# WESTERN BAPT SOUTH

S. HENDTTLE, EDITORS.

"Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye.'s

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HENDERSON & BATTLE. PROPRIETORS

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 au 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 untrodden by the unscrupulous foe who has waged against the Confedate 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, spoilation of property, larceny of slaves, burning of dwellings and incarceration of peaceful and unarmed citizens have marked foul domination. During his sojourn, within the power of the State to.comhe was perpetually intimidated, har- plete. rassed and weakened by the heroic The enemy, while his vast columns

exceptions, our fellow-citizens who my may soon dare to test, or those were residents within the lines of the enemy remained firmly attached to the Confederacy. The lofty patriot- that there are means for defence ism, the heroic courage, and the unbending virtue exhibited by the many, ed by your timely interposition, and which neither the temptations of the co-operation of the State with the avarice could seduce, nor the presence | Confederate Government. That Govof military and despotic power submendation. It is difficult for those of the war, Alabama, cheerfully and the ravages of war to realize the conreasonable and charitable allowances her sister Confederate States, she loyalty of a people thus unfortunate- requisition which may be made upon Iv circum stanced. There is a wide her for the maintenance of the comdifference between a base betrayal of mon causs. And, to the Confederate country, evidenced in the voluntary Government, she has now the right and open espousal of the enemy's flag, to look for the protection of her own and that weakenss occasoined by ig- people; but to enable the military nerance, or want of manly resolution, authorities of the Confederate States or love of ease, which leads to indis to accomplish important works of decretion, if not serious error. Hence, fence within the State, the slave lahasty judgments should not be pro- bor of the State is imperitively denounced upon the reported conduct manded. It must be had, whenever of any who may have been subject to required, to such extent as may be the cruel exactions of the enemy .- called for, and should be promptly Treason to the sacred cause of the furnished, regardless of personal in Confederacy, upon the success of terest or convienence. Experience which depends all we esteem most has shown that there is a necessity dear in this life, should be hunted for some well regulated plan, sancdown and visited with condign pun- tioned and enforced by such provisishment; but to the true hearted, ions of law as shall enable the State loyal citizen, who, in the extremity anthorities to command this labor, in of fear, or under misgnided views, any emergency which may arise .-

may have faltered in duty or committed acts of even questionable property, short of violations of positive law, a generous forgivness 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 malitia 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 DEFENCES.

But white, to-day, Alabama may congratulate herself upon her prestheir progress. Having furnished to ent exemption from invasion, and the Confederate army all the muni- while the people of the Confederate tions of war then available within States should utter thanksgiving and the State, it was an occasion of pro- praise to Almighty God for the sigfound mortification to realize the fact fal victories with which He has that without adequate means of de- crowned their arms, we are admonfence, our people were compelled to sished, by the disasters of the past, tolerate the presence of the enemy not to indulge hopes of future secuupon their own soil, and suffer the rity, so long as there remain unacuntold horrors of submission to his complished any means of defence

bands of State partisan companies, have been successively beaten and who, with limited numbers and re- overwhelmed by the impetuous valor sources, hung upon his lines and of our armies in the field, has been checked more extended operations .- diligently at work in the dockyards And when, finally, forced by the and arsenals, preparing his iron clad stragetic movements of the Confeder- fleets to assail our scaport city, and ate columns to evacuate, Alabama ascend our rivers during the high troops were precipitated upon his tides of the coming winter and spring. rear, they captured his outposts and You do not expect me to state the drove him beyond the borders of the locality, extent and condition of those defenses which have been al-It is with just pride I announce to ready constructed, or those in prothe General Assembly that, with few gress, the efficiency of which the eneprojected for the further security of North and South Alabama. It will their beloved State and the cause of be sufficient, I trust, to advise you, which may be strenthened and increasernment having 'assumed, as was its due, are worthy of the, highest com- duty, the management and direction who have enjoyed exemption from trustingly, committed to it the resources of men and means available dition of communities overrun and for her own defense; and her destiny trampled by an infuriated foe. All being irrevocable fixed with that of should be indulged in favor of the will respond, to the last, to every

The enemy is, even now, threatening commendable energy, and in the face curity of the State.

SALT.

necessity, call for the immediate in-

it came of making the needful provisions for the present emergency .-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 characterised his administration, my predecessor in the abscence 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 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 bevond the limits of the State, and with many hindrances, delays and waste of transportation, was conveyed to the most convient 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 especialenabled to furnish salt to the people, 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 .-

tion of the State, the lower reservaters of which for several months of authority as to further operations, thereafter, continued to obstruct ope- are submitted for your determination. rations. The lessees, however, with Besides the two State reservations,

an attack upon Mobile, and the loss of difficulties unforseen, erected their of that city will expose to peril the form nees and other improvements, whole interior of the State. He and finally commenced the manufacstill holds possession of lower Tenn- ture of salt. The low price at which essee and if unchecked will, doubt- they were compelled to sell under less, repeat his raids into North Ala- their contract with the State, drew bama. Apalachicola may be occu- many purchasers to their works, and pied by him at will, and, from that this number proving to be beyond station, he may attempt the ascent of their ability to supply, and (situated the Chatahoochee river. While, as their works were, in a remote and from the very necessity of the case, isolated locality,) becoming an absothe State is dependent upon the Con- lute hindrance in their way, I profederate Government, which holds a posed to make to them an additional monopoly of all the iron establish- advance of four thousand dollars, as ments in the Confederacy, for heavy authorized by the law, on condition armament and other munintions of that they should make, after the first war, yet the labor required for the day of April last, one hundred bushconstruction of fortifications and els of salt per day, and allow the other means of desence for our bays State to purchase all the surplus salt, and rivers, can be obtained only from after filling prior contracts and paythe people of the State. Your care- ing for provisions and other incidentful consideration is invited to this al expenses, which proposition they subject, and I earnestly recommend the accepted. The salt thus secured, at adoption, at an early day, of such the low price of one dollar and twenlegislation as shall enable the State five cents per bushel of fifty pounds, authorities to control the slave labor at the works, has been reserved for of the State, for the purpose herein sale to County Commissioners only, mentioned; and I recommend that am- at cost and charges, to be by them ple appropriation from the Treasury distributed gratuitously, in their sevbe made to cover liabilities which eral counties, to the indigent families may be incured thereby, and all other of volunteers in the Confederate army. outlays which may be deemed need- Agents have been appointed at Moful to: the better protection and se- bile, Demopolis, Tuscaloosa, Selma, Talladega, Montgomery and Eufaula, and instructions given for the receipt The scarcity of Salt, and the enor- and prompt delivery of the salt to the mous prices heartless speculators are counties convenient to their localities, demanding for this article of prime lists of which have been furnished to the agents respectively. Not one terposition of the General Assembly. bushel of this salt received from Viewing the legislation had at your Figh & Co., has been sold by any last session from the present stand- agent of the State, except upon an point, it will be seen how far short order from County Commisioners, for distribution as hereing directed .-Such a disposition of it was deemed Comparatively unknown to you and most appropriate, because the quanthe people in the immediate vicinity tity to be realized was, wholly insufas were the salt deposits of the State, ficient for a general supply, and bethe innumerable difficulties and draw- cause the indigent families of volunbacks in the way of making salt- teers 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 submited.

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 the State. The wisdom of this ac- act, I determined to establish works tion on his part was fully shown in upon State account. To accomthe distribution and sale of salt for plish this object, I appointed A. many months, whereby the people G. McGehec, 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 teems and provision stuffs, for an energetic prosecution of the enterprise. Innumerable obstaly the families of soldiers absent in cles had to be met and overcome at the army. While the State was thus every step. There was a scarcity of every material required, and extravaspeculators and extortioners had none gant 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 The proceeds from the sales made by promise of salt in return for their the State have been returned to the labor. But amid all the difficulties Treasury by the several agents who by which he was surrounded, the had the matter in charge, and I have Commissioner has finally succeeded directed a full account of all purchas- in establishing works which promise es and sales to be prepared for your a yield of several hundred bushels per day. They are located above Under the acts of the last session overflow from the river, on the upper directing a lease of the Salt reserva- reservation, and, it is to be hoped. may be successfully conducted tion was leased to John P. Figh & throughout the year. The result Co.. to whom I advanced six thou- thus attained justifies further improvesand dollars to aid in constructing ments, and the Commissioner is ditheir furnaces and other necessary rected to construct them with all works. At the date of the lease, the possible despatch. The amount of wells were inundated by the overflow compensation to be allowed him for of the Tombigbee river, the high wa- his valuable services, and the extent

lands belonging to citizens, where be able to sopply North Alabama .salt is being successsfully made. The difficulties in the way of establish The daily aggregate production at ing and operating works by the State, all the works in the two counties of induced a transfer of this contract to Clarke and Washington, is reported companies, who have undertaken the 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 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 continned operations are ascertained, but it is belived that the salt cannot be deliveted at the works for less than two dollars per bushel of fifty pounds. If this be so, I recommend such a modifi cation 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 condemuation.

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 Tombibgbee. 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 worksexcept 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 in- further provision in behalf of the inviting the citizens of other States to digent families of soldiers absent in the the salt supply which they may obtain Confederate armies, or who may have within our limits, by devoting their fallen in battle, or died in the service, own labor and capital to its develop, or who have been so disabled as to dis-

supplying the immediate demand of the are now reinforcing the army as congints, and obtained form them a con- families whose only means of support tract for the right to manufacture salt was their own honest toil. Yielding

there are many furnaces erected upon | at thier wells, from which I hoped to 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 to go and make salt for their own places of deposit within the State He family consumption. Many have all is directed to ship in rotation to Scotts. ready done so, and many others are boro, Huntsville, Decatur, Toscumbia now engaged in the business. All and Gadsden, where agents have been were interdicted from selling the salt designed for its sale and distribution to thus made, without making a contract the people at cost and charges. Sacks or lease with the State, but there is sufficient for thirty thousand bushels good reason to belive that parties have been forward, and it is to be hophave, in some instances, clandestinely ed 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 expeditionsly 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 seventyfive cents; but adding expenses of sack. ing, transportation and other charges, and it will be found that the difference in prices, if any, will be quite inconsi-

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

The funds used thus far in the salt operations of the State, have been drawn from the appropriations made for the Quartermaster and Commissary Depart. ments, by the act of 5th February, 1861. I recommend that a special appropriation be made for the leturn 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 qualify them for labor and the support The question of salt supply is one of of their families. By the reports made such vast importance, and the necessi- to the State Comptroller, and the disty of ascertaining full and reliable; bursements founded thereon, under the data upon which to predicate your leg- directions of the act passed at your last islative action, is so urgent, that I session, it will be seen that the special, earnestly recommend the appointment tax of twenty-five per cent, upon the of a joint commission, empowed to State tax, levied for this purpose, fell visit the salt lands of the State, and far below the necessities of the case .make all necessary examintion as to The provisions of this act limited the their capacity for supply of water, and distribution of the fund to families of into the kind and extent of improve volunteers. The conscript act which ments erected and needed, as well as was passed by the Confederate Congress into the conduct of parties engaged in several months after your adjournment the business of salt making on State was not then anticipated. Since your or private land. Such an examination adjournment not less than thirty thouwill enable you to approximate the sand troops have enlisted as volunteers cost at which it can be made, and to from Alabama in the Confederate serascertain the best mode for developing vice and many thousand now, are being the supply. The price should be made gathered into companies and distribuuniform, if possible, and if private par- ted into the various organizations from ties are unwilling to accept reasonble the State, under the terms of the couprofits upon their capital and labor script act. No invidious distinction thus employed, I recommend, as the should be made between the troops who true policy, that the State take posses- have thus volunteered and those who ion of all the works, with the authority have been corolled as conscripts. Histo press laborers and everything need- tory can not furnish an example of ed, and operate them, under a regulated any people who have responded with system, for the common benefit of the greater alacrity to the call of their people. In such event, just compen- country, or evinced a more lofty courage sation most be provided for the use of or endured privations and hardship individual property, as the Constitution with more uncomplaining and heroic fortitude, than have the people of Ala-Well knowing that the yield from bama and her sister Confederate States. our salt region would fall far abort of The far greater number of those who middle and southern portions of the scripts, and who will hereafter enter it State, and that its transportation from under the amended act of the recent thence to North America would be at session of Congress, could not convenientended with delays and waste, I comworks at Sultville, in the State of Vir- day. A large proportion of them, have

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a cheerful obedience to the call of their | tuous liquors in any city, town or neihave and are in the defense of their be adopted to accomplish this result. bleeding country. Their wives and little ones are bequeathed to our watchfal 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 re gistration 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, the Constitution, to the Confederate or increased taxation, as you may deem Congress for the common protection, 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 the common protection, and, in the pas-State or Confederate troops within the sage of the Conscript Act, has only used limits of Alabama. Owing to the fact a power which the States, as Sovereigthat distilleries had been closed in nties, unquestionably possessed, to Tennessee by legislative enactment, raise armies with which to wage the 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 that the public exigency demanded the removed to this State, and in some local- adoption of the most stringent measuities parties engaged in the business res to preserve the efficiency and inwere buying up the surplus corn at crease the strength of the Army. It advancing prices, which threatened to was a severe disappointment to thou place this essential commodity beyond sands of our brave troops, to be retainthe reach of a large number of depen- ed in service beyond the period when dent families who were without a sup- they fondly hoped to return to their ply, and whose protectors were in the loved ones at home; and the willing war. The baneful effects of intemper, obedience rendered by them to the hard ance among our troops, who were rapi- requirements of Congress, and their dly collecting in various encampments, continued unsparing sacrifices in the 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 provis Act. Accordingly, the Superintendent ions adapted to the exigency of the case | and Commandant of the camps in Alano alternative was left the Executive, bama, applied to the Executive for a but to interpose the military power and detail of the enrolling officers of the suppress these gigantic evils. This State, to perform this work; but as, as it involved the exercise of a power of War, the compensation to such by the Executive, which might occasion allowances as were made by the laws controversy, both as to its propriety of the State for like services, in enand its constitutionality. But, after roling the militia of the State, and as the most anxious consideration, I felt the Military Code of Alabama contained impelled by a sense of duty to the State, no provision for the appointment or to issue the order." Instead, however detail of enrolling officers, or compenof exciting complaints, the results following its promulgation, showed that Secretary of War deemed it inconsistent it was due to the public expectation .-The order was promptly and cheerfully obeyed, with few exceptions; and even under State authority, the whole manamany whose private interest were thus stricken down, have volunteerd their of conscripts in this State, have been testimony in favor of its necessity.

As the order closing the distilleri- officers. es was justified upon the ground of necessity to preserve grain for bread- is provided that "the militia of the stuffs, on the 25th day of June it was State of Alabama shall consist of each so far modified, as to permit the distillation of fluits. In a few instances, citizen resident therein, who is or shall special authority has been given to dis- be of the age of eighteen years, and til limited quantities from grain, for under the age of forty-five years."medical uses and to fill contracts made The Conscript Act, of sixteenth of April with the Confederate authorities for calls for all of this class below the age hospital supplies for the army. These of thirty-five years, and the recent extenorders were based upon affidavits, bind sion of the Act embraces all the reing the parties to a faithful observance mainder above that age. Thus, the of their provisions. Complaints howev- whole body of the State militia is aber, having reached the Executive office, sorbed, and we are left a naked organithat, in some instaces, the license was zation merely, and with militia officers being abused, the orders, in these cases, without men to command. Emergenwere revoked, and further orders in may occur which will require the acfavor of applicants for license have tive service in the field of every man been refused. This important subject in the State capable of bearing arms. is now commended to your legislative There are a number within the State discretion. If the distilleries are turn- who have fornished substitutes in the ed loose, without the severest restraints Confederate Army. This does not rewhich your wisdom can devise, the lieve them from their obligation to renlarge profits to be derived from them der military service to the State .will stimulate the business to such a There may be others who have been degree, that the prices of grain of all omitted by the enrolling officers of the kinds will be advanced far beyond their Confederate States or who have evaded present figures, and in portions of the the just requirements of that Govern-State, the people will be deprived of a ment. Persons of foreign birth, domineedful supply for their maintenan- ciled within the State, who have been

for distillation of alcohol or spirits, th and made investments in real and which may be needed for medical uses personal estate, or who have particiwithin the State, and also, for whatever pated in elections for the administration reasonable amount may be found to be of State and municipal affairs, are, by the just proportion of Alabama, for a the laws of nations, amenable to militalike purpose in the Confederate army. ry service for the local defense. All By confining the distilleries to localities these may be embraced in the State where grain is abundant; fixing a rea- militia. All these may be embraced sonable price for the spirits; restrain in the State militia. I therefore submit ing by adequate penalties the parties, that a reorganization of the militia of engaged in the business, and those the State is indispensable, and I recomwho may purchase from them for medi- mend that the Military Code be so amcal supplies, it is believed that this ended as to embrace, as militia, all object may be obtained without serious able-bodied male citizens of the State, diminution of the supply of grain. And above the age of sixteen and under the I recommend that the retailing of spiri- age sixty years, who may not be actual-

country, they go to join the ranks of the ghborhood where State or Confederate gallant volunteers who have preceded troops may be stationed or rendez them to the field, and, side by side with voused, be prohibited during their them, to peril their lives and all they sojourn, and that stringest regulations

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 re spective 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 enrolement and muster into service

The power in Congress to pass this

law, I think should be conceded by the States. The several States, as sovereignties, had the power to declare war, and to levy armies to wage war. These powers they have delegated, in 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

But whatever doubts may have arisen as to the powers of Congress, all agree 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 sity was much regretted by me, by his instructions from the Secretary sation for their services, and, as the with his powers under the Act, to accept any other plan of enrollment, gement and control of the enrolement committed, by him, to Confederate

By the Military Code of the State it and every free, "able-bodied white male protected by its laws in their persons I recommend that authority be given and property, who have amassed weatl-

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 effectual- tion among our people to regard our ly 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 ruchless grasp, it will be far bet ter to destroy them, rather than suffer them to fall into his bands. 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 threaten ing 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 our people, it can bring no greater detriments upon our cause, than the occasioned wherever he has obtained a are so far from the scene of action. lodgement.

Its only effects will be to awaken barren of results? Far from it. We the slumbering energies of the Border have recently had a conversation with Confederate States of the South .-JOHN GILL SHORTER.

Strangeness of Death.

lence between them and their final desworld 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 obvsere 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 vissible 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 immortalwhen 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 unatural in death, that we ought not to wonder if it scare away the mind from that etherial 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 futurity, 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 aspirings over the summits of all

that revelation has made known to him

Dr Chalmers.

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

AGENT. B. B. Davis, of the "Book Emporium," Mont-gomery, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to receive subscriptions and dues for our paper.

#### The Kentucky Campaign.

We observe a very general disposi

campaign in Kentucky as a failure : and if by failure is meant that our army did not accomplish every thing that we desiried-defeat the Federal army and occupy the State permanentlywhy 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 de monstration 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 Buel to retreat so precipitately from the South, may have induced Bragg to retreat from Ken-Head, and their other willing co-adju- tucky. It becomes us, therefore, to tors. It can inspire no new terror in look with some degree of charity upon a movement, the reasons of which we must suppose our generals were much past aggressions of the enemy have better apprized of than we are who But is the Campaigo in Kentucky

Slave holding States, to expose to the an intelligent and perfectly reliable few remaining classes in his own domin. officer in Genl. Bragg's army-a Coloions, who have a lingering regard for nel of a Mississippi Regiment, and a constitutional rights, and to an impar- minister of the gospel-from whom we tial world, the base hypocrisy, the ter- have learned some things which our rible rage and the relentless tyranny people ought to know, A Major Genwith which Abraham Lincoln is urging eral of Division in that army informed on the carnival of blood upon these the gentlemen to whom we refer, that from the best estimates that could be Baffled, delayed, defeated in his mad made, our army had damaged the ene crusade for their conquest and subju- my at least twenty thousand in killed, gation, he is vainly preparing one last wounded and prisoners during our octerrible, crushing blow for their destruc. cupancy of that State. Beside the tion. Clothed in the panoply of their killed and wounded at Mumferdville most righteous cause, and humbly trus- and Perryville, which cannot fall short ting to that Omnipotent arm which can of five thousand at the least estimate, secure them the victory, they may calm. Bragg's army took not less than five ly await the issue with confident' hope thousand prisoners-while Kirby Smith of an ultimate and glorious deliverance. took at least six thousand independent of killed and wounded at Richmond .-These losses aggregate something over sixteen thousand. Then our cavalry Angels have no death to undergo; scoured the country thoroughly wherethere is no such fear of natural vio- even they went, taking and paroling the "home guard' in almost every town tiny. It is for man, and for aught that which they entered. Including these, appears, it is for man alone, to watch, it is supposed that, as intimated above. from the other side of the material the losses, of the enemy cannot fall panorama that surrounds him, the great short of twenty thousand. And then and amazing realities with which he it is to be added, that we captured tens has everlastingly to do-it is for him, of thousands of small arms, several so locked in an imprisonment of clay, field pieces, horses, mules, wagons, and with no other loopholes of com- provision, munitions, &c., most of munication between himself and all which were brought away. In addithat surrounds him, than the eye and tion to this, we understand that about ear-it is for him to light up in his bo- six thousand Kentuckians joined our som a realizing sense of the things army, and that our entire cavalry force that eye hath never seen, and ear hath has been remounted. Our losses will never heard. It is for man, and per- not exceed five thousand all told-and haps for man alone, to travel in thought | nearly one half of this loss is from our over the ruins of a mighty desolation, sick list who were captured and paand beyond the wreck of that present roled. True, our army has suffered greatly from fatigue; but it is thought that it is in as good fighting trim as

It is to be expected that much dissatisfaction will prevail because our generals did not achieve all the results an: ticipated. The army to some considerable extent, shares in this dissatisfac tion. General Bragg, of course, is se lected 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. John STON. That burst of popular indignation with which his retreat from Kentucky last spring was greeted no doubt superioduced that unnecesary expos. ure 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, captoring 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 thou sand prisoners-that we should have secured meat sufficient to provision onr army for months, and horses, mules, and wagens by thousands-that we should have gained more recruits than our entire losses amount to-and then that we should succeed in bringing off

punity -all these thingth perfect im- to the injury of those who are de annoyed and chagrined ave greatly dent on their own labor for support and if reports be true, Buremies; Advantage is taken of a provision in northern "scape goat," and is the law recently passed by Congress ceded by Rosencrantz. It is some con reference to exemptions from mil fort to know that if we have failed in string ake it appear that the la achieving all the results we aimed at, unjustry discrements. the North has much more signally fail slaveholder, and in ed in their grand effort to crush our who owns a certain num of the u army. A successful retreat is some- The equity of the law which real times far more important in its results white man on a plantation where than a bare victory. We have no lives groes are employed, while the to throw away, simply to teach our ene- favor is not extended to the man mies that we can fight. They know this already to their sorrow. Unless dependent upon him for subsistence a blow can be struck that will tell ma- strongly denied, and upon this is for terially upon the grand result, we ought ed the charge that the government not to risk a battle. No nation has desires to benefit slaveholders at ever so richly earned the boon of independance upon the field of battle as we have; and but for a fanaticsm convince any one that such a cha which is blind, deal, and totally insen- is without foundation, and that the sible, it would now be accorded to us. when rightly executed, works a It becomes us to husband our resources advantage to all classes. It will in men and means-firmly maintain readily admitted that the safety of onr position and calmly await the State demands the presence of a s developments of providence. We cient number of white men to keep must prepare to meet the next onset of slaves in sujection, and we know of these northern bords as we never have one more deeply interested in secure prepared before. Every heart must be subordination among the slaves the courageous, and every arm must strike the man who, though he may own with a power that will leave our ene- slave property, has a wife and a my no alternative but to yield us a ber of children, living in a slavehold safe and an honorable peace. Let this community. It is useless to say i be done in the strength of the Lord of the families of the whites would be hosts, and our deliverance is at hand. safe from robbery, and perhaps on The Washington despot is now reduced ge without such policy supervision to the last extremity of despair itself. they would with it, as every one at He has lost sight of a reconstruction acquainted with the negro character of the old Union as it was, and changed knows that the slave must be subject the character of the war to one of to wholesome control. simple subjugation. This is his last card-if it fails, all is lost. If with existence of our armies and the the specious plan of relieving the of the country that provisions in "down-trodden union element in the quantities should be raised and de-South," as he was pleased to regard it, no other way of securing a supply he has so signally failed, what will cept by a careful direction of the he do, when he throws off the mask, labor of the country. This cannot ! and boldly proclaims a war of exter- done unless white men enough to am mination against the Confederate States? If the first has ended in

shame, the other must end in rain. 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 mosttinteresting 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 Chist,

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 perilons 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 con verts followed Christ into a watery zeal for Him.

I cant refrain from mentioning the valuable service rendered by brethren J. Philips and E. Looveless, (Methodist Brethren,) who were fellow-laborers with me during the meeting. I left anti-slaveryism, as it places the in many inquiring the way to Jesus, tution of slavery on such a basis, il

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

J. F. McLENDON.

to foster and strengthen a feeling of other properity, may not be away prejudice on the part of the non-slave- they are thus creating an instruholding portion of the community for its overthrow in our midst. I towards those whom fortune or their may not be aware that all propositions own exertions have more highly favored for unfriendly legislation against si by making them the owners of slave property, by imposing onerous to property. An insidious effort is being upon it, as though it was an evilule made to impress upon the minds of the needed to be curbed and restrained po over classes the conviction that it is positive law, have a tendency to well the intention of the government of this the institution and place it in a country to promote the slave interest light before the world, but such

may have a wife and several child expense of those who own no slaves

A little reflection ought however Again it is absolutely essential to

as overseers are exempted from milita service. It is therefore fully as me the interest of the men who own slaves to have a wise direction gir to the labor of the country, as it is the slave owners themselves. With fed, and cause of independence m fall in consequence of the starvation its upholders Without it, the fami of the poor men in whose bould en plaint is made would find it extremely difficult to subsist, even though a head of the family should be allowed

But it is not true that the legislati

of the country is intended to benefit rich and not the poor. The Legisla of this State has passed a bill w appropriates two millions of dollars provide for the indigent families soldiers. This money must eventue be returned to the Treasury from into belevied upon the property bolds in the State. The men of prope the owners of slaves, are called upon lead their aid in supporting the famil of those who have gone to the war-The man who remains at home to sume the direction of a gang of slave is compelled to divert, it may be t whole of the profits arising from the labor, to the support of those who has left their families unable to mainta themselves during their absence. The is, therefore, no antagonism between the slaves holders and non slave ba ers, and there is nothing in the legit tion of the country thus far wh points in the direction of favorities towards any class in society. The le in regard to exemptions may hid appear to operate unequally in ro instances, but such cases are in I nature of things unavoidable, and not indicate that there is anythin radically wrong in the system. The attempt to excite a feeling

enmity towards the slaveholders, ou b part of those who are not, is due to spirit of agrarianism which has for its way to the South from the bothe of French and Yankie fanaticism. has its foundation in the belief the there is an irrepressible conflit between labor and capital, which must go until all men occupy an equal fool grave, thus expressing their ardent demagogues have ever sought to obtain control of the minds of the ignoral masses, and mould them to their will To give countenance to it at the So is to encourage the worst species Yours in hope of that best immortal it is apparently the duty of every me not owning slaves, to do every the in his power to remove that which antagonizing with the white labor the country.

Those who would place slavery my We regret to discover a disposition a basis different from that occupied

ever rest securely are these: that acly, socially and politically, it in socially and politically, it is right and justice tin its grow thand developed each and every for the dissemination of Christian literman in y interested, the rich not more at Jackson, Miss., by members of differ than the pour; that in fact it is so ent religious denominations, has decided closely intertwined with the framework to publish a paper for the army, under of society, that no blow can be leveled the title, The Reveille and Christian Havagainst it which will not be felt by the humblest member. Until the pernicions 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 shronded 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 wrecks 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 a fratricidal war. (Loud, long, and tremendous awful truths. Can you cling to this cheering, amid which Mr. Brooks retired. 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 The great anxiety and distress now pervading such trammels, and to spar 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 date of 20th October, from Saltville, the writer the soul from endless sin and suffering demands a thought? Oh, God! send, This is owing to the motive power of the roads. 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 salt will be coming, by the, train after a short back to the scene they witnessed while on earth. Think of these spirits now on earth. Think of these spirits now applying to the future, but also to the present in prison; think what must be their state. I have no sort of sympathy with the reflections in view of the fact, that family of croakers. ruinists, and starvationists they have bartered eternal joy for the sins of a moment on earth. Oh I how ny. I shall not starve, nor shall my family, if must remorse prey upon them as they at this moment left up their voices in lectures on starvation and ruin. wo, 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 administration, whether the revolution shall abode of sorrow? Nothing can be more sure. Their own hands has planted thorns in the pillow upon which is hardly necessary to add to this incontestible they will for even in vain seek repose.

And is this our danger? Are we

exposed to so fearful a doom! "Veri by," swith the Scripture to us, "onless turbing the system of slavery as it is existing turbing the system of slavery as it is existing turbing the system of slavery as it is existing turbing the system of slavery as it is existing turbing the system of slavery as it is existing turbing the system of slavery as it is existing turbing the system of slavery as it is existing turbing the system of slavery as it is existing turbing the system of slavery as it is existing turbing the system of slavery as it is existence to the slavery as it is exist ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." der the constitution and laws. The case, how-Yes, very soon the graves, in which our bodies have mouldered to the dust, will disappear nodes the influence of tion would be prevented by the judicial autime. . 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. On! 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 Gad? 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 commisseration. 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. If it 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 recol lection that nukind things have been said and done towards them in Europe,

ad above all in England, the country inevitably be the result. The only true which, however they may find fault grounds on which the institution al. with it from time to time, we know holds the highest place in their admiration and respect."

ersack. 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 reeived. 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, nine Republicans and one

Democrat have been elected to Congress. In New Jersey the entire Demoratic, ticket In Michigan the Rappblican 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

James Brooks addressed a Democratic meet ing in New York on the night of the election, and said that us 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 imbrue in the blood of brother, and thus causelessly prolong

Salt for Geergla. Dr John W. Lewis in a letter to the Atalanta Inteligencer, says:

the public mind, in reference to a supply salt, has been simply the result of a want of prudent forecast and industry. Had the op-erations now going on at Saltville, Virginia, been put into requestion six months sooner, this distress could easily have been avoided-From a lettter received by me this evening, of 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,) time, to Georgia. I am, myself a steadfast believer in the doctrine of "perseverance," not only as generaly I am here to watch, pray, work, and (if need be.) fight my way to the goal of my destiwork can prevent it; and in this course I am too much engaged, either to give or receive

Seward a Liar In Seward's official letter of 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 rebelion, occurs the following

"The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it succeeds or fail. The rights of the States and the condition of every human being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and form of succeed or whether it shall fall. Their constitutions, and laws and customs, habits and institotions in either case will remain the same. It statement (!) the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose sufferages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs, whatever and wherever imputed to him and them, of disever, would not be fully prsented were I to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be unconstitutomal, and all his acts in that direc thority, 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 installment into office. What will European governments now think of the "mcontestable state" ments' of the Yankee President and his Premier? and will they not reasonably ask why the "judicial outhority," so reverentially spoken of by the Premier, has not manifested itself?-O temporay 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 ague and fever. Notwithstanding which reduction, he is at present a stout, bardy-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 ones, O how many have fallen upon our battle fields. The subject of this obituary, BENJAMIN F. LOVE-LACE, aged 20 years, 9 months and 17 days, fell on the memorable 17th of September at Sharpsburg, battling in his country's cause, pierced through the lead by a min-nic ball. His body now lies upon the field a memento of his heroism, bravery and fearless valor, covered with the glory and bonor due the brave heroes of that trying day. Not only do our hearts glow with gratitude for the living sacrifices offered up upon that battle field for our liberties, but a nation's tribute is due. O, the tears and sight heart-rendings and thanks that were poured forth upon the recital of that day's conflict. Our less in this brav soldier we hope was his 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 sabre Gleam around his erest;
Fought his fight filled his labor,
Stilled his manly breast,
All unbeared

Died, at the residence of Mr. James Thompson, in But recounty, Mary Loua, the only heir of Dora Webb. She months and six days. Dear Lula is now a bright shining angel in heaven with her pious father that has just gone re ber. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Christ says, Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the Kingdom of heaven.— This is consolation to the bereaved mother; she can go to her dear ones, but they cannot come to her.

Oh ! thou art gone my dear little Lula, Oh! thou art gone from me; Shall I no more e'er hear thy voice,

Thy loving features see? Though many wept around thy bier, My dying babe to see, And though I mourn my early loss, And shed those tears for thee,

And shed those tears for thee,
Thy body now will turn to dust,
From pain it now is free;
Thine eyes forever scaled up
Can no more welcome me.
Thou hast gone and left me here,
Still on thy grave I'll weep
And pray that I may reign with thee,
While in the grave I sleep.

Mrs. Elizabeth Roberson. This Christian women fell asleep in Jesus, in Montgom-ery county, Als., on the 16th day of October, 1862, after suffering several months from dropsy, in her sixty-seventh year. She was born in Southampton county, Va., -was married in her eighteenth year to Mr. Wm. Wade, of Northampton county, N. C., who died in 1827, leaving her with seven small children to raise with limited means—was baptized into the fellowship of Smith's Baptist Church in 1833-and removed to Alabama in 1844.-She lived and died an humble, devoted and exemplary Christian, faithful in all the relations of life. Kind alike to children and servants, her death has created a voidnot to be filled in this world. Her deep afflictions, during the last few weeks of her life caused her to long for that rest that remains for the people of God, anticipating which she exclaimed, "O, that rest that awaits me! that everlasting rest with my God !!' Thus has passed away a redeemed spirit to the great blood-washed throng.

She was twice married after the death of her first hus band. Once to deacon Wm. Baker and after his death to Rev John Roberson, who survives her.

H. C. Johnson.

This young brother was born May 14th, 1840; professed a hope in Christ Jesus in the year 1856, and united with the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, 1857. From the time of his conversion up to his death he lived a consistent Christian and on many occasions around the family altar, and more especially on beds of affliction when racked with pain be was known to exhort his brothers sisters and young friends to serve the Lord. September 10th 1861, he volunteered in the service of his country, while in camp on some occasions he complained that he did not enjoy religion as he desired, but these clouds soon disapred and he again had the full enjoyment of the hor which maketh not ashamed. While in the service of his country he would write home to his widowed mother brothers and sisters admonishing them to walk in the narrow and strait path that leads to joys on high. He arrived at Marion sick from the army -was not able to reach home-was taken to the Soldier's Rest-friends came to his assistance; Doctors did all they could for him; he must die. He bore his affliction like a Christian; his last words to his afflicted mother was, "I am happy, and am going home;" then folded his arms across his breast and breathed out his life and fell asleep in Jesus' arms. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Marion Commonwealth will please copy.

Died, on the 17th May Iast, at Columbus, Miss., aged 23 years, John A. Siede, son of C. A. and D. C. Sledge.
On the first of this year the deceased joined the army to detend his country against the vandals who were reaking their vengeance on a people who desired nothing but their free and independent rights. The deceased joined the Baptist Charch at Sardis, Macon country, about three years since, and from that time to his death, sustained a consistent Christian life; had the confidence of those who onsistent Christian life ; had the confidence of those who knew bim, and as the writer is informed, had the confi dence of his officers and men, during his sojourn with them, ever faithful to his duties as a soldier. Thus another brave soldier has gone tarest. His death was much lamented by his officers and company; but oh, how much more by fond parents, brothers and cisters, to mourn his death; but they mourn not as those who have no hope. May the good Lord sanctify his death to the good of their

Tribute to John Brinson. WHEREAS, we are again afflicted under the providence of God by the death of a beloved and devoted brother present them within the time required by law, o will be barred.

MARTHA C. MEALING. resulting from a severe and protracted illness contracted will be barred. MARTH. in the service of his country; Mov. 6, 1862. 2m-Pr's fee \$3 50 in the service of his country; Resolved. That the living are under obligation to cheris

the memories of all who thus die; and especially is it. their duty to comfort and support those dependents upon whom such patriotic sacrifices fall with the greatest weight, regardless of profession.

Resolved, That in the character of our brother John Brixson, were blended all those virtues, which gladdened the hearts of parents. Which made him the devoted husband, the tender and careful father, that mild and entle deportment which is the bond of friendship and the harbinger of peace; that noble spirit of patriotism which adorns the soldier's grave ; that faith in Christ and its fruitful piety which entitled him to hope for a blissful immortality, which robbed death of its sting, and th grave of its captive, and which especially endeared him to his Church. He was all in virtue that is necessary to make society lovely and is worthy of the highest testimo-nial of our regard.

Resolved, That, though the loss to his family, Church and country is irreparable, yet it becomes us as Christians in the exercise of faith and fortitude, to resign ourselves to Him who is able to raise us even from the grave. At d in hope of the promises of the gospel, we should be com forted even in death, and in thus submitting ourselves to the righteousness of Go1, we will find, though it seem to be grievous for the present, that afterwards it yieldeth the peacable fruit of righteomeness unto them which are exercised thereby. We share the grief of his bereaved family, and commend them to the promises of God, the busband of widows and the father of orphans. Resolved, That we request the publication of the above resolutions in the South Western Baptist.

By Baptist Church at Chewackla, in conference B KELLAM, Ch. Cl'k.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The State of Alabama-Russell County. ESTRAYED before Q. A. Neighbors, a Justice of the Peace for said county, by Borrell Maples, on the 20th day of October 1862, a brown horse mule, 15 or 20 years old, about four and a half feet high, unmarked, and ap-

praised at Thirty-Five Dollars, as appears by the papers filed GEO H WADDELL, Nov. 13, 1862. Pr's fee \$2-paid-3t Judge of Probate. The State of Alabama-Russell County.

IN THE PROBATE COURT, OCTOBER 30, 1862. CAME this day John Winskriv, Administrator of the estate of Drury Clark, deceased, and presented his petition for an order to sell the real estate of said dece dent, for distribution, which real estate consists of the South-west quarter of Section 15. Township 17, Range 20, and the South-west quarter of the South-west quarter of the South-west quarter of the South-South-west quarter of Section 15. Township 17; Range 20, and the South-west quarter of the South-west quarter of Section 10, in the same Township and Range, alf-lying in the county of Russell and State of Alabama; and the 3rd 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 on that day and defend against said petition if they think proper. GEO. H. WADDELL, Nov. 13, 1862-41-Pr's fees \$5. Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama-Russell County. IN THE PROBATE COURT, OCTOBER 29, 1862.

IN THE PROBATE COURT, OCTOBER 29, 1862.

CAME this day IRWIS CONWAY, Administrator of the estate of William Conway, deceased, and filed his petition for an order to sell the real estate of said decedent, consisting of the East 24 of the South-east 34 of Section 33, in Township 19, Range 29 lying in the country of Russell and State of Alabama, for distribution; 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 on that day and defend against the said petition if they think proper. GEO. H. WADDELL, Nov. 13, 1862. Pr's. fee \$5-4t. Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama-Russell County. IN THE PROBATE COURT, NOVEMBER 47B, 1862.

AME this day Lewis G. Davis, Administrator of the estate of Mary Leith, deceased, and filed his petition for an order to sell the real estate of said decedent, consisting of the East ½ of the South-west ½ of Section 34, Township 18, Range 29, of land lying in the county of Russell and State of Alabama, for distribution; and the 3rd Monday of Décember 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 term to be held on the day aforesaid and defend against said petition if they think proper.

GEO. H. WADDELL,
Nov. 13, 1862. 4t-Pr's fee \$5. Judge of Probate. IN THE PROBATE COURT, NOVEMBER 478, 1862.

The State of Alabama-Macon County. PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM-28TH DAY OF OCT. 186 THIS day came Course. Special Term—2071 Day of Oct. 1802.

THIS day came Causemil, Ginson, Administrates of the estate of Reuben Chopman, deceased, and filed his application for an order to sell the shaves of said estate to pay debts. It is ordered that said application be self-or bearing on the 2d Monday in December 1842: Notice therefore bereby given to all persons interested to be and appear on the said 2d Monday in Pecember 1842, an above cause why said application above to granted.

W. K. HARITS,

Nov. 12, 1882. Pric fee 33-41. Judge of Probate. MINUTES OF CHANCERY COURT,

FAIL TERM, 1862. FAIL TRUM, 1862.

TROMAS S. TATR, et als. I that the defendant, George J.

Forrest, is a non-resident, over the age of twenty-one years, and that he resides in the city and State of New York. It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that the said George J. Forrest answer or demur to the bill of revivor in this cause on or before the lat day of January next, or in default, that decree proconfess for want of an answer may be entered against him at any time after thirty days thereafter, should be still be in default.

n default. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be pub-It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published, without delay, for four consecutive weeks in the South Western Baptist, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Tuskegee, and another copy posted up at the door of the Court House of this county within 20 days from the making of this order.

A true copy from the minutes of Court.

WM. R. MASON,

Nov. 13, 1862. 4w Pr's fee \$5

## Business Department.

Receipt List.

Paid to Volume No. Am	ount
Miss M E McPhaul 15 22	82 00
James Embry 15 22	2 00
R B Higdon 15 19	2 00
P Straughn 15 23	2 00
T Ballard 15 22	2 00
D Robbins 15 23	2-00
H Gully	2 00
C Stephens 14 47	2 00
L Nobles 15 26	2 00
W G Hartley 15 50	5 00
Miss M E& V C Bowling. 15 45	3 00
I N Jonson 20	2 00
F M Nuckolls 15 23	2 00
J Evans 13 50	4 00
E J Doty 15 24	2 00
Mrs F M Allen 16 21	2 50
Dr A M Walker 15 47	2 50
W P Chilton Jr 15 24	3 00
B Clinkscales 14 40	2 00
P C Stringer 14 50	1 00
Mrs N Teague 15 24	2 00
A Dillard	2 00
M A Hill	4 00
Mrs'M Sumrall 15 29	2 00
Mrs J T Brown 15 23	2 00
Mrs E E Morgan 15 24 Mrs S C Davinport 15 25	2 00
T A Cheffor 15 19	2 00
E A Shaffer	2 00
J M C Shumate 15 25	2 00
Mrs M P Stallworth 15 7	2 00
Mrs. J J Stallworth 15 25	2 00
	2 00
	2 00
C Cale	2 00
J S David 16 1	2 00
Mrs S E Bloodworth 15 25	2 00
E W. Tucker 15 25	3 00
- 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 00

### INTERESTING TO TEACHERS.

HE subscriber offers for sale on liberal terms, eith (or both) the BROWNWOOD INSTITUTE, ne LaGrange, Ga., or the TUSKEGEE COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE, in Tuskegee, Ala. It is believed these Institu-tions possess advantages of location for a college or high school, especially with the military, unsurpassed. The outlit of each is ample, the buildings are commodious, and in some respects elegant. Address the subscriber at Cusseta, Ala. oet. 16, 1862. 1m

#### . HOTEL FOR SALE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Louisa Eady, having been granted to the undersigned by his Honor William K. Harris, Judge of Probate in and for Macon County. Ala.: Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said estate to present them within the time required by law or they will be barred, and all indebted to said estate are requested to come for ward and settle.

Nov. 6, 1862. 61—Pr's fee \$3.50 Administrator.

Notice to Creditors

## Administrator's Sale.

Administrator's Sale.

Dy virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Macon County granted to me on the 3rd day of November. 1892, I will on Monday the first day of December next at the late residence of Thomas E. Thomas deceased, and within the usual hours of sale, sell at public auction and to the highest bidder the following described Land, to wit: The North half of Section thirty-four (33) in Township Eighteen of Range wenty-four situate in Macon county, on a credit of twelve months. Also at the same time and place and on the same exide the following personal property, to wit. A Lot of Corn and Fodder, two Mules, one Horse, fifty head of Hogs, a few head of Cattle, one Waggon, one Buggy, one lot of Plantation Tools, and the Household and Kitches Furniture; for all sums under len dollars the cash will be required to give note with approved security.

MARIAH L. THOMAS.

Administratrix.

The State of Alabama-Macon County. PROBATE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-24TH OCT., 1862. THIS day came J. E. Cooper, Administrator of J. D. Cerr., decessed, and filed his petition in writing for an order to sell the following real estate belonging to said decessed, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs at law of said decessed, to wit: S. W. ½ of the S. E. ½ of the E. ½ of Section 4, Township 15, Range 22, containing 40 acres more or less, and the 21 Monday in December next having been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given to all parties interested to come in on that day and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Given under my hand this 24th Oct., 1862.

W. K. HARRIS,
Nov. 6. 4t (Pr's fee \$5)

The State of Alabama -- Macon County. PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 24TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1862.

THIS day came CHURCHILL GIRSON, Administrator of the estate of Reuben M. Chapman deceased, and filed his petition for an order to sell the following real estate belonging to said deceased, to wit: The South half of Section 30, Township 17, of Range 23, and the 2d Monday in December next having been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof, notice is therefore hereby given to all parties interested to come in on that day and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Given under my hand this 24th October, 1862.

WM. K. HARRIS.

Nov. 6, 1862. Pr's. fee \$5. 4t Judge of Probate. PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 24TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1862

The State of Alabama-Macon County. PROBATE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-9TH OCTOBER, 1862. This day came M. L. F. RENEWO, Administrator of the estate of Buren Strickland, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, verified by oath, for an order to sell the following Nexroes belonging to said deceased, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs, to-wit:

JOE, a negro boy about 23 years old; DOLLY, "woman "22 ""; SIMON, "boy "25 ""; MARGARET, a child "18 months old; And the 2d Monday in December pext baving been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof: Notice is bereby given to all parties interested that they can appear in this Court and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Given under my hand this 15th September, 1862.

Oct. 6, 1862. 4t. (Pr's fee \$5) W. K. HARRIS, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by HARLEY
I. ATTAWAY, on the 7th day of June 1861, and recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Tallapoosa county, I will seil at public sale for cash, to the highest bidder, before the Courb House door in Tuskegee, Macon county, Alabama, a netro boy named CÆ-AR, shout 21 years old, on the first Monday in December next, being the 1st day of the month. FLEMING A. SMITH, Nov. 3, 1862. 4t-P'rs fee \$3 00 Trustee.

The State of Alabama-Macon County. PROBLET COUET—SPECIAL TERM—24TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1862.

THIS day came ELIZARETH J. HOPSON Administratix on the estate of James A. Hopson deceased, and filed her petition in writing for an order to sell the following real estate belonging to said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, to wit: The N. W. ½ of Sec. (25) in Township 19 Range 28 lying and being in said County and State and the second Monday in Pecember 1981 having been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof: Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that they can appear in this Court on that day and defend aganst said petition if they think proper.

Given unser my hand this 24th Oct., 1862.

W. K. HARIS,

Nov. 641 (Pr's fee. (35) ROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—24TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1862

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE I Shereby given, that on the 24th day of October 18 that Letters of Administration was granted to me the Probate Court of Macon county on the estate James A. Hopson deceased: And that all persona debted to said estate will make payment to me, and acting claims are last eaid estate will present that me within the time allowed by law, or they will be ever barred — ELVANGTH J. HOPSON. Oct 50, 1802. Prin for \$3.50.6w. Administration Oct 50, 1802. Pr's fer \$3 50- 6w

THIS day came W. S. JACKSON, Guardian of Jose M. Yassen, a lunatic, and filed his account current and vouchers evidences of and statement for a final settlement of the same: It is ordered that it be set for hearing on the 2d. Monday in November 1862, at which time all parties inferested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

Oct. 23, 1862. Pr's fee \$5 00-3w Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts of Williamson & Press for Blacksmith's work done in 1861, are in my hands for collection and persons who wish to pay them without paying cost would do well to call and settle.

LIFFLEBERRY STRANGE.

Oct. 23, 1862.

Administrator's Sale.

U NDER and by virtue of an order granted to the understyned Administrator of the estate of Album Bedell, deceased, by his Honor Wm. K. Harris, Judge of Probate Court of Macon county, Ala., I will sell on the 2d Monday in November 1862, the fellowing described interest of Album Bedell in and to the following Lands, to-wit: One Half Interest in and to the following land: fourteen acres on the south quarter of the east half of section 2, township 19, and range 25.

ABSALOM BEDELL, Adm'r.

Oct. 23, 1862. Pr's fee \$3 00-44

Administrator's Sale.

By 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 nineteen, 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 sast quarter of section twelve and one hundred and twenty acres of the east end of the south half of said section twelve, township nineteen, of range twentyfour, and 40 acres of the south, half of section six, including a valuable set of Mills, in the same township and range; said forty access 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 KILLINGSWORTH, Oct. 16, 1862. Pr's fee \$2-4t Administrator. Administrator's Sale.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Macon County, granted to me on the 18th day of October 1862, I will, as Administratrix on the eatate of Zara Green, 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 east half of the south half and the east half of the north half of section three, in township sixteen, of range twenty-two, situated in the county of Macon, in the State of Abbama; on a credit of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give notes, with approved security. Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, and under an order of the said Court, I will, as Administratrix as aforesaid, sell the following personal property, to-wit: About three hundred bushels of Corn, two thousand pounds of Fodder, a lot of Peas, a lot of Potatoes, a lot of Seed Cotton, three head of Horses, and one Cow.

MARGARET G. GREEN, Adm'x.

Oct. 16, 1862. Pr's fee \$5-44 Administrator's Sale.

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 notified 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 Counts. 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.

M. L. F. RENFROE, Adm'r.
Oct. 9, 1862. Pr's fee \$3 50-6w

Administrator's Sale.

Administrator's Sale.

Dy 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. Bruras, 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 Washstand, 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 Graveling Chair, 1 Marble Top Bureau, 6 Cottage Chairs, 1 Towel Frame, 1 Ewer and Bowl and Soap Stand, 1 Pair Graveling Ark and Cover, 1 Carpet and Rug, 1 Mantle Clock, 1 Mattrass, 1 Wardrobe, 1 Spinning Wheel, 1 Pair Gards, 1 Pair of Large Blankets, about Fifteen Hundred Bushels 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.

WILLIAM K. BRIERS
Oct. 2, 1862 Pr's fee \$5-4t

Administrator's ale, Courty, granted to me on the 23d day of September 1862, as Administrator on the estate of Rouger Wood, 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 Set of Blacksmiths' Tools, One Cotton Gin and Sand, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Farniture; besides other minor articles too tedious to mention. 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.

Oct. 2, 1862, Pr's fee \$6.5t

Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. EFFERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Briods H. Moultring, late of Madison, Georgia, by the Hon. Probate Judge of Macon county, Ala., on the 23d day of September 1862: These are therefore to notify all persons that may hold claims against said estate to present them in the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate will please pay up immediately.

JOSEPH L. MOULTRIE,

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

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

BARBARA F. YORK, Adm'x.
N. B. TAYLOR, Adm'r.

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

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS 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.

R. A. JOHNSTON, Adm'r.
Oct. 16, 1862. Pr's fee \$3 50-6w

#### RUSSELL CO. ADVERTISEMENTS Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff's Sale.

DY virtue of four Exe utions issued from the Circuit Court of Enssell county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at Crawford in said county, on the first Monday in December next. the following real estate, towit: The north 5 of section five, (5) township seventeen, (17) range thirty, (30). Also, Ten Acres in the south-west corner of section thirty-two, (32) township eighteen, (18) range thirty, (30). This ten acres commences at the south-west corner of said section, and runs north one hundred yards, and then cast enough to make the ten acres. Said is not levied on as the property of Benjamin M. Smith, to satisfy the following Executions, towit: James T. Holland vs. Benjamin M. Smith, James T. Holland vs. Benjamin M. Smith, Returnable to the Spring Term 1863.

D. B. MITCHELL, Sheriff.

Oct. 30, 1862. Pr's fee \$6-5t

The State of Alabama, Russell County

IN THE PROBATE COURT-OCTOBER TERM, 1862 Is the Probate Court.—October Term, 1862.

THE estate of William Rice deceased, baving been this day by a decree of said Court declared insolvent, and D. B. Mitchell, the Administrator thereof having been ordered to appear at a Regular Term thereof to be held on the 24 Monday of December next and make a full eltitlement of his accounts as such: Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate that they can appear in set. Court at the Term aforesaid and contest said settlement, and also assist in the election of an Administrator de tonis non on said estate, if they think proper.

Given under my hand this 12th day of October A.D. 1862.

GEO. H. WADDELL,

Oct. 30, 1862. 4t Print's fee \$5. Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama-Russell County. IN THE PROBATE COURT-OCTOBER 15TH, 1862. IN THE PROBATE COURT—OCTOBER 157H, 1862.

CAME this day MARTHA E. and WILLIAM THERADGILL Jr.,
Executors of the last will and testament of William
Threadgill Sen., deceased, and filed their petition for an
order to sell the following real estate of said decedent for
distribution, to wit: The south half of section 27, in
township 16, of range 28, lying in the county of Russell
and State of Alabama; and the second Monday of December next having been appointed for the hearing thereof: Notice is hereby given to the non-resident legatess
under said will that they can appear in this Court on that
day and defend said petition if they think proper.'

GEO. H. WAIDELL.

Oct. 30, 1862, 4t Pr's fee \$5 Judge of Probate.

Administrator's Notice. Administrator's Notice.

ETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 2d of October 1862, by the Honable Judge of the Probate Court of Russell County, on e catate of Marcus A. Flourney, Jan., deceased; all rooms holding claims against and estate are requested present them properly authenticated within the time rescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those inbited to the same are requested to make immediate parts.

THOS. F. FLOURNOY, Adm'r. Oct. 18, 1802. Print's fee \$6.00-0se

Notice to Creditors. dersigned by the Judge of Probate of Buty on the 8th day of October 1862, on the estate A. Hodge: All person having claims against a will present them within the time account a y on the 8th day of October 1862, on the estate of Pros.

Hodge: All person having claims against said estate ill present them within the time prescribed by tambey will be barred.

SARAH C. HODGE,
Oct. 23, 1862. Pr's fee \$3.50-6w. Admistra'x.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of George
W. McDuffe, late of Russell county, deceased
having been granted to the undersigned by the Probati
Court of said county, on the 28th day of August, A. D.
1862: All persons having claims against said estate are
required to present them within the time prescribed by
law or they will be barred. WILLIAM M. APAMS,
Oct. 22, 1862. Pr's fee \$3 50-6w Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

ETTERS Testamentary on the estate of William Threndyll, late of Russell county deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate Court of Russell county on the 13th day of Uctober 1862; All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

WILLIAM THREADORIL, Er'r. MARTHA E. THREADORIL, Er'r. Oct. 23, 1862. Pr's fee \$5.50-6w

Executor's Sale.

I will sell on the plantation of Mrs. Sarah Person of Russell County, Ala., on the 11th of Novenext, the Corn, Fodder, Potatoea, and Peas; tog with the Stock of all kinds: One Horse, 5 Mules, 30 head of Cattle, and Stock of Hogs. Also, the I hold and Kitchen Furniture, and all the Plantation's Waron and Cart.

hold 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 lies in the lower part of Russell County, 10 miles North west from Glenaville, and contains 640 acrea, more that one half of which is sleared and in good repair, having Four-Room Framed Dwelling, with all necessary Ou Buildings.

Also, at the same time and place, 16 Negroes; consistin of one negro man, a Tanner of 30 years' experience, with its wife and six children; one good coarse Shoemsker young and likely; the other seven being men, mostly. The whole will be sold on a credit of 12 months.

T. J. PERSONS, Executor, Oct. 16, 1862. Printers fee \$6-4w

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Dickerson Chadwick, deceased, having been granded to the undersigned on the 6th day of October, 1862, by the Honorable George H. Waddell, Judge of the Pro.mte 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. 16, 1862. Pr's fee \$3 50-6w

NOTICE.

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

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

Executrix, Notice to Creditors.

THE undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of Rolley H. Educards, deceased, by the Probate Court of Russell County, Ala., on the 18th day of August, 1862. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be bared.

JOHN COER,
Oct, 2, 1862. Pr's fee \$3 50-8w Administrator.

Notice to Creditors. ETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Russell 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 notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. THOS. M. GIDDENS, Adm'x. Sept. 25, 1862. 6w-Pr's fee \$3.50.

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

JOHN McLENDON, Sept. 26, 1862, 6w-Pr's fee \$3 56\* 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., who will associate with him a corps of efficient Teachers, in the several Departments.

The annual Session, comprising NER 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 sery case payments for each Term are required in advance: and no pupil can be permitted to go on with her class until this rule is complied with.

As no Steward has been engaged for the present, ample accommodations for Bearders have been provided, with the best private families of the place. By early application has hee Principal, special arrangements will be made, and sommonicated to boarders before the Session begins. These who do not thus apply in advance, will, upon their arrival at the College, be directed to their places of abode.

The pharge for Beard 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 circumstances.

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

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

Rates per Term (3 months).

Rates per Term (3 months). Tunkegee, Sept. 11, 1862. nl5-1f

## Eufaula Female Institute.

THE next Academic Year will begin on Wednesday the
1st day of October.
The expense of Tuition is the same as heretofore. The
price of Board is One Hundred and Fifty Bollars, exclusive of Washing and Lights, for the Academic Year.
For further information apply to
GEO. Y. BROWNE.
Eufaula, Sept. 15, 1862. 19
Principal.

Eufaula, Sept. 15, 1862. 19

Twenty-Fifth Annual Session

THE Exercises of the Judson Institute will be resumed October 1st. All departments will be maintained in their usual efficiency.

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

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, Sode, 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-BARTLETT & ABERCROMBIE, June 20, 1862.

THE BLOCKADE IS BROKEN UP I I

MR P. L. BARRY, late conducting mills at the Palace Mills, Columbus, Ga., ha now leased the Tunkegues Steams Flour Mills, formerly owned by John E. Dawson and has aftered the easter 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 Meet in quantity and quality as I give all my attention to the grinding mysel-

Tuskegor, Ala., June 30, 1862.

## WESTERN BAPTIST

## The Family Circle.

Old Habits.

A gentleman one day overtook a traveler moving very slowly along under the great inconvenience of 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

"None, that I know of, only keep! ing up the good custom," said he. "Did they derive any?" asked the

it?" asked the gentleman.

"I dont 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 lite."

As he still walked on he began to think, now this man, unwise as he seems, is not more so than many oth- friends of yours, Reason and Coners, perhaps not more so than myself." So he began to cast about in his to speak. 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 tobaco, chewing, smok-· ing, 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 people than can be counted in this memory. Now there is one stone way. thrown away, and if I have any more bad habits kept up for custom's sake, 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 with rough though it seems may be pleasantly beguild 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 man to the ground. That man outstretched to save him. And why sauntered in the mission chapel. should we rudely jostle and shoulder heard the gospel, and was alarmed. our neighbors? why tread npon each He returned again and again, and as others toes? She Christian gentle- light broke in upon his mind, and he man is always careful to avoid such became a new creature. The change and religious creed; to be loved and lamb. 'Iwo months afterwards, in enough for three and me!"

of the subject which we commenced to the consideration of the the world- coat and wiped his scalded breast, he ly-wise and selfish. It always pays to be courteous conciliation and mild is what I must expect; if I become a 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 espe eially 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 thought of it? So it is in speaking Savior, and the bountiful Giver of of evil words. Vouth's Cabinet. everything we have?

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, prayless 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 Savier 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 wound thy loving Savior's heart by these repeated declensions? He will not, cannot give the up. Go, mourn thy weakness and unbeliet. 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 assurrance: "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 science, who will not have a chance

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

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

5. Because in so doing are you likely to be a fellow-traveler in such how much soever I may have become company as follows: "He that is attached to them, I desire they may 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 .- Evang.

## The Converted Soidier.

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 collisions, for courtesy and loyalty to in his character was marked and dehis race are a portion of his moral cided the lion was changed into a honored of all, his highest earthly the mess-room, some of those who had ambition. He seeks to turn away been afraid of him before began to ridwith a soft answer, and if a brawler icule him. One of them said, "I'll obstinately beset his path, he steps put to the test whether he is a Chrisaside to avoid him saying as "My tian or not," and taking a basin of Uncle Toby" said to the pertinacious hot soup, he threw it into his bosom. fly, "Go thy ways; the world is wide The whole company gazed in breathless silence, expecting that the lion There is another and mearner view | would start up and murder him on the spot. But after he had torn his waistcalmly turned around and said, "This 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." man to say, I hate my neighbor and What a painful truth did this child wish to kill him, so I may as well do speak? Shall the poor little dog it.' Would it not be worse for him thus readily obey his master and we self, and for his neighbor and his rebel against God, who is our Creakill him, than it would if he had only tor, our Preserver, our Eather, our 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 us and the warm summer and spring body. Whatever of pleasure there is showers infused new life into us; and in this present life, it is so to be tas- the pretty birds, with their sweet ted as that the day of coming judgement may never be lost sight of.

He is rich enough who is poor with

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 bands. Learn, that you may teach.

Of Christ's minister let the mouth the mind, the hands be ever in har-

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 Jerusa-

Far rather would I have pious rus ticity than learned blasphemy.

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

THE GLORIOUS FULLNESS OF CHRIST. glorious in himself- strip him of feel that you have a home in heaven. 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 humilation -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 wherewith to relieve the wants of others; we call him great who has preserved have blessed unnumbered milions for ever. It is this, which causes the Church below to glory in nothing save the Reedeemer'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 intendent and all the Teachers; satisfies his soul. And the Son of 2. I must come every Sabbath, and man, at the last great day, shall "sit be here when School begins; on the throne of his glory," what is it that will make him'so glorious I come in; there? the hosts of mighty angles around him? an assembled world at his feet? the melting away before his presence of the earth he suffered I learn. 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. Bradly.

"Did he not say Beans ?"

at a tavern. Early on in the mogning 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

ply: and quickly they were missing. This bean story is worth something. When I hear a man scolding about the personalities of editorials-I cannot help thinking about the beans.

Beans?" "I think he did," was the re-

When the church going man com plains that the minister means him, Though perhaps the writer or speaker was no nearer to the subject on which their minds were excited, than the came a learned man and one of the

steadly labor to maintain: the honor schools. Then he demanded the same of God, the honor of the Gospel and question of the other, who replied, the honor of his own name. If once that faith was a sweet lullaby in a christian's good name set in a cloud, the lap of Jesus. At which words it will be long before it rises again. our deceased brother, lifting up his

his business in sight of the house.

From The Southern Presbyteri u. 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 swelling song, built their tiny nests amongst us. Oh! how happy we

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

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 earths fairest things: but seek earnestly the kin dom of God in the forgiveness of our 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 adicu to parents, friends If the Lord Jesus Christ were not and this beautiful earth, you can

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 a nation; but here are riches that 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 Allegience to their Lord.

### Twelve Rules.

FOR LITTLE SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOL-LARS.

1. I must always mind the Super-

3. I must go to my seat as soon as

4. I must have my lessons learned

when I come to school;

5. I must try to understand what

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 Sab-

Two travelers put up for the night | bath ;

10. I must go to church every Sab-

bath: 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 If God does not, by his providence,

give us what we desire, yet, if by his grace he makes us content without it, the anecdote about the beans will pop it answers a better purpose. Let it into my mind. On ten thousand oc- suffice thee to have God for thy casions, I notice people whose con- Father, and Heaven for thy portion, ciences are not easy, saying to each, though thou hast not everything thou other, by various modes of communi- wouldest have in this world. Be cation, "Did he not say beans?" satisfied with this, God is all-sufficient. ANECDOTE OF THE TRIERS.—There

sound of the word "bees resembles weak brethren, and contended for a that of 'beans," -- Seventh Day Bap. place. Saith our deceased brother to him that was learned, What is faith?' Who answered him discreet-Three things a Christian should lyaccording to the learning of the hands to heaven, cried Blessed be Never meet trouble half-way, but the Lord, who hath revealed these let him have the whole walk of his things unto the simple. Friend, thou pains. Very likely he may give up shalt have the living.'-Peter's

## DR. LEAT ERMIFUGE

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

Nothing also is required to relieve children of forms; and besides being one of the cheapest and est Vermifuges ever offered to the public. Its fre-uent use in families will save much trouble and whense, as well as the lives of many children—for ght out of every ten cases governity require it.

A CARD.

DR. J. B. GORMAN baving extensively used LIT-LE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying it a the most valuable remedy to cure children of WORMS be ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite ufficient for 25 cases. Talmoston, Ga., Feb. 3, 1800.

### LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

certain curs for Colds, Coughs, Bronchi Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Coughs, &c., &c.,

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt mrs. It exercises the mest controlling influence wer Conghs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a sw barrs, or at most in a day or two. Many cases hought to be decidedly consumptive, have been promptly cured by using a few bottles. As anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands as amount to all county mixtures.

#### LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the arms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, an 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, Gonorthead, Filomorthead, and Leachorthead or Place Albus affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Plasmacopoeia; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivailed 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 gradients in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of plasters, and is almost manifely.

All orders and letters to be addressed to

LITTLE & BRO., 1

HUTCHINGS & WILLIAMS, LE GRAND, BLOUNT & HALE, Montgomery; PERFERTON & CASTER, J. A. WHITESIDES & Co. Columbus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists generally May 10, 1860.

### Business Cards. N. GACHET,

Afformen at Taw.

TUSKEGEE, ALA. 200 Office at the old stand east of Brewer's

(now Kelly's,) Hotel. July 24, 1,862.

#### N. S. GRAHAM. R. L. MAYES, R. H. ABERCROMBIE GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE,

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

December 15, 1859.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. WILL practice in the Courts of Mason, Russell and Tallapoosa counties.

Particular attention paid to collecting and

securing claims. 78 Office over the Post Office.

TUSKEGER, ALA., February 6, 1862.

W. P. CHILTON, JR. W. P. CHILTON, W. P. CHILTON & SON,

Attorneys and Counsellers at Law,

-150-Solicitor in Chancery,

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

De Office on Market St., in Masonic Building. G W. GUNN. L. STRANGE.

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

Will practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties: int a Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the Unite, States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all basiness entrusted to them.

Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church.

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

Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties. and times up states in Buoro & Rutledge's new brief BYTHON B. SMITH.

MEG. C. PERSONAL.

FERRELL & MCKINNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, . Tuskegee, Ala. April 19, 1860-

HARNA M'KINNE

J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala., Will practice in Counties of Macon, Monigomery, Talla poosa, 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 professional engaged.

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

July 10, 1862.

## SCHEDULE

## Tuskegee Rail Road.

MRST TRAIN leaves the Depot in Tuskegoe at 9.15 a, m., connecting with a Train for Vest Point and Columbus. Second Train leaves at 11.15 a.m., connect-g with a Train for Montgomery. Third Train haves at 5 o'clock, p. m., connect-

g with a Train for West Point.

A. B.—No Train on this Rail Road connects ith one passing Ghehaw at 3.27 a. m., for

## HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

EK H TALBIRD, D.D. Presiden And Cossor of Moral Science.

B. G. OHUE, A. M.,
or of Mathematics

D. G. SHERMAN,

Professor of Ancient Languages and Line. REV T W. TOBEY, A. M.

Professor of Intellectual Philosphy.

Professor of Chemistry and Natural His. THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

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

Brown Professor of Systematic Theology. THE NEXT SESSION.

The next session will open on fuerday lirst day of October, 1861.
In order to me t the exigencies of the si

In order to me t the exigencies of the inyoung men and lads will be admitted nextsion to pursue an Irregular Course of Stody,
a Course preparatory to a regular Course,
vided the applicant has sufficient maturity
attainments to do so with profit to himselt.
Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by h
and Lectures will also be furnished.
The present elevated standard in the regularized.
Classical and Scientific Courses will be m
tained.

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

I. W. GARBOTT, President Board Trusts

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

HOWARD COLLEGE,

DEAR SIR:—Your attention is respected nvited to the following resolution passed to Board of Trustees of Howard College at 1

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howan "Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard lege be authorized to receive the Coupon Bo of the Confederate States in payment of Principal of all Subscriptions or Debts on the Endowment Fund of the College, and the be instructed, by circular letter and on tisement, 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 a early date to liquidate your indebtedness to Howard Gollege. Any communication addred to me at this place will receive attention.

Respectfully yours, D. R. LIDE, Treas. H.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

ON Monday 6th January 1862,
JAMES F. PARE 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 work
Tuition will be at the following rate;

Perents and Guardians will con vor by making application for admiss the School previous to the commencement

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

Medical College of Georg AT AUGUSTA

THE Thirtieth Session of this Institution will.

Monday, the 4th November next.

Anatomy, H. F. Campiria, M. D.

Surgery, L. A. Budes, M. D.

Chemistry, Josen Jones, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeulies, L. P. Garrinstitutes and Practice, L. D. Fong, M. D.

Physiology, H. V. M. Miller, M. D.

Oostetrica, J. A. EVE, M. D.

Adjunct Professor of Obstetrica, Borgar Campus Adjunct Professor of Obstetries, Borgar Cour. W. H. Doughty, M. D., Chiqueal Lecture

ospital.

S. B. Sixxoxs, M. D., Prosecter to Professor H. W. D. Ford, M. D., Demonstrator of Am Lectures, (full course) \$105.

Matriculation Fee. \$5.

The Collegiate building has been theroughly 1

IMPROVED NON-CORROSIVE,

CONFEDERAT WRITING FLUI

Manufactured Wholesale & Ret W. S. BARTON, TEACHER'S EXCHANGE,

MONTGOMERY, ALA ALABAMA MARBLE WORK

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

NIX, YOUNG & NIX, MANTE

IRail1 TOMBS, GRAVE STONES GRATIA and Tablets. til Work Warranted to give Satisf

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERI

Children dying right and left!

Mothers not as yet bereft
Know that worms more infarts till
Than each other morth tilt;
But the VERMIFTOR will save
Your pale durlings from the grave.

MOTHER, MAKE YOUR CHOUSE.—Shall the
the Worms?, Remember, a few dose of Ery

Sold by July 26, 1860 NEW BOOKS.