favor of the man who owns a certain number of slaves. The equity of the law which exempts a white man on a plantation where negroes are employed, while the same favor is not extended to the man who may have a wife and several children dependent upon him for subsistence, is strongly denied, and upon this is founded the charge that the government desires to benefit slaveholders at the expense of those who own no slaves.

A little reflection ought however, to convince any one that such a charge is without foundation, and that the law when rightly executed, works no advantage to all classes. It will readily admitted that the safety of a State demands the presence of a certain number of white men to keep slaves in subjection, and we know of one more deeply interested in securing subordination among the slaves than the man who, though he may own slave property, has a wife and a number of children, living in a slaveholding community. It is useless to say that the families of the whites would be safe from robbery, and perhaps even go without such policy supervision as they would with it, as every one acquainted with the negro character knows that the slave must be subjected to wholesome control.

Again it is absolutely essential to the existence of our armies and the peace of the country that provisions in large quantities should be raised, and there is no other way of securing a supply except by a careful direction of the labor of the country. This cannot be done unless white men enough to serve as overseers are exempted from military service. It is therefore fully as much the interest of the men who own slaves to have a wise direction given to the labor of the country, as it is the slave owners themselves. With it, the army and the people cannot be fed, and cause of independence may fall in consequence of the starvation of its upholders. Without it, the families of the poor men in whose behalf complaint is made would find it extremely difficult to subsist, even though the head of the family should be allowed to return from the army.

But it is not true that the legislation of the country is intended to benefit the rich and not the poor. The Legislature of this State has passed a bill which appropriates two millions of dollars to provide for the indigent families of soldiers. This money must eventually be returned to the Treasury from taxes levied upon the property holders in the State. The men of property the owners of slaves, are called upon to lead their aid in supporting the families of those who have gone to the war. The man who remains at home to assume the direction of a gang of slaves is compelled to divert, it may be a whole of the profits arising from the labor, to the support of those who have left their families unable to maintain themselves during their absence. This is, therefore, no antagonism between the slaveholders and non-slaveholders, and there is nothing in the legislation of the country thus far which points in the direction of favoring towards any class in society. The law in regard to exemptions may indeed appear to operate unequally in some instances, but such cases are in the nature of things unavoidable, and do not indicate that there is anything radically wrong in the system.

The attempt to excite a feeling of enmity towards the slaveholders, on the part of those who are not, is due to spirit of agrarianism which has found its way to the South from the hotbeds of French and Yankee fanaticism. It has its foundation in the belief that there is an irrepressible conflict between labor and capital, which must go on until all men occupy an equal footing in the world. It is the plea by which demagogues have ever sought to obtain control of the minds of the ignorant masses, and mould them to their will. To give countenance to it at the South is to encourage the worst species of anti-slaveryism, as it places the institution of slavery on such a basis, that it is apparently the duty of every man not owning slaves, to do every thing in his power to remove that which is antagonizing with the white labor of the country.

Those who would place slavery on a basis different from that occupied by other property, may not be aware that they are thus creating an instrument for its overthrow in our midst. They may not be aware that all proposals for unfriendly legislation against slave property, by imposing onerous taxes upon it, as though it was an evil which needed to be curbed and restrained by positive law, have a tendency to weaken the institution and place it in a false light before the world, but such

inevitably be the result. The only true grounds on which the institution can ever rest securely are these: that, socially, politically, and religiously, it is in accordance with the eternal principles of right and justice. It is in its growth and development each and every man in the community where it exists is interested, the rich not more than the poor; that in fact it is so closely intertwined with the framework of society, that no blow can be leveled against it which will not be felt by the humblest member. Until the pernicious ideas we have alluded to, are abandoned and correct views are entertained on the subject, we can never be certain that we have escaped the danger of revolutions in the future.

Retrospections from Eternity.

What is this transient life! It is stealing noiselessly, but most rapidly away! How soon shall we sleep in death. We now look forward to the dying scene, knowing that it must come. We shall feel that we are dying; we shall go through the scene, now shrouded in so much mystery. What, then, will the remembrance of earthly joys or woes avail to us? How soon shall time sweep away in its weeks every vestige of our earthly existence, crumbling these houses to the dust—burning up the earth on which we tread—and rolling away the blue firmament which canopies it. Ah! how soon shall we be looking back from the remote periods of eternity, through the long lapse of ages, to the few moments we passed in this rebellious world, in this infancy of our being. Oh! man, man—are you a thinking, rational, immortal being!—And can you be regardless of such awful truths. Can you cling to this world, and chain your soul to the earth, and clog it with all the vanities of time, when it struggles to be free from such trammels, and to soar to its native skies? Oh! what will touch the heart of man. What will convince him what is worth more than the fleeting moments of life?—that the redemption of the soul from endless sin and suffering demands a thought? Oh, God! send, thy Spirit;—interpose in mercy, or he is lost forever!

Time rolls on! centuries glide away. Ere long, we shall look back from our remote position in the eternal world, as the associates of Noah now look back to the scene they witnessed while on earth. Think of these spirits now in prison; think what must be their reflections in view of the fact, that they have bartered eternal joy for the sins of a moment on earth. Oh! how must remorse prey upon them as they at this moment lift up their voices in woe, exclaiming, "The harvest is passed, the summer is ended, and we are no saved."

And is it so? Have thousands of years already elapsed, while they still continued the victims of sin? So says unerring truth. They wearied out the long suffering of God, and grieved away his Spirit. And shall eternity still roll on while they remain in their abode of sorrow? Nothing can be more sure. Their own hands has plaited thorns in the pillow upon which they will for ever in vain seek repose. And is this our danger? Are we exposed to so fearful a doom! "Verily, ye shall all likewise perish." Yes, very soon the graves, in which our bodies have mouldered to the dust, will disappear under the influence of time. Centuries will pass away, and not an individual shall know our names; not a vestige shall remain of our ever having existed. The world shall be busy; the hum of business and the notes of pleasure shall be heard. The sun shall shine; the rain shall fall; the storm shall rage;—but we shall be far, far away!—the veteran souls of many centuries. Oh! what is life, when we look forward to explore those regions where we must forever dwell? What are earth's joys, when we think of Heaven's undying glory? What are earth's trials, when we think of banishment eternal from the presence of God? But Heaven's gates are now open wide. Heaven's smiling fields now invite our steps. The angel's cordial welcome now bids us enter. The Father pleads; the Saviour invites; the Spirit strives. On! let us all hear, and accept, and live.

The South "A Nation"—The following extract from the late speech of Mr. Gladstone, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, we find in the Baltimore American of the 28th ultimo, over which that paper is in a dreadful tremor, styling it an insulting attempt at commiseration. We quote: "It may be that time might arrive when it would be the duty of Europe to offer a word of expostulation, or of friendly aid towards composing the quarrel. It is to be even possible that such a time as that may arrive, how important it is that when that word comes, it should address itself to minds which are not embittered by the recollection that unkind things have been said and done towards them in Europe."

above all in England, the country which, however they may find fault with it from time to time, we know holds the highest place in their admiration and respect."

PAPER FOR THE ARMY.—The Society for the dissemination of Christian literature in the Confederate army, formed at Jackson, Miss., by members of different religious denominations, has decided to publish a paper for the army, under the title, *The Recruit and Christian Harack*. Donations for that purpose may be sent to T. Green, Esq., Treasurer, Jackson Miss.

Secular Intelligence.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8. Northern papers of the 5th have been received. The New York Herald says New York city has gone for the Democrats by 31,000 majority. The election passed off quietly. Among those elected to Congress from New York city, are Fernando and Ben. Wood. Also, James Brooks of the Express.

In Wisconsin Brown, Democrat, leads Potter, Republican. In Massachusetts, late Republicans and Democrats have been elected to Congress. In New Jersey the entire Democratic ticket is elected.

In Michigan the Republican majority is about 5,000. In Wisconsin the election is closely contested.

The New York Herald says that these astounding manifestations do not mean that the war shall be ended by an ignominious peace, involving the division of the Union into two Confederacies, but that the war shall be prosecuted for the maintenance of the Union, and nothing else. As the Congressmen elected will not take their seats until the 1st meeting after the 4th of March, the Herald recommends that there be an informal meeting of the Representatives of New York to declare their general policy.

James Brooks addressed a Democratic meeting in New York on the night of the election, and said that as a member of Congress, while vindicating the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, he would demonstrate that there is no reason why brother should longer immerse in the blood of brother, and thus causelessly prolong a fratricidal war. (Loud, long and tremendous cheering, amid which Mr. Brooks retired.)

Dr John W. Lewis in a letter to the Atlanta Intelligencer, says: "The great anxiety and distress now pervading the public mind, in reference to a supply of salt, has been simply the result of a want of prudent forecast and industry. Had the operations now going on at Saltville, Virginia, been put into requisition six months sooner, this distress could easily have been avoided."

From a letter received by me this evening, of date 20th October, from Saltville, the writer says that the Governor (of Georgia) has at least twenty-five car loads awaiting shipment. This is owing to the motive power of the roads, and rolling stock being nearly all engaged in the transportation of troops. This will be over in a few days, and the State Road can, and will, I doubt not, send trains through to the works and bring the salt. A supply will be delayed, deferred, but unless the enemy get possession of the works, (a very improbable event,) salt will be coming, by the train after a short time, to Georgia. I am, myself a steadfast believer in the doctrine of "perseverance," not only as applying to the future, but also to the present state. I have no sympathy with the family of croakers, ruinists, and starvationists generally. I am here to watch, pray, work, and (if need be) fight my way to the goal of my destiny. I shall not starve, nor shall my family; I work can prevent it; and in this course I am too much engaged, either to give or receive lectures on starvation and ruin.

Seward a Lion. In Seward's official letter of instruction for Dayton, the Yankee French Minister, dated April 22d, 1861, and which Mr. Seward says is written "by the direction of the President," referring to the rebellion, occurs the following passage: "The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it succeeds or fails. The rights of the States and the condition of every human being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of subjugation, whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. Their constitutions, and laws and customs, habits and institutions in either case will remain the same. It is hardly necessary to add to this incontestable statement (the) further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs, whatever and wherever imputed to him and them, of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the constitution and laws. The case, however, would not be fully presented were I to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional, and all his acts in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority, even though they were assented to by Congress and the people."

So wrote Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, "by the direction" of Abraham Lincoln. President, little more than a month after his installation into office. What will European governments now think of the "incontestable statement" of the Yankee President and his Premier? and will they not reasonably ask by the "judicial authority," so reverentially spoken of by the Premier, has not manifested itself? O tempora! O mores!

A PATRIOTIC MATRON.—We have been handed the following note, which we take the liberty of publishing: "There is a woman now living in Alabama, who has fourteen sons in the army. The smallest one is a man whose ordinary weight is two hundred and forty pounds, though he is now somewhat reduced by age and fever. Notwithstanding which reduction, he is at present stout, hardy-looking man, and would serve as an excellent representative of the 'stalwart sons of the South.' I can assure you of the truth of this statement, as I had it from one of the sons who belongs to a regiment now in our city. I merely mention these facts because I have seen it noticed in our paper that there was a woman who had eight sons in the army." Mobile, Nov. 4th, 1862.—Mobile Register.

Obituaries. A noble youth has fallen. O, war, when wilt thou cease thy horrors! Never until stricken from the face of earth. The noble one. O, how many have fallen upon our battle fields. The subject of this obituary, BENJAMIN F. LORIMER, aged 50 years, 9 months and 17 days, fell on the memorable 17th of September at Sharpsburg, battling in his country's cause, pierced through the head by a minie ball. His brave and noble life was a memorial of his heroism, bravery and noble valor, covered with the glory and honor due the brave heroes of that trying day. Not only do our hearts glow with gratitude for the living sacrifices offered up that battle field for our liberties, but a nation's tribute is due. O, the tears and sighs, heart-rendings and thanks that were poured forth upon the recital of that day's conflict. Our loss in this brave soldier we hope was eternal gain. "Our sympathies are with the dear friends of this noble youth, a gentle, truthful, affectionate son, a kind and constant friend."

"Never more, alas! shall brave gleam around his eyes! Fought his right and noble war, Still his manly breast, All unharmed nation's cadences, New he takes his rest."

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.—RUSSELL COUNTY. In the Probate Court, October 20, 1862. CAME this day JOHN W. WHEAT, Administrator of the estate of JOHN W. WHEAT, deceased, and presented his petition for an order to sell the real estate of said decedent, for distribution, which real estate consists of the South-west quarter of Section 15, Township 17, Range 20, and the South-west quarter of Section 10, in the same Township and Range, all lying in the county of Russell and State of Alabama; and the 2d Monday of December next having been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof: Notice is hereby given to the non-resident heirs of said decedent that they can appear in this Court at the time and place appointed, to defend against said petition if they think proper. GEO. H. WADDELL, Nov. 15, 1862. Pr's fee \$5.—Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.—RUSSELL COUNTY. In the Probate Court, October 20, 1862. CAME this day JOHN W. WHEAT, Administrator of the estate of JOHN W. WHEAT, deceased, and filed his petition for an order to sell the real estate of said decedent, consisting of the East 1/2 of the South-east 1/4, and the South-west 1/4 of the South-east 1/4 of Section 34, Township 15, Range 20, lying in the county of Russell and State of Alabama; and the 2d Monday of December next having been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof: Notice is hereby given to the non-resident heirs of said decedent that they can appear in this Court at the time and place appointed, to defend against said petition if they think proper. GEO. H. WADDELL, Nov. 15, 1862. Pr's fee \$5.—Judge of Probate.

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The Family Circle.

Old Habits.
A gentleman one day overtook a traveler moving very slowly along under the great inconvenience of a heavy stone in his pocket.

"My friend," said the gentleman, as he observed the stone weighing his coat down on one side and greatly impeding his progress, "why do you travel with such a heavy burden at your side? I perceive you walk with much difficulty."

"What! this stone in my pocket," said he, "I would not part with it for any thing."

"Would not! why?" said the other. "Why!" said he, "because my father and grandfather carried it before me; they got along very well with it, and I wish to follow their steps."

"Do you derive any benefit from it?" asked the gentleman.

"None, that I know of, only keeping up the good custom," said he.

"Did they derive any?" asked the other.

"I don't know, only they carried it," said he, "and so will I."

The gentleman walked on, saying to himself, "I love, indeed, to see the good old customs of our fathers honored, if it were only out of respect to their memory; but, really, if my father had carried a stone in his pocket, I think I should pay greater respect to his memory in laying it aside, and saying nothing about it, than by carrying such a testimony of his frailty with me through life."

As he still walked on he began to think, now this man, unwise as he seems, is not more so than many others, perhaps not more so than myself. So he began to cast about in his mind, what habits he had which were no better than stones in his pocket.

"Here, in the first place," said he, "is the use of tobacco, chewing, smoking, taking snuff—old habits—of what use are they to me? Mere stones in my pocket—worse than that—they injure my health, render me disagreeable, are the very opposite of neatness. I'll away with them all. Here is the snuff-box—stay—it bears my father's name. Well, the snuff may go to the four winds. The box I will lay aside, but tobacco, in any of its forms, I will use no more. Thanks to protecting Providence, my father left no tipling habits to ruin me, and stain his memory. Now there is one stone thrown away, and if I have any more bad habits kept up for custom's sake, how much soever I may have become attached to them, I desire they may share the same fate."

Be Agreeable

In journeying along the road of life, it is a wise thing to make your fellow-travelers our friends. The rough though it seem, may be pleasantly beguiled with an interchange of kindly offices and pleasant words. Suavity and forbearance are essential elements of good companionship, and no one need expect to pass pleasantly through life who does not habitually exercise them in his intercourse with his fellows. The Ishmaelite, whose hand is against every man, may die in a ditch without a finger outstretched to save him. And why should we rudely jostle and shoulder our neighbors? why tread upon each others' toes? She Christian gentleman is always careful to avoid such collisions, for courtesy and loyalty to his race are a portion of his moral and religious creed; to be loved and honored of all, his highest earthly ambition. He seeks to turn away with a soft answer, and if a brawler obstinately beset his path, he steps aside to avoid him saying as "My Uncle Toby" said to the pertinacious fly, "Go thy ways; the world is wide enough for thee and me!"

There is another and mearner view of the subject which we commenced to the consideration of the worldly-wise and selfish. It always pays to be courteous conciliation and mild of tongue.

"I may as well speak it as think it."—We have heard persons use this wicked argument as an excuse for wicked conversation. It is not true. It is indeed wrong to cherish guilty thoughts, but when a child or man expresses them in language—and especially in the hearing of others—his evil influence is increased, and these thoughts do a hundred times more mischief than they would if they had never been expressed. Suppose a man to say, "I hate my neighbor and wish to kill him, so I may as well do it." Would it not be worse for himself, and for his neighbor and his neighbor's children, if he did really kill him, than it would if he had only thought of it? So it is in speaking of evil words.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

Strength to the Weak.

"A bruised reed shall he not break, and smoking flax shall he not quench," Matt. xiii. 20.

Will Jesus accept such a heart as mine—this erring, treacherous, traitor heart? The past, how many forgotten vows, broken covenants, prayerless days! How often have I made new resolutions, and as often has the reed succumbed to the first blast of temptations, and the burning flax well nigh quenched by guilty omissions and guiltier commissions. O, my soul, thou art low indeed; the things that remain seem "ready to die." But thy Savior God will not give the over unto death. The reed is bruised, but he will not pluck it up by the roots. The flax is reduced to a smoking ember; but he will fan the decaying flame. Why would thy loving Savior's heart by these repeated declensions? He will not, cannot give the up. Go, mourn thy weakness and unbelief. Cry unto the Strong for strength. Weary and faint one, thou hast omnipotent Arm to lean on. "He fainteth not neither is weary." Listen to his own gracious assurance: "Fear not; for I am with thee. Be not dismayed; for I am thy God. I will strengthen thee; yea I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." Leaving all thy false props and refuges, be this thy resolve: "In the Lord put my trust; why say ye to my soul, Flee as a bird to your mountain?"

Don't be Hasty.

1. Because you will be likely to treat quite lightly two very good friends of yours, Reason and Conscience, who will not have a chance to speak.
2. Because you will have to travel over the same ground in company with one Sober Second Thought, who will be more likely to have with him a whip of scorpions than a bunch of flowers.
3. Because the words or actions involved in it are more likely than otherwise to be misunderstood, and therefore to be severely judged.
4. Because this is one way to please and give great advantage to a great enemy of yours, and powerful enough to be called, "the Prince of this World," and who has caught more people than can be counted in this way.
5. Because in so doing are you likely to be a fellow-traveler in such company as follows: "He that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly."—"Seest thou a man hasty in words? there is more hope of a fool than of him."—"The thoughts of every one that is hasty tend only to want."
6. Because such a fire may be kindled that it cannot be put out even by all the water a whole engine company can throw, with Second Thought for their captain.—*Evangel.*

The Converted Soldier.

A soldier in the East Indies, a stout, lion-looking, lion-hearted man, had been a noted prize-fighter, and a terror to those who knew him. With one blow he could level a strong man to the ground. That man sauntered in the mission chapel, heard the gospel, and was alarmed. He returned again and again, and as light broke in upon his mind, and he became a new creature. The change in his character was marked and decided the lion was changed into a lamb. Two months afterwards, in the mess-room, some of those who had been afraid of him before began to ridicule him. One of them said, "I'll put to the test whether he is a Christian or not," and taking a basin of hot soup, he threw it into his bosom. The whole company gazed in breathless silence, expecting that the lion would start up and murder him on the spot. But after he had torn his waistcoat and wiped his scalded breast, he calmly turned around and said, "This is what I must expect; if I become a Christian, I must suffer persecution." His comrades were filled with astonishment. This was overcoming evil with good. If the readers of this piece will follow the example of the tyrant, who by the grace of God was humbled and became His follower, they will honor their Master.

TRUE OBEDIENCE.—"I wish I could mind God as my little dog minds me," said a little boy, looking thoughtfully on his shaggy friend; "he always looks so pleased to mind and I don't." What a painful truth did this child speak? Shall the poor little dog thus readily obey his master and rebel against God, who is our Creator, our Preserver, our Father, our Savior, and the bountiful Giver of everything we have?

Gems from Jerome.

BORN 231, DIED 420.

Whether I am eating or drinking or what ever I am doing, that voice seems always to sound in my ears, Arise, ye dead, and come to judgment. Whenever I think of the day of judgment, I tremble all over, heart and body. Whatever of pleasure there is in this present life, it is so to be tasted as that the day of coming judgment may never be lost sight of.

He is rich enough who is poor with Christ.

You err, my brother, you err, if you think that anywhere a Christian is not to suffer persecution. Then chiefly are you assailed when you know not that you are assailed.

Read again and again the Divine Scriptures; nay, let the holy book never be out of your hands. Learn, that you may teach.

Of Christ's minister let the month the mind, the hands be ever in harmony.

It will come, it will come, that day when as victor you shall return home; when as a crowned warrior you shall march through the heavenly Jerusalem.

Far rather would I have pious rusticity than learned blasphemy.

Lord let me know myself, that I may better know Thee, the Savior of the world.

THE GLORIOUS FULLNESS OF CHRIST. If the Lord Jesus Christ were not glorious in himself—strip him of the light he dwells in, silence the praises of heaven, remove far away the ten thousand adoring spirits who worship at his footstool, veil him once again in the body of humiliation—yet this one fact, that all blessedness which sinners ever knew has sprung from him, lays the believer at his feet in adoration and wonder.

We esteem him rich, who after supplying his own wants, has still where-with to relieve the wants of others; we call him great who has preserved a nation; but here are riches that have blessed unnumbered millions for ever. It is this, which causes the Church below to glory in nothing save the Redeemer's cross; it is this, which the Church above takes as the subject of its loudest praise. It was the prospect of his glory, that enabled Christ himself to "endure the cross and despise the shame;" it is the enjoyment of this, which now fills and satisfies his soul. And the Son of man, at the last great day, shall "sit on the throne of his glory," what is it that will make him so glorious there? the hosts of mighty angels around him? an assembled world at his feet? the melting away before his presence of the earth he suffered on? No; the salvation of the lost? "He shall appear to be glorified in his saints, and to be admired in all them that believe."

Rev. Dr. Bradley.

"Did he not say Beans?"

Two travelers put up for the night at a tavern. Early on in the morning they absconded without reckoning with their host, also stealing from him a bag of beans. A few years after they passed that road in company again. Again they asked for lodging at the same said inn. The identical landlord was yet at his post. In the evening the landlord was busy in one corner of the bar-room, talking in a suppressed voice with one of his neighbors, about a swarm of bees. His two dishonest guests were seated in another part of the room, and indistinctly hearing the talk about bees, one says to the other, "Did he not say Beans?" "I think he did," was the reply; and quickly they were missing.

This bean story is worth something. When I hear a man scolding about the personalities of editors—I cannot help thinking about the beans.

When the church going man complains that the minister means him, the anecdote about the beans will pop into my mind. On ten thousand occasions, I notice people whose consciences are not easy, saying to each other, by various modes of communication, "Did he not say beans?" Though perhaps the writer or speaker was no nearer to the subject on which their minds were excited, than the sound of the word "beans" resembles that of "beans."—*Seventh Day Baptist.*

Three things a Christian should steadily labor to maintain: the honor of God, the honor of the Gospel and the honor of his own name. If once a christian's good name set in a cloud, it will be long before it rises again.

Never meet trouble half-way, but let him have the whole walk of his pains. Very likely he may give up his business in sight of the house.

From The Southern Presbyterian Leaves and Children.

It was only a few short months ago, say the leaves, that we were fresh and green and swinging from the topmost boughs as merry as leaves could be; the gentle breeze fanned us and the warm summer and spring showers infused new life into us; and the pretty birds, with their sweet swelling song, built their tiny nests amongst us. Oh! how happy we were.

But now we are about to change our pretty dress. Yes, autumn with chilling winds is approaching. Soon will we leave the parent stem, and as the birds have flown away, and all the earth seems about to change its dress, so soon all that is bright and beautiful, will be among the dead.

Little children, should learn of us this lesson; that life must soon pass away, that all the lovely things they now enjoy, with their dear parents and friends, will soon be gone forever. Learn not to love earth or earth's fairest things; but seek earnestly the kingdom of God in the forgiveness of your sins; seek to have Christ as your friend, strive to lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. This you can do by faith, by love and by fervent prayer, and then, when the chilling winds of death are approaching you, and you are about to bid adieu to parents, friends and this beautiful earth, you can feel that you have a home in heaven.

Teacher.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLAR.—"My dear child," said a teacher to his Sunday school scholar under alarming illness, "have you any reason to suppose that you love the Savior?" "I hope I can say, sir, that I do love Him," was the reply. "And what induce you to conclude in this manner?" added the teacher; "you have, I trust, scriptural evidence for the opinion you express." "Why," said the little girl, "because I love His word, I love His house, I love His people, and I believe that He loves me."

If we the savior love,
We keep His holy word;
Thus shall His humble followers prove
Allegiance to their Lord.

Twelve Rules.

FOR LITTLE SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS.

1. I must always mind the Superintendent and all the Teachers;
2. I must come every Sabbath, and be here when School begins;
3. I must go to my seat as soon as I come in;
4. I must have my lessons learned when I come to school;
5. I must try to understand what I learn;
6. I must be still;
7. I must not leave my seat till school is closed;
8. When I go home, I must tell my parents what I have learned at school;
9. I must not play on the Sabbath;
10. I must go to church every Sabbath;
11. I must read the Bible and pray every day;
12. I must get as many children as I can to attend school, and set them a good example.—*Child's Index.*

WHAT WE CAN'T CARRY AWAY.—One of Dean Trench's sermons on the subject, "What we can and cannot carry away when we die," commences thus appositely. "Alexander the Great being upon his death-bed, commanded that when he was carried forth to his grave his hands should not be wrapped, as was usual, in the cere-cloths, but should be left outside the bier, that all men might see them, and might see that they were empty."

If God does not, by his providence, give us what we desire, yet, if by his grace he makes us content without it, it answers a better purpose. Let it suffice thee to have God for thy Father, and Heaven for thy portion, though thou hast not everything thou wouldst have in this world. Be satisfied with this, *God is all-sufficient.*

ANECDOTE OF THE TRIERS.—There came a learned man and one of the weak brethren, and contended for a place. Saith our deceased brother to him that was learned, "What is faith?" Who answered him discreetly according to the learning of the schools. Then he demanded the same question of the other, who replied, that faith was a sweet lullaby in the lap of Jesus. At which words our deceased brother, lifting up his hands to heaven, cried "Blessed be the Lord, who hath revealed these things unto the simple. Friend, thou shalt have the living."—*Peter's Pottery.*

VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

Nothing else is required to relieve children of worms, and thereby bring them to the best use of their faculties, than this Vermifuge, which will save much trouble and expense, and make the lives of many children more comfortable.

A CARD.

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

TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. 5, 1860.

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A certain cure for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Coughs, &c., &c., amongst Children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in all cases a prompt cure. It exceeds the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, affording 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 astringent, the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the form of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage), and from its unsurpassed success is likely to supersede every other remedy for the cure of the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhea, Bileorrhoea, and Leucorrhoea, or "White Albus" affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopoeia; and in point of safety and efficiency is unrivalled in America.

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

FOR ITSELF, No. 2.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetter, Scald Head, 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 eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of plasters, and is almost infallible.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in the Southern States, there is to be had; and as there are persons about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by painting of their own or something else, by using the name and the above patent of the day, let all be cautioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus:—

Wm. G. Little

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

All orders and letters to be addressed to

LITTLE & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Macon, Ga.

Solely by Dr. J. S. THOMAS and C. FORTNER, Tuskegee, Georgia; and by J. H. BAKER, Esq., and H. M. HALL, Esq., Montgomery; and by J. H. BAKER, Esq., and H. M. HALL, Esq., Montgomery; and by J. H. BAKER, Esq., and H. M. HALL, Esq., Montgomery.

Business Cards.

N. GACHET,

Attorney at Law,

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Office at the old stand east of Brewer's (now Kelly's) Hotel.

July 24, 1862.

GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Macon County, 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 School's new building.

December 15, 1859.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Will practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell and Tallapoosa counties.

Particular attention paid to collecting and securing claims.

Office over the Post Office.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., February 6, 1862.

W. P. CHILTON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

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

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building.

GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,

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

Office next the Presbyterian Church.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1862.

SMITH & POU,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.

Office up stairs in School's new building.

BYRON B. SMITH.

ED. W. POU.

May 17, 1862.

FERRELL & MCKINNE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Ala.

April 10, 1860.

J. H. CADENHEAD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala.,

Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Tallapoosa, Chambers, and Russell.

June 13, 1861.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. R. DRISKELL has located at his father's residence, where he can be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.

He respectfully tenders his services, as a Physician and Surgeon, to the surrounding country.

July 10, 1862.

SCHEDULE

OF

Tuskegee Rail Road.

FIRST TRAIN leaves the Depot in Tuskegee at 9:15 a. m., connecting with a Train for West Point and Columbus.

Second Train leaves at 11:15 a. m., connecting with a Train for Montgomery.

Third Train leaves at 5 o'clock, p. m., connecting with a Train for West Point.

N. B.—No Train on the Rail Road connects with our passing Chocoma at 3:27 a. m. for Montgomery.

G. W. STEVENS,

July 24, 1862.

Superintendent.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

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

AND

Professor of Moral Science.

B. C. BUE, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics.

D. G. SHERMAN, Nat. Philosopher.

Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

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

Professor of Intellectual Philosophy.

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D.,

Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Ecclesiastical History.

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

Brown Professor of Systematic Theology.

THE NEXT SESSION.

The next session will open on Tuesday

first day of October, 1861.

In order to meet the exigencies of the

young men and ladies will be admitted

to pursue an irregular Course of Study

a Course preparatory to a regular Course

viewed the applicant has sufficient maturity

of mind to do so with profit to himself.

Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by

Lectures will also be furnished.

The present elevated standard in the

Classical and Scientific Courses will be

maintained.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term, of 4 1/2 months, in

advance:.....\$30

Incidentals:.....10

Room and Servant:.....\$6 00 to 8

Coal:.....\$12 00 to 14

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

Washing:.....1

I. W. GARRETT,

President Board of Trustees.

J. B. LOVELACE, Secretary.

Marion, Aug. 29, 1861.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—Your attention is respectfully

invited to the following resolution passed by

Board of Trustees of Howard College at an

annual meeting, viz:

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard

College be authorized to receive the Coupon

of the Confederate States in payment of the

Principal of all Subscriptions on Bonds

received, as there will be no Aristocrat

and he is instructed, by circular letter and

assent, to notify the Debtors to the College

this resolution of the Board."

In accordance with my instruction, in

above resolution, I address you this Circular,

the hope that you may find it convenient