50 NOS, IN A VOLUME.

♥OL. 14-NO. 28

A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HENDERSON & BATTLE, PROPRIETORS

W. begin below, the publication of a series of letters, which we feel sure will be perused with the deepest inferest by all our Christian readers. It is a correspondence between too friends, A. and C. in which the former discloses his inward struggles, and the later endeavors to meet them with proper advice. The confessions of A. will touch a chord. in every pions heart-for who has not experienced the same painful conflict with fear and doubt? The responses of C. will, we trust, Sept. 17th, 1861.

DEAR C .- A few days ago I received a letter from E. N. He had found an opportunity by some friends to write. But such a letter as it was! So cautious, every expression so carefully guarded, lest it should fall into the wrong hands and his sentiments betrayed! It must be terrible to him to live among the avowed enemies of the only country he will ever claim as home-despising those by whom he is surround-I pity him with all my heart.

But this is the least of his troubles. There is one shadow which hangs duty, and to active service of God, over his life blacker, more terrible some idol that dethrones God and than this; and that is the melancholy fate of poor H. He says; he has prayed earestly for death, or for strength to bear this trial; and yet writes, "He is a prayer answering God, and yet here I am still, with no connection with some great distress strength but rather greater weak- or calamity that seems more bitter when I know what I am going to His children and God allows it to be say will shock you, but is sadly true implicitly in Him. Often, because has forced itself on my mind. I what they wish, they conclude that know the Bible speaks of a prayer He does not hear them at all. Perso to others, but to me He has never does not answer them, because He been so. I have prayed, often earn- does not give them their petitions in estly, and I thought, with faith (for precisely the way they expect and in I believed those prayers would be the degree they look for. That is answered,) but I have prayed vainly. You tell me to pray for resignation : how can I, when now I know I pray prays for strength, but gets weaker without faith, without hope of any

I am ashamed to make this confession-and would not, if I did not hope you might be able to tell me where the fault is, and point me to some way of relief. I am all wrong-I know I am; and yet I do to be absolute and our strength to be so long to be very good! Sometimes, nothing, that we may learn to trust that is ; but sometimes I fear I become despairingly indifferent, think- weak, then am I strong." He will ing it little use to try. There now! yet learn the meaning of 2 Cor. 4: I have said a great deal more than 8-10 as he has never before seen it. I intended. Hitherto I have kept Light will arise out of his darkness. all this to myself and perhaps I ought know something to say to him, and vet felt I had nothing to offer.

depart from S. about Oct. 1st. Your friend,

Sept. 30th, 1861. DEAR C .- Sickness has prevented But this will intercept you in your journey, and may relieve for a few moments, the tedium of the road you

will have to travel. I am glad you have confided in me enough to let me know your state of mind; even though I may be able to be of very little service to you .-

The South Mestern Buptist, | you did try. It certainly could do no harm.

I doubt not, if the history of every Christian's heart could be placed before our eyes, there would be but few who have not, at some period of their lives, been made to feel as though God were "angry against their prayer" (Ps. 80 :4,) and who have, with the Psalmist, cried out in bitter ness of soul, "Will the Lord cast off forever? And will He be favorable no more? Is His mercy clean good forever! Doth His promise fail forever more? Hath He in anger shut up His tender mercies?" (Ps. 77: prove beneficial to more than one :- En. BAP. [7-9.] Such an experience is not a necessary part of a Chiristian's life,but it is not an uncommon one, if the truth were known. Sometimes, doubtless, this is the direct effect of some temptation which Satan is allowed to bring to bear upon the soul; and no special cause, other than this, canbe assigned for it. Of such a one our Saviour's language to Peter may be used; "Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat" but it may also be added, as true, that Jesus says, "I have ed; loving, with all the ardor prayed for thee, that thy faith fail of a passionate nature, the South; not." Most generally, however, it is and yet obliged to hear it abused the consequence of some sin indulged, and know that he cannot defend it. in some way; if not some positive trangression, it is some gross neglect

-as prayerlessness, indifference to

grieves the Holy Spirit. It is a state

described in Scripture as "backslid-

ing in heart;" and God makes the

sin punish itself. Jer. 2:13-19.

Sometimes these feelings come in -when, so often the same conviction He does not grant them precisely hearing God; but that God I have haps what they wish would be an innever, then, truly found. He may be jury to them. Often they think He evidently E's case. God has indeed sorely afflicted him. He says he day by day. Was not that precisely Paul's experience. (See 2 Cor. 12: 7-10, reproduced a thousand times under similar circumstances? "As thy days (not more,) so shall thy strength be. "God purposely brings us low and makes us feel our weakness in and lean upon Him. "When I am

But the question arises, what must to have continued to do so. Only, one who is in such a state do? I canwhen I read E's letter I longed to not answer the question better than it is done in the Bible : see Jer. 50 : 10. "Who is among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of His servant, that walketh in darkness and bath no light? Let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon His God. The whole conmy replying to your last, till now, text is instructive. Of course, all know sin must be abandoned-that is indispensable. An earnest, active devotion to some labor for Christ is often necessary to dispel the darkness. In trying to lead others to Him, we ourselves find the way.

I know that it is often the case that one in such a condition (feeling that When I was too unwell to write, I every service is imperfectly, not to thought of you again and again, and say sinfully, performed,) is tempted feared it would be long before I could to give up prayer altogether and to write to you. What you say of abandon the reading of the Bible, yourself does not shock me, as you with many other duties. Such a supposed it would. Perhaps, but for temptation should be steadfastly rethe experience I have myself had in sisted. It is our duty to pray, whether similar way, it would have had some we feel like it or not. And the devil such effect. But I am not a stranger can wish for nothing, more than to to precisely the same distressing state keep a child of God from prayer. As that you describe as your own. Do long as he can do that he is satisfied. not, therefore, conclude that your Now, dear A., remember his wilescase is so peculiar as that there has he will take every method to keep hever been one like it. You see, for you from your Saviour-he will sift yourself, that there is at least one you as wheat; but remember, also, other in a similar condition, whom to take "the sword of the Spirit" and you would gladly have comforted .- to use it in all your coufficts with wish you had tried it -- it would him. I feel assured that such is your have done you good. Indeed, I hope present condition; and while I deepTUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, DEC 4, 1862.

ly sympathize with you in your spirititual struggles, I am not sorry to hear that you are enduring them; for I confidently believe that they will result in your deeper and more thorough acquaintance with the power and grace of Christ, and that you will yet bless God for them. The contest may be long, and as with a sword in your bones the cruel taunt may be suggested to you and flung at you, "Where is thy God?" and eated efforts to take to God a soul "cast down" may seem to result for a long time in only making the load heavier; but never, while your soul pants after God as you now say yourself that it does, never will He leave you utterly, but He "will command His loving kindness in the day time, and in the night His song will be with you and your prayer to the God of your life," whom you will realize as your lown God-the health

I know that sometimes the heart is almost crushed by the binding doubt often suggested at such a time; viz. Am I indeed, a child of God, at all; have I ever experienced His grace; have I not been deceived all along? I KNOW THE AWFUL POWER OF SUCH A DOUBT. I will not attempt to answer that question for you-if indeed it has presented itself to you-further than to say, that I cannot conceive of a "longing to be good" proceeding from an unrenewed heart or from the suggestion of Satan. But, be that as it may, it still remains true, and no artifice of the devil can make it otherwise, that whosoever cometh to Jesus shall in no wise be cast out-and that He is able to save unto the uttermost, all that come to God by Him. Avail yourself of these "true sayings whole truth as to your condition; you can never get beyond "the utter. most"-you can never be beyond the power of His grace.

of your countenance. See Ps. 42.

But, in truth, do you not love Christ? Would you not, do you not choose Him ; and would you not account the manifestation of His presence and love as the greatest blessing you could now receive? Is there anything you would prefer to Him? I think I know what the answer of your heart is; it is Pethou knowest that I love thee" A magnet

His people to Him is often a dark and and would be a breach of Christian rngged one-it leads through the val- duty, even were it possible. But ley of Humiliation, as Bunyau calls it. Be it so - ANYTHING, if we may but be brought back to Him The very tribulations we suffer may tend to keep as there, to stray no mere.

Now, though I have written thus much, I have a kind of feeling that you may think to at, after al, my effort has been in vain-because I have not pointed out to you (I have not tried) the particular fault. The relief, be assored, is to be found in a direct applica- business came to an end." Or, still tion to the Lord Jesus, as a poor, up- better, this from one of the "Somers worthy, undone sinner. You remember that beautiful bymn, "Just as I am."-That is the true sentiment. Make it As ever, yours,

(To be continued.)

Excerpts.

Take all things that befall you as coming from God's providence for your particular profit. Though they are evil in themselves, yet as He permits, or does not think fit to hinder them, they may be referred to Him. Lord, prepare my heart, that no afflictions may Rivoli, Napoleon set out for Mantua, ever so surprise as to overbear me -It is the same cup of which Jesus drank, all day. He passed the next night and he sends it.

take ourselves out of his bands, by by the root of a tree; and taking his trusting to the belp and protection of men, more than to that of God.

pleasure. Jesus loved Mary and Laza starting from his slumber perceived rus, yet they were both afflicted.

We fancy it is owing to our merit, and knees before him. 'My friend,' said it is followed by pride, neglect of Napoleon, here is your musket .- You daty and learlessness It is happy for have fought hard and marched long, us when God counts us worthy to sut and your sleep is excusable : but a fer for His sake.

Justification Illustrated.

With a view to illustrate this glorious and all important doctrine, let us make two suppositions. A subject is accused before his sovereign of high treason. He is tried, his confounded; he is then fully justified. Another person is accused of a similar crime, and is found guilty, but the sovereign reely pardon Jun. Neither of these cases fully sets orth the justification of the sinner who believes on Jesus. The first person we have mentioned is justified, but not pardoned; and the second is pardoned, but not justified; and neither can be in the very nature of things. Now the guilty sinner against God cannot be justified as the innocent person was, unless something can be found which will stand him in the same stead as his innocence. This is found in the righteousness of Christ. Though a guilty and convicted traitor, the believer is freely pardoned through the blood of Christ who bore his sins; and he is also fully justified by the righteonsness of Christ in whom he believes. Thus God pardons him honorably; his justice is satisfied, and his government is vindicated. Follow on this subject and the glory of Christ's righteousness more and more appears. The King who justified his innocent subject when unjustly accused, was under no obligation to enrich and ennoble him much less was he obliged to do so to the convicted traitor whom he graciously pardoned; "but whom God justifies he also glorifies." Why is this, and on what principle is it done? All is done in honor of the righteousness of Christ by which the sinner is justified, and as a token of God being infinitely pleased therewith.

> Our faith receives a righteonsness, Which makes the sinner just. What wond'rous love, what mysteries, In this appoinment shine;
> My breaches of the law are His,
> And His obedience mine."

DEAN TRENCH ON THE WORD THOUGHT .- Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink .-- Matt. vi. 25.

This "take no thought" is certainly an inadequate translation, in our ter's -"Lord, thou knowest all things, present English, of the Greek original. The words seem to exclude and to will discover the existence of particles condemn that just forward-looking of steel is a pile of dust, that a micro care which belongs to man, and scope will not detect. So, if there is differences him from the beasts, which grace in the heart at all, it will be made live only in the present; and most known by the real views one has of English critics have lamented the Corist, rather than by a search, be it inadvertence of our authorized version ever so minute, into our motives, and which in bidding us "take no thought" feelings, our frames and states of mind for the necessaries of life, prescribes The path by which God brings back to us what is impracticable in itself, there is no "inadvertence" here .-When our translation was made, "take no thought" was a perfectly correct rendering of the original. "Thought" was then constantly used as an equivalant to anxiety or solicitous care, as let us witness this passage from Bacourt "Harris, an alderman in London, was put to trouble, and died with thought and anxiety, before his Tracts: (its date is that of the reign of.Queen Elizabeth,) "In five hundred years only two Queens have died in child-birth; Queen Catherine Parr died rather of thought." A better example than either of these is that occurring in Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, ("take thought and die for Cæsar,") where "to take thought" is to take a matter so seriously that death ensues.

CHRIST WATCHING FOR US .- When the sun went down on the triumph of marching first all night, and then walking about the outposts. At one We are in God's hands; we often of these he found a grenadier asleep gun, without wakeing him, performed a sentinel's duty in his place for Afflictious are no marks of God's dis about half an hour : when the man, with terror and despair the counten-Prosperity is a most dangerous state, ance of his general. He fell on his moment's inattention might at presant

ruin the army. I happend to be faith in the Son of God, like the Gulf awake, and have held your post for stream, should flow evenly and smooyou. You will be more careful anoth- thly along. He should diligently and

· Behold a faint image of Christ the to the world, and especially to his Captain of our salvation! He re- own land and country but at the same quires the soldiers of the cross to time he must not reject the duties he keep up constant guard; but He does ows to his own soul and to God .not put them into the hands of their He must look through the world in own vigilance alone. Through many his pilgrimage to the better-land, and a night of danger, when the eyes are be brought in contact with it at every heavy, because, though the spirit be step in his career, but he should willing, the flesh is weak, he watches remember that a large part of "pure for us-watches in our place-lest and undefiled religion" is to "keep Satan should surprise the soul and himself unspotted from the world"slay it. By His Spirit He walks centinually about the outposts of the great army of the right, that no overworn warrior, fainting through human infirmity, may fall defenceless into the clutches of the enemy. Oh, how many of us would have been overpowered and captured, when weary nature sank for a time into inattention, but for this precious truth-that Christ was watching for us!

EXTORTION .- A letter writer from Richmond to the Christian Index, says, under date Sept. 29th. "A heavy fog has rested on our city the past week, precluding all insight into the position and state of the army after the severe conflict in Maryland. This has been an occasion of keen suspense to speclators and extortioners among us. I dare say that some of them have seen monsters stalking through the haze; have fancied that they heard the tread of disasters, hastening to smite away their Friend to remember and adore there? ill-gotten gains. One could almost wish that these guilty fears might be fulfilled for them, if it were possible to divorce theirfate from the country's destiny as completely as the are divorwelfare. But vengeance loses nothing in not being entrusted to human hands If there is any such thing as historic justic, 'an extortioner of Richmond' shall yet be a term conveying dishonor hold is thus made a school of ingratias deep as deserved, and as enduring tude. as ever hung around 'a Jew of York. And Providence, too, has its Confiscation Acts: one of which reads :-"This is the portion of a wicked man

in the World but not of It.

innocent shall disvide."

Navigators tell us that there is a mightiest floods it never overflows .is warm, and holding it is supposed. a greater quantity of salt in solution, its color is a deeper indigo blue than the surrounding waters; so that we can trace the line of demarcation, with the eye, for thousands of miles, and throughout the whole of its devious course there is a positive and unconquable reluctance on the part mon waters of the sea-it is in the hand .- Arnot. sea but not of it. So should the Christian be in the

world but not of the world. Passing through it, and warming it by his vitalizing influence, but separate and distinct from it. He must of necessity be in the world, but his life should be of a different color from the life of the world, pursuing different principles and actuated by different motives so that the eye of the looker-on may see and mark the distinction. In all the clashining of the waves, and cros- account he will demand of you, the sing of the tides around him, he must rulerby which he will reward you-and maintain a steady and uniform course. then ask - What can I do for Jesus? Yea, in the heaving and surging of And if there be any faith in his blood, great political and national storms, if there be any reverence for his auhowever absorbed in the studies and thoirty, if there be any concern for anxieties of such a crisis, he must not his cause, if there be any zeal for his forget his character as a Christian, glory, if there be any pity for sinners, and the paramount claims which God if there be any regard for his Word, has upon him. In the scorching ask, and be bonest in asking, What can drought of adversity, or in the swell- I do for Jesus? ing tide of prosperity, the Christian's Uprightness ever gathers the fruits life, that life which he now lives by of its own rearing.

faithfully discharge the duties he owes Southern Presbyterian.

Neglect of Family Religion.

Are there not families connected with our-churches, who, as often as they sit down to their food, return no thanks for it to God, invovke no blessing from Him on it. Fed three times a day from. the hand of our Father in heaven, they yet withhold acknowledgment of his perpetual bounty. They disown, at least ignore, Him who sends man rain and fruitful seasons, at the very table which he spreads for them. Is that a right and Christian spectacle? Even the beathen of old would do so. In pagan Rome, each meal began with sacarificing to their gods a portion of the food provided for themtelves! As often as they ate; they worshiped !-How then can we, with fuller light shed from the Scriptures on the care of the true and living God for our wellbeing, excuse the glaring ungratefuluess, if we take our seat at the family board as though we had no Almighty there, where His benefits are nourishing the life received at first from His power! The family that eats without thanksgiving, or invocation of blessing, is daily teaching all its members ent world. A lesson, alas, which, of themselves, they are too swift to learn -which they can bardly ever unlearn, if from their yearliest ears, the house-

My Father.

In a storm at sea, when the danger pressed, and the deep seemed ready to with God; and the heritage of the devour the voyagers, one man stood oppressor, which he shall receive of composed and cheerful amidst the agithe Almighty : Though he heap tated throng. They asked him eagerup silver as the dust, and prepare ly why he feared not, -was he an ex raiment as the clay : the raiment, the perienced seaman, and did be see reajust shall put on, and the silver, the son to expect that the ship would ride the tempest through? No; he was not an expert sailor, but he was a trusttot Christian. He was not sure that the ship would swim; but he knew that sinking could do no barm to him. river in the ocean. In the severest His answer was, "Though I sink to day, droughts it never runs dry. In the I shall only drop gently into the hollow of my Father's hand, for he holds all As described by Maury in his Physithese waters there !" The story of cal Geography of the Sea, its current that disciple's faith triumphing in a more rapid than that of the Mississip- stormy sea present a pleasant picture pi, of the Amazon, and there is not, to those who read it on the solid land ; in the whole world, such another but if they in safety are strangers to majestic flow of waters. The banks his faith, they will not in trouble parand the bottom of this Gulf stream take of his consolation. The idea is are of cold water, while the current beautiful; but a human soul; in its extremi y, cannot play with a beautiful idea, if the heart do not feel the truth firm to lean upon, the eye will not long be satisfied with its symmetry to look. at. Strangers may speak of Providence; but only the children love it .-If they would tell the truth those who are alienated from God in their hearts, do not like to be so completely in His power. It is when I am satisfied with of its waters to mingle with the com- His mercy, that I rejuice to lie in His

> WHAT CAN I DO FOR JESUS .- Let every Christian man, let every Chritian woman, put the question to the heart-What can I do for Jeuss? What more can I do than I have done? What more can I give than I have given?-Consider what he has done for you, what he is now doing for you, what he has already given you, what he has promised you, what he expects at your hands, the honor he bas put upon you, the charge he has given you, the

WESTERN BAPTIST

The S. W. Baptist.

Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

AGENT.

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

A Gleam of Rationality. A Sad Delusion.

The New York World, perhaps the most influential journal of the city, recently asked the question, "can the North hold the South in a state of subjugation by a set of military satraps?" Ex-President Fillmore, in a recent letter, tells his people, that unless they change the policy of the war, "it must end in abortion, anarchy and ruin"that "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," must be their watchword, or all hope of success is 'utterly gone. The Boston Pilot says that "it is impossible to conquor the spirit of the South." John Van Buron says that an armistice must be declared, a national convention must be called, the South invited to send delegates, and so amend the Consitution as to re-concan do it. Mr. Brooks, of the N. Y. the gulf between us. Express, and a member elect to the Federal Congress, says, that "it is time to ing his hand in the blood of brother." These, and 'similar declarations from that land of darkness and the shadow has at length dawned upon that deluded people. But it is only as the light of a single star struggling to pierce over abolitiondom. Some of the more considerate of these people seem for the first time to have realized the utter impossibility of holding in subjection so vast a country, even supposing they could overrun it for a time by superior numbers. The men and treasures essential to this purpose could scarcely be furnished by the whole of Europe combined with Yankeedom. For nearly two years has the abolition government been straining all its energies to effect our ruin. It has raisied first and last over a million of men for this purpose. One-half of this immense force have either died of disease, been killed, wounded or captured within this period; and yet not so much as a single State that legitimately seceded from the old Union has been subdued. Indeed, we have more territory

But there is one delusion upon the has forever escaped from their mercenaminds of these northern "conserva- ry grasp. Between us and them there tives," as they are called, and to whom is a great gulf fixed which can never we have above referred, that has yet to be bridged, either by coersion or "amenbe dispelled. They still prate about a ded constitutions." Appeals to the "reconstruction of the Union as it was, memories of a once "glorious Union," and the Constitution as it is," as if they is a senseless twaddle. The graves of supposed the South would entertain a hundred thousand Confederate solsuch a proposition for an instant. If they are serious in this, (of which there ever lived in any country, lie between are some doubts,) they betray a degree of ignorance, not only in regard to the South, but of human nature itself, only less than that which rules the counsels of the "western hoosier" who rules them with a rod of iron .-Do they suppose that after exhausting all their resources to effect our ruinafter quartering their troops upon us to harrass our people and eat out our substance-after the bitter experience of New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and other places which have fallen into their hands-after the loss of a hundred thousand Confederate soldiers, history, and never can be shared by who have either died of disease or those whose fiendish designs have been killed in battle, or disabled for life, by this cruel and unholy war-af ter proclaiming their deliberate inten tion to confiscate our property, and incite our negroes to insurrection-after imprisoning our best citizens, noncombatants, and subjugating them to the most inhuman treatment-after laying waste whole sections of our most fertile country with fire and sword, The enemy still threatens, but will not burning up towns, and robbing even widows and orphans of their best articles of food and clothing, and burningtheir houses-after turning loose a brutal soldiery in more instances than one upon refined and virtuous women - we say, do they suppose after all this, and fit of "Mr. Fearing," and his numerous a thousand other wrongs which they have perpetrated upon a people who jutant General's Office shows the presnever sought to harm them, that we ent Confederate force in the field to be can ever live under the same government again? Do they suppose that "an amended Constitution" will have such charms for us as to blot out the most horrible records of cruelty from our memories that depravity itself has yet given to the pages of history? Do they suppose that the fathers, mothers, wives and sisters of our soldiers who have fallen victims to this unhallowed crusade upon all that we hold dear by the sanction of religion and patriotism, would ever contemplate a union with these murderers of their loved ones with any other feeling than holy indigna-

tion? Again: What guarantee, in the way of a writen Constitution, can the North F Capt. Whitford's Partizan Ranhad the "best Constitution the world N. C.

ever saw," bequeathed to us by an ancestry that fought side by side to achieve its sacred principles, and who, after that memorable struggle, voluntarily united upon its solemn stipulations .-No circumstances can ever exist more solemn and sacred than were those under which the "Federal Constitution" was adopted by the thirteen sovereign States. And yet, in the face of all its guarantees-in utter contempt of all the memories of the past, and all the ties of brotherhood that had united us for seventy years-it was repeatedly violated in letter and spirit by the Northern States before a single Southern State seceded, and is now of no more authority in the Northern States than the Koran. In the face of all this, what confidence can the South have in any "amended Constitution" which they could propose? What assurance could we indulge, that the very next popular election after such amendments would not sweep them like chaff before the wind? No : the separation of the South from the North is final, perpetual; and the sooner that deluded people find it out the better. The further prosecution of the struct the Union-and that force never war only serves to deepen and widen

Once more : These very "conservatives" of the North who talk so flippantstop a war in which brother is imbru- ly of "re construction" tell us at the same time that there is no liberty in abolitiondom-that the Constitution is suspended--that imprisonment in Fort of death, indicate that a little light La-Fayette without even the forms of trial, is the order of the day--that they are living, in plain English, under a simple military despotism; and that that Egyptian gloom that yet broods it is the duty of the people there to rise in their majesty and put down this despotism. And yet, after giving to the world this picture of "the best government the sun ever shined upon" (!!) we, Southern rebels, are to be decoved back into that "glorious Union" by an "ameried Constitution ! !"

If therefore the Democratic party, or any other party at the North, suppose that their temporary triumph over the more ultra ablitionists is going to produce any effect in raising up a "Union party" at the South, they are deceiving themselves. All the world knows that if the abolition government had succeeded, or was likely to succeed, in subduing the South, there would be but one party there. Success will give any party power among that fasatical people, as failure will doom any party our lines to day than we had eight cling with such deathless grasp to the defunct Union, but the rich prize which diers, the purest and best men that us and that golden period, in which patriotism had some meaning in the Northern States. We shall never desecrate their memories by harboring a single lingering look after "the flesh pots of Egypt." We have now a separate history, written in the blood of more than a hundred battle fields, consecrated in the tears of bundreds of thousands of wives, mothers, fathers and sisters, and ensurined in the memories of eight millions of people-a history, than which a more brilliant one has never yet been written. It is our covered them with eternal infamy .-God, we believe, has judged between us, and we await in calm and serene confidence the final award.

The News.

Again we present our readers with a poorbill of fare in war news. Noth ing has transpired worthy of note .attack. Gen. Joseph E Johnston is my of the West.

A writer in the Christian Index, from Richmond, Va., says, for the benefamily, that the army rolls in the Adover six hundred thousand.

Our townsman, C. A. Williamson, a poor man, has given a sack of salt to the wives of poor soldiers. We mention this to his credit, and to shame some wealthy men who are able to give, but give nothing to such objects.

We have received of B. Stamps fortythree dollars for printing the Minutes of Liberty Association

TUSKEGER LIGHT INFANTRY.—Thomas C. Pur-YEAR, will leave for the army on Monday, the 8th inst., and will carry any letters for the Ix-PANTEY and MACON CONFEDERATES, entrusted to his care. They should be left at Dr. Fowlers Drug Store,

give, that would be worth the ink and gers has succeeded in capturing a Yaupaper expended in writing it? We kee gunboat and crew in Craven Go,

For the South Western Baptist

an interesting letter from our Missionary to the army, Rev. I. T. Tichenor, who is so well known to the readers of your paper. By this letter it will be seen how important is the work of the Board, and how much yet remains to be done for the moral and spiritual well-being of our army.

Yours truly, M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec.

COLUMBUS, GA., Oct. 31, 1862.

DEAR BRO. SUMNER, Cor. Sec. : I found it impracticable to obey your instructions to report monthly to the Board. and therefore, now submit my report of two months labor commencing 1st of Sep. I left home at that time and proceeding to Knoxville, waited upon Genl. McCown, commanding Department of East Tenu., by whom I was furnished a permit to go to the army then investing Cumberland Gap .-Connecting myself for the time with Hilliard's legion, I preached every Sab bath during the period of investment. My sermon on Thanksgiving day (18th of Sep.) to the 46th Ala. Reg., (Col. Wood's) was interrupted by an order to move forward and possess the Gap. Having been kindly furnished by Genl. Stevenson, commanding the forces, with permission to remain with the army and "pass the lines at pleasure." and finding that Hilliard's Legion, which has a Chaplain, would remain at the Gap, I determined to proceed with 'the main body into Kentucky. For this purpose I connected myself with the 31st Ala. Reg., (Col. Hundley) then under command of Lieut. Col. Arrington, of Montgomery. Bartow's Brigade to which this regiment was attached had but two Chaplains to the four regiments, a battalion and a company of Artillery of which it was composed. One of these was absent and the other, though regarded as a good man, was a very inefficient as a preacher, so that for a time the Brigade was Missionary Ground. One Sabbath was spent upon the march. The next we halted at 12 o'clock within two miles of Danville, Ky., and at 4 in the afternoon I preached to a large audience composed of officers and men from all the commands of the Brigade. The next Sabbath was spent at Versailles under such circumstances as precluded the idea of preaching, The following Sab bath I preached again near Camp Dick of men frome. This was the last

portunity I had of preaching, as the remaining Sabbath our army was upon the retreat from the State. After leav. the hands of the rebels. the Gap, comparitively few opportunitres for public services were presented. Spring." - 6 But by a Chaplain in the army public services ought to be regarded as only a part of his duty. The visitations to the sick and wounded -the moral effect of the presence of a minister in the army, his conversation and daily deportment, are of more value to the men than public services. My trip into Kentucky impressed me more than ever with the need of good ministers of the Gospel with our army. Many of the regiments are without Chaplains-and many Chaplains are unfited for their position, either by want of a knowledge of men, or, as is some times the case, by conduct which destroys their influence with the soldiers. Swearing, card playing, and other cases-concomitant vices are upon the increase in the army, and I greatly fear that unless more is done to uphold the moral and religious training of our Soldiery that many of them will come home with vices confirmed by habit which will follw them through life. The fact that nearly our whole male population under 40 will soon be in the field-the men who for the next generation are to shape the destiny of our Confederacy, preads strongly for some measures to prevent that degeneracy of morals which will bring certain roin in its train. I do not think the Board can engage in a nobler work or benefit our country more in this period of trouble, toan by seuding pious men of God as Mission aries to our army, especially during the winter season when the period of inactivity will furnish both ample op-

for counteracting its baneful effects. I did not deem it incompatible with my position as a minister of the Gospel and a missionary of the Board, to address the citizens of Ky. upon the great struggle in which we were engaged, and to set forth our views and purposes in going into that State, together with our determination and means of resistance. At Danville and at Versuilles I addressed large audiencies upon these topics, and have Regretting in common with the whole army, the order to retreat from

portunity for the increase of vice and

I. T. TICHENOR. Yours truly, For the South Western Baptist.

I reached in safety a few days ago.

PLEASENT GROVE, ALA. Nov 20 1862. DEAR BRO. HENDERSON : As I returned Baptist Church, where an interesting

meeting had been going on for several DEAR BROTHER : I send you berewith days, It continued eight days, and it closed last Sabbath. One joined by letter and, I think, six were baptized. Several others professed |conversion we hope will yet come in. Others still were anxiously inquiring "what must we do?" To God be all the glory. WILLIAM ASHCRAFT.

News from China.

Extracts from a letter from Rev. J. B. Hartwell, Missionary of the Foreign Board, received by a member of the Macon Baptist church. The letter is dated Tangchau, May 11th, 1862

"Since my last letter home we have had some success in our mission work. We have been able to do nothing in the way of schools, from the low state of the Treasury : but we have kept up our daily preaching, and God has been pleased to bless our efforts. Though we have been in Tangchau only a little more than a year, and there was no knowledge of the truth here when we came, yet I have had the pleasure of baptizing two Shantung men; and our Presbyterian friends have received two Shantung men, and two persons from the South of China, who, for years, have been in mission families as ser

Both the men we have received are very promising-one of them, particularly, gives promise of being useful as a preacher. He is my personal teacher. I might give some very interesting chapters from the experience of both these men, showing the remarkable manner in which God has led them by paths they have not known.

Besides these, there are quite a number of very interesting inquirers-some applying for baptism, two or three of whom I am very much disposed to hope have passed from death unto life.

The country around us has been peaceful since last October, when Rev. Mr. Parker, (Episcopalian) and my colleague, Rev. J. L. Holmes, were mordered.

Those robbers and murderers have been almost if not entirely annihilated by the Imperial troops. At Shanghai the Tae Ping rebels have been giving a great deal of trouble. Foreigners are fighting the rebels near Shanghai, and report says the English and French have bargained with the Imperial government to extirpate them. Almost Robinson to a congregation composed everybody who know anything about the Toa Pings, have given up hopin way. Even I. J. Roberts has left them,

> in disgust. Ningpo, you know, is in Shanghai has been very sickly this

Another letter from Mrs. Hartwell. dated 25th of June, 1862, says :

"I hope that you received Mr. "Hartwell's letter, written a few weeks ago, telling you of the birth of our little girl, Julia Caroline. She is well, and a fat, plump, laughing little darlingnot unlike Jesse, but has much darker hair and eyes. Jesse is now a large, fair, resy-faced boy of two years and a half old, and is a manly little fellow.

My children are, indeed, my treasures. Mr. Hartwell is well and keeps constantly very bosy. God seems to own and bless his labors for these heathen. He expects to baptize two other men next Lord's day. We are still in love with our Tangchau home, and consider it very healthy. It is already considered the Sanatarium of China. Last summer we had a house full of compa ny, and will, again, this summer, I

Among those I expect are the Allens, from Georgia. Mrs. Allen was Miss Mollie Houston. She has lost a babe this summer, and the health of her remaining child, as well as her own, is Very Lucra

The Tae Ping Rebels now surround Shanghai and are burning, plundering and destroying everything they can lay their bands on. They seem determined to starve foreigners out,-Everything at Shanghai is at famine prices. We hear nothing of their ad vance Northward."

Bro. Hartswell's letter of May 11th, speaks of Rev. Mr. Danforth, Presbyterian missionary at Yentai, being a few days previously, "at the point of death"

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER .- The Romish Priests in Italy are beginning to make a movement against the Tem poral Power of the Pope. A correspondent of the Loudon Times says, in a letter from Turin : 40 Already we know that a petition to

the Pontiff, requesting him, "for the sake of the Church of which he is the visible head, to lay aside that temporal reason to believe that good resulted. power which is the bane not only of the country, but also of all religion and morality," has been signed by no less than 12,000 members of the Italian Ky., I turned my face homeward, which clergy. By keeping the Pope at Rome and closing against the Italians the gates of their capital, the Emperor of the French bastens that religious reform which could hardly fail to follow close upon political revolution. Twelve thoufrom the convention I called at Bulah sand priests are a powerful spiritual army. If Pius IX. disregards their just

and wise appeal, what else will the so foolish as to eat the forbiden frui petitioners want but a leader to seek should not now be thus obliged to the emancipation of the national Church in a schism which will isolate Rome spiritually, as it already stands alone politically? The leader bimself is not fruit. No I I would not have touched in wanting, for, although the Chaplain-General, Monsignor Caputo, died recently at Naples, and with him the anti-Papal movement lost one of its main stays, the Father Passaglia is still living at Turin, and his doctrines gain proselytes among the best educated and noral clergy of Upper Italy in sufficient numbers to offer a safe support to the government whenever they dare to burl defiance at Rome.

The Deity of Christ.

We cannot find in the lively oracles, a single distinctive mark of deity which is not applied, without reserve or limitation to the only begotten Son. All things whatsoever the Father bath are his. Who is that mysterious word, that was in the beginning with God .-Who is the Alpha and Omega, the be ginning and the ending, the first and the last the Almighty? Who is he that knows what is in man, because he searches the deep and dark recesses of the heart? Who is the Omipresent, that has promised, "Wherever two or three are gathered in my name, there I am in the midst of them ?" the light of whose countenance is at the same mo ment the joy of heaven and salvation of earth? who is encircled by the seraphim on high, and walks in the midst of the golden candle sticks? who is in this assembly? in all the assemblies of his people? in every closet of prayer? in every holy heart? Whose hands have stretched out the beavens and laid the foundations of the earth? Who hath replenished them with inhabitants and garnished them with beauty, hath created all things that are in both, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities, or powers? By whom do all things consist? Who is govenor among the nations has on his vesture and on his thigh a name written, King of Kings and Lord of Lords? Whom is it the Father's will that all men should bonor even as they bonor himself?whom has be commanded his angels to worship? whom to obey? Before whom do the devils tremble? Who is qualified to redeem millions of sinuers from the wrath to come, and preserve

baying life in himself, to quicken whom he will, so that at his voice all who are in their graves shall come forth, and death and hell surrender their numerous and forgotten captives? Who shall weigh in the balance of judgment, the destines of angels and men? dispose of the thrones of paradise ? and bestow eternal life? Shall I ask a response from beaven? Shall I summon the devils from the chains of darkness? The response from heaven sounds in my ears; reason approves and the devils confess. This, O Christian, is none other than the great God our Saviour.

Indeed, the doctrine of our Lord's divinty is not, as a fact, more interesting to our faith, than as a principle, it is essential to our hope. If he were not the true God, he could not have eternal life. When pressed down by guilt and languishing for happiness, I suit not my agony, by directing me to son My soul I infinitely precious, above. It is only the Father of spirits not comparable to them. subordinate, and all their stations relit? fer, which binds them in sacred concord, 1. He gave a reason for his prayer,life, and vigor: Take from it this central luminary, and the glory is departed. its holy harmonies are broken, the elements rush to chaos, the light of salvation is extinguished forever !- Dr. Majon.

Do not touch it.

Sin is like pitch, it will not only cling to you if you handle it, but it will defile you if you only touch it. Set your faces 2. If riches are often dangerous, then

subject : A poor man who was employed ed him to imbrue his hands in innocent in digging, every now and then left off blood to obtain them, and they both his labor, and said aloud, as he leaned perished miserably. Judas wanted on his spade, "O Adam, Adam!" It more money -- betrayed Christ to get it, chanced that a rich man for whom he and it cost him his life. Annanias and the poor man, "I cry out O Adam, Adam though there was danger about riches. and much reason have I to do so, for And it is as proper to pray for escape had not Adam, the father of us all, been from this danger as any other.

my bread by the eweat of my b Had I been in his place, I would he had nothing to do with the forbide

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A short time after, the rich man sent for the poor man, and taking him into a room where a sumptuous table was spread over with dainties, he told be to sit down and eat his fill. "Every day," said he, "you may return and do the same, on condition that you will not eat of the dish that is covered over in the middle of the table ; but if you even touch that, you shalt return here no more."

The rich man went away, and the poor man, left to himself, began to ent of the dainties, thinking in his own mind, "So long as I can have such lare as this, I do not care a fig about the dish in the middle of the table." When he had satisfied his hunger, and tasted of almost every dish, he looked at the cup in the middle, and felt that he short like very well to know what was under it. Not that he had any wish to est it, whatever it might be, for he had taken enough already, but he wanted sadly to look at it; if he could only know what it was, he would be satisfied From the moment this desire entered his heart, it grew stronger, and stronger He remembered, however that he was forbiden to touch the dish and so be and looking at the cover in avery disconted

When ever a person is about to commit a sin, and begins to reason upon it, instead of going directly away from the temptation, he is pretty sure to find out some way of committing the sin, and justifying or excusing himself. The poor man looked towards the middle of the table until the thought struck him that though he was forbiden to touch the disb, he had not been forbidden. to touch the cover which was placed over it; there could be no harm in doing that; besides it was impossible that any one could ever know that he had touched it.

One single peep, then, he was determined to have; so he gently lifted up one side of the cover, when, to his dismay, out ran a mouse.

In vain, he endeavoured to catch the little creature, but it was too nimble for him, and hid itself first behind one dish and then behind another. He tried again and again to lay hold of the

man, who, dismissed the poor man from his house forever. "Go," said he, "and return again to your labor, and never more complain of Adam for eating the forbidden fruit. When you think of Adam, and, the tree in the middle of the garden, think also of the dish in the middle of the table."

I believe that many of us, like the poor man, are apt to think more of the errors of others than we do of our own ; but let us learn from him, not to venture a little way in disobedience, lest we go farther than we intended and meet our deserved reward. Never mind how trifling sin may appear; it is still six therefore let it alone ; do not touch it .-

A Strange Prayer.

"Give me neither poverty." That will do. Most that do, and all that do look around for a deliverer such as my not pray, will agree in their opposition own conscience, and my heart and the to poverty. But the good man did not word of God, assures me I need. In stop with the word poverty. He adds -"nor riches" Neither give me riches! a creature, to a man, mere man like Really this is strange. Wealth is the myself! My Redeemer owns my per sun of the firmament to most men-the vital air the all in all. Millions are committed to a mere man! I would struggling, panting, hoping, risking not thus intrust my body to the high- health, life, the soul's salvation even, est angel who burns in the temple for All the things that are desired are

that can have property in spirits, and But here is a man praying against their reluge in the hour of transition | them ! . He would not like to be rich from the present to the approaching He is so much in earnest that he prayes world. In short, my brethren, the di- about the matter. People would stare vinity of Jesus is, in the system of at the offering of such a prayer nows. grace, the sun to which all parts are days. Was the man sane that offered

imparts to them their radiance, and Insane men do not reason much. Hear the reason : "Lest I be full and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord." Hence he would not be rich. Now, if riches cause men to deny and disregard God -if they magnify temporal things so as to eclipse eternal-if they become a god in the place of the only living God, then there was a good reason for the strange prayer, and we think he must have been sane that could give so good a reason for his conduct.

against it, in whatever shape it may there is more proof that this praying man was not insane. Ahab wanted I remember hearing a tale on this more riches, and his wicked wife helpwas working, passed by and heared him Sapphira wanted wealth and lied to The rich man asked him why he so the Holy Ghost about a sum of money frequently called on Adam, "O," said and they both perished. This looks as

this spreads a deceitful splendor over wealth so that even saints are beguiled They would spend every energy to gain property so that they may do good with it! And they will let spiritual riches tinkle into their coffers by the penny only, and these pence far between ach other; while this world's wealth olfs in upon them like a river." "We will do good with it !" "Aye," says Satan, "strive for it; pant after it; paril every thing for it ; get it only get for that reason or any reason, and I will take care it shall be a mill stone about your neck." So thousands have found it. And for that reason, God in kin Juess keeps most of his people from being rich. Some of them do not feel very well about it. But they will be wiser before the elements melt in fer vent heat. And when they are, they will not think the prayer of Agur a strange prayer. ONLY 500 KILLED .- This exclamation,

so frequently made, shows to what extent custom can deaden the sensibilities of human nature. Time was when the sight of a chicken killed or the details of a railroad accident, in which five or even one person was killed or badly maimed, would draw tears from the tender sex. But now it is common to hear them say, "it, was not much of a battle, buly five hundred him food for, thought; and whether mercy be a feeling inherent in the terast, or is the growth of surround ing circumstances, it has very little auding place during a time of warfare. Blood and carnage deadens the best feeling of our nature.

THE FUTURE .- A woundrous thing it is, knowing as we do, that we have but a life-interest in this world, that we are

Secular Intelligence.

The Removal of McClellan's Staff Officers. The New York Herald, of the 15th, has an editorial evidently trying to stir up some symp-tom of mauliness and resistence in the people of the North. It is founded on the arrest of two of McClellan's staff officers, and the following is un extract upon it :

Administration have been merely laughable or in Fort Lafayette, where he will be on hand if another cry of Washington in danger" makes his services necessary? What is the use of his staff: when McClelan himself, the head of the staff, can be serviced?

Now that it is determined to have a vigorous prosecution of the war, both in the North and in the South,

We understand that President Lincoln beleves that changes should be made in his Cabmet, now that changes in the army, have been so well inaugurated. Is it not fully time that these Cabinet changes were made? The country has been sick of the present Cabinet for a ong time. No one can speak of its most promthe stomach. The President himself ought to be pretty thoroughly discusted with the sort of men he has had about him. The result of the secent elections shows what the people think of the present Cabinet members. They have nearly ruined the country and are fast making that ruin complete. The President cannot but be aware of this state of affairs, and

Doubtless he may have his reasons, but every day makes delay more unreasonable. The greatest calamity which can ever befall the country during a crisis like this to have the President surrounded by a Cabinet which has so entirely lost not only the confidence, but respect of the people, that every act the adminis-tration is received with open and undisguised suspicion, and measures, taken with perhaps the best intentions, are regarded with the strongest and most invincible popular preju-dice.

Frequent inquirers are made as to when the acts of secession were passed by the several States. South Carolina seceded December 20, 1860; Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Alabams and Florida, January 11, 1861; Lousiana. January 26, 1861; Texas. Febuary 1st 1861; Virginia, April 17, 1861; Arkansas, May 6, 1861; North Carolina, May 13, 1861. Ten-nessee passed the ordinance of secession May 6th

and it was ratified by the people June 8 1861.

litionists in the streets of the town, killing forty best persons ever on earth, which insane of their number, wounding one hundred and fifty, and capturing several horses, wagons and other property. Col, Martin and Capt. Fowler, were in command on the Confederate side. and we deeply regret to hear of the death of affirming also, "that the deceitfainess Capt. Fowler, by a shot fired from the winof riches choked the word." We add, he dow of a house. He was at the time gallantly must have gold dust in his eyes, or dust leading his men to the attack and cheering them of some kind, if in reading the history on with eloquent vehemence. No man was more loved by his men or more distinguished for gallantry.

The abolitionists fled to the Ohio river, but vere hotly pursued. We succeeded in capturing three steamboats and their cargoes, and the command brought safely out forty wagons loaded with army supplies .- Murfresboro Rebel

Conscription vs. "Militia Officers." The following joint resolutions of the Adabama Legislature, a copy of which has been sent as by an attentive friend, speaks well for the wisdom and patriotism of that body:

Joint resolutions in relation to the liability of

Malita Officers of this State to enrollment under the Conscription Acts of the Confederate States. Approved, November 25, 1862.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Aluboma; in General Assembly convened, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, militia, officers of this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-flux years are now subject to enrollment under five years, are now subject to enrollment under the conscription Acts of the Confederate States,

unless exempt on some other grounds than that they are malitia officers.

Be n resolved further, That if there be any law of this State, which has been or may be constructed to exempt such officers from the operation of the said Conscription Acts, the same is hereby declared to be inoperative to

that extent.

Be, it resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of War of the Confederate States.

Dbituaries.

Died on the 11th day of Nov. 1862, of protracted Fever, at his residence in Monroe county, Ala., Mr. Thomas Wiggins, in the 56th year of his age, leaving a widow and eight children, together with a large circle of friends, to mourn his loss.

The writer of this notice was intimately acquainted with the deceased from his youth to the day of his death, and therefore, may speak freely with regard to the moral worth of this good man.

Ere yet he had reached the full age of manhood, he

became a member of the Raptist Church by a public pro-fession of his faith in Ghrist, in the tenets of which Church he had been trained up and indocprinated from his infancy, and in which church he lived the life of a consistent Christian, till death closed his probationary state. His was, indeed, a goodly profession—a bright example of the transforming influence of the Holy Spirit-upon the heart. In his intercourse with the world, the st skeptical would be constrained to say of him, "Behold an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile," while his hristian brethren took knowledge of him, that he walked with God daily.

During his last illness he seemed to hold sweet commun.

ion with his Saviour, and entertained to the last, "that hope which was to his soul as an anchor both sure and teadfast, and which entered within the vail." His last audible accents were the ofterance of the name of bi Saviour, who, no doubt was his convoy through the "dark valley of the shadow of death," greeting him with the valley of the shadow of death, greeting the servant, selcome plaudit of, "well done good and faithful servant, "Lat me die the death of the Lord." end be like bis.27

Dear mourning ones, your grief assuage, Nor murmur at your Father's will; His own to save, He has engaged, And trust yo in His mercy still.

Death at alltimes, even under the least trying circumstances, is a sad thing, and leaves its mark deep in the memory of the living. But the death of the young, the brave patriot who cheerfully lays aside the endearing hardships of a soldiers life, leaves an impression never to

Of the many noble martyrs who have fallers, in our not more anxious to secure a freehold struggle for life and liberty none more noble nor brave has fallen than ROBERT. G. ANDREWS, only son of Rev. A. Andrews, who fell at the battle of Sharpsburg, aged 27; a member of Co. A. 4th. Ala. Reg. He was a young man of rare promise, esteemed by all who knew him, the hope and comfort of an aged father, a useful citizen, and an ornament to the circle in which he moved. On his bereaved family his leath has fallen heavily indeed, but a few months since, they were called upon to mourn the unholy war, and now their hearts are made to bleed afresh in the loss of their well beloved Robert. He now sleeps far from the home of his child-hood and the graves of his Hitherto the arbitrary arrest made by the kindred, but we trust he has mot with the loved and lost

"In that bright land where the weary are at rest." contemptible. Women who sing songs not The quiet of the grave has, to him, been substitued for pleasant to Kennedy's ears, newspaper correspondents, country editors, and poor fellows who for the fittil fever of life. Though the hand of affection would have remained nobodies had not the Adhanistration made martyrs of them and given them a place in history; these are the sort of people heretofore visited with the divine wrath of our energetic rulers. Now, however, the War Department seems to have had its dander guiless, a character so spotless, none but the Christian's rised, and is striking at higher game. But reward can await him. May the sod restlight upon our why not arrrest McClellun himself and put him friend and gentle zephyrs kiss and fan the green sward

head of the staff, can be secured? Now, that months. The deceased was a child remarkable for intelligence for one of his age, kind and affectionate in his disposition. He was the idole of the family, and a favorite the Administration stop meddling with the with all who knew him. His early death has inflicted a deep wound upon the hearts of his parents, and cast a deep wound upon the hearts of his parents, and cast a shadow over their future days, but they sorrow not without hope, knowing that their loss is the infinite gain of their darling child. The delicate flower which distilled been plucked by the hand of death, and conveyed to the heavnly Paradise! Bereaved parents, weep not! Beyond the reach of pain and death, your dear little Robert reposes in the bosem of Him who said, "Suffer little childrn

of Miss Emeline Smith, who died about one month ago of the same disease. Tog other they lived and served a comwhy he has so long neglected to remedy it by together they sleep in Jesus, together they rejoice in constructing a new Cubinet we are at a loss to rection of the just.

Mrs. D. leaves a husband, an only child, parents an brothers and sisters to lament her loss. May they all be prepared to meet her in heaven!

Died, on the 11th of October 1862, pear Cropwell, St. Chir county, Ala., of Ulcerated Sore Throat, SARAH M. THOMPSON, daughter of John F. and Caroline M. Thomp-

son, aged four years, eight months and twenty days.

Brother Thompson having joined the army during the summer of '62, sister Thompson with her two little children, of which this little girl was the eldest, resolved to stay at home and take care of what they had, and now that death, with relentless hand, should tear this lovely little one from its mother's bosom. How afflicting it is if we consult our natural feelings, to close the grave over. those whom we love more dearly than our own lives, never to behold their smiles again; and how much more afflicting must it be to a mother who is compelled to witness all the agenies of her dying child, and to close its eyes in death, in the absence of her nearest and dear est earthly friend—him to whom she has along like some tender vine for support and comfort in times of trouble. But let us not yield to those natural influences nor mur mur at the wise dispensations of God's providence."Thou knowest not what I now do, but thou shalt know A BRILLIANT Victory.—Intelligence reachel us on Saturday of another dashing and brillet us be comforted with the reflection that the great and ant exploit by Col Adam R, Johnson's com- good shepherd, who gathereth the little lambs with his arms, and beareth them in his bosom, hath gathered up his tender one, before the heart had grown familiar with

it was given, and because to forever beyond the regions of size, ufflictions and death to dwell in the presence of its Saviour at home.

J. B. BRICKHOURS.

Died, in Russel Co., Ala., on the 13th Oct., WILLIAM.

H. Truce, with consumption of the lungs. His sed to a heavy sleet one night one night, they being sout a single test. He was taken to the Rich Hospital and remained there nearly five mouths. After beiving brought home he only survived six weeks. He was a Recruit of Capt. Hardaway's of Columbus. The deceased was a member of the Baptist Church : he joined bout two years ago, after which time he lived the life of a Christian. Whilst in illness he expressed a desire (if he should die) for all of his friends to meet him above He was young, only in his \$21st year, but he bors his afflictions with much patience all the while. In his last moments he was very calm, and expired without a

Army Colportage.

REV. S. HENDERSON, One of the Editors of the S. W. Raptist has kindly consented to act as receiving agent for me at Tuskegee. All persons desirous of aiding in supplying the Confederate soldiers with Testaments, Tracts and religious periodicals, as well as, with the pious laborers of colporture who preach the Gospel publicly, and from tent to tent, hold prayer meetings, and in other ways minister to our brave men in the other ways minister to our brave men in the leaving laborers of the collection of the collect riodicals, as well as, with the pious laborers of with bro. Henderson their contributions.

We indulge the hope that many in fransmitting their subscription price to the paper will send a long with it at least "a mite" for this noble cause. All amounts sent bro. Henderson will be acknowldged by me in the S. W. Bap-A. E. DICKINSON,

Genl. Supt. Army Col. Nov. 27, 1862. 2m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK HERE. I have instructions to SUE every person indiscriminate.

Ly, who are indebted either by note or account, to Glass & Brother, who do not come forward within the next thirty days and settle. These instructions I am bound to carry out. If you are sued, then, it will be your own fault.

A. DILLARD, Att'y

P. S.—I have also, the notes, books and accounts of Isbell, Amoss & Co., in my hands for collection. I hope that, as money is now plenty in the country and produce of all kinds bearing a fine price, that you will come forward and pay your indebtedness also to this Firm. You will find me always ready to wait on you.

Office over Pr. Bartlett's Drug Store.

A. DILLARD, Att'y, &c.,

Dec. 4, 1862. 4t for I., A. & Co.

Oct. 28, 1862 9t

Administrator's Sale.

Administrator's Sale.

Dy virtue of an order made by the Probate Court of Macon county, and to me directed as Administratrix on the estate of John P. McPhaul, late of said county deceased, I will, on Monday the 22d day of December, 1862, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder within the legal hours of sale, at the late residence of the said John P. McPhaul, in Macon county. Alabama, all the personal property, except slaves, belonging to said estate, and which property consists as follows, to wit:

One Horse; two Males; two Cows and one Yearling; twenty four head of Hogs; a lot of Corn and Fodder; one Buggy and Harness; a lot of Plantation and Carpenter's Tools; one Gold Watch and Chain; and Household and Kitchen Furniture. On a credit of twelve months. Purchasers of the property will be required to give notes due twelve months from day of sale, bearing, interest from slate with two approved securities for all sums of ten dollars and over. For all sums under ten dollars the cash will be required.

At the same time and place, and upon the same terms, I will cent the Plantation of the intestate to the highest bidder for the year 1863.

Margaret Sale.

Mortgage Sale.

Dec. 4, 1862. 3t-fee \$6 00

Administratrix.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of the authority conferred on me as Excentor of the last will and testament of Francis E. Debardelaben, late of the county of Macon, I will, for the purposes specified in a Mortgage made oy James T. Park, on the 30th day of March 1858, to the said Francis E. Debardelaben and James C. Blakey, and which Mortgage Iarccorded on Book K, page 591, in the office of the Fröhate Court of Macon county, and by the authority therein hours of machine of Chartest bidder before the gree boy by the name of Chartest model in the usual old; and which negre boy is now in my possession.

By GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG, Dec. 4, 1862. 4t-fee \$6 50

Att'ys at Law.

The State of Alabama-Macon County. PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—IST OF DECEMBER 1862.

THIS day came John Shackelford, Administrator of the estate of Louisa Kilchease, deceased, and filed his application in writing praying for an order to sell the saves belonging to said estate for the purpose of distribution among the heirs of raid estate: It is ordered that said application be set for bearing on the 2d Monday in January 1863: Notice is hereby given to all parties interested to be and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court of said county to be held on the 2d Monday in January 1863, and show cause why said application should not be granted.

WM. R. HARRIS,

Dec. 4, 1862. Pr's. fee \$4. 3t Judge of Probate. PROBATE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-18T OF DECEMBER 1862.

The State of Alabama-Macon County. PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, DECEMBER 1st. 1862. THIS day came Margaret E. McPhaul Administratrix of The estate of John P. McPhaul, deceased, and filed ber application for an order to sell the slaves of said es-tate for the purpose of paying the debts thereof. It is therefore ordered that said application be set for hearing therefore ordered that said application be set for hearing on the 4th Monday in December 1862: And this is to motify all persons interested in said estate to be and appear on the said 4th Monday of December 1862, and show cause if they can, why said application should not be granted.

W. K. HARRIS,

Dec. 4, 1862. 3t (Pr's (ee \$4) Judge of Probate.

Notice to Creditors. ETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Peter V. Guerry were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon county, on the 28th of November 1862. All persons having claims against the said estate are required to present them within the time required by law or the same will be barred.

MARY A. GUERRY,
Dec. 4, 1862. 6w-Paid \$3 50 Administratrix.

Administrator's Notice. THE undersigned was on the 24th day of this month appointed by Judge W. K. Harris, Administrator of the cetate of Wm. S. Penn. deceased. All persons included to said eatate will make immediate payment, and all having claims against said eatate will present them in the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

THOMAS E. McGOWEN,

Dec. 4, 1862. 6w-fee \$3 50

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Doc Elkins, were granted to the undersigned on the C day of November 1862, by the Judge of Trobate of Re-nell county, Alabama. All persons having claims again said estate will present them within the time prescrib-by law or they will be barred. DAVIS STRINGER, Dec. 4, 1862. 6w-Paid \$3.50 Administrator.

NOTICE.

TEITERS of Administration was granted to the undersigned on the estate of Phinchas Perry, by the Judge
of the Probate Court of Russell county, Alabama, on the
26th day of November 1862. All persons baving claims
against asid estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

MARY PERRY.

Dec. 4, 1862. 6w-Paid \$3 50 Administratrix.

Chancery Court at Tuskegee. REGISTER'S SALE.

REGISTER'S SALE.

OWEN G. LEWIS & gl. TN pursuance of a decree renvex.

NATHANNE J. SCOTT the Fall Term A. D. 1862, of said Court, I will pro eed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in Tunkegee, between the usual hours of sale, on Monday the 5th day of January A. D. 1862, the following described lands situated in Macon county, Ala., to-wit: Two hundred acres off of the South part of the North half of Section 33, and all that portion of the South half of Section 33, and all that portion of the South half of Section 33, beginning at the North-west corner, running Souh 12 chains and fifty links to a Chestnut post; thence East 86 chains to a Chesseout post, on the Eastern line; thence North to the North-East corner, 12 chains and fifty links; thence West 80 chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres; also fifty four acres off of the South end of the North-east quarter of section 32, except eight-one and one-ball acres in the North-east corner, and except twelve acres, running two acres deep on the North line, all in Township 19, of Range 26.

WM. R. MASON,
Dec. 4, 1862. Tt-fee \$8.00 Register.

Chancery Court at Tuskegee.

Chancery Court at Tuskegee.

REGISTER'S SALE.

In pursuance of a decree renderys.

ARKER P. HOFFRAN.

In the above cause at the
ARKER P. HOFFRAN.

Fall Term A. D. 1862, of said
Chancery Court, I will, on Monday the 5th day of January 1863, between the usual hours of sale, proceed to seil
to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House
door in Tuskegee, the following described land, attuated in
Macon county, Alabama, to-wit: The South half of Section 31, in Township, 16, of Range 23, the land in the bill
in the above cause mentioned.

WM. R. MASON.

Den. 4, 1862. 7t-fee\$5 00

Register.

Chancery Court at Tunkegee. REGISTER'S SALE.

WILLIAM R. CUNNINGHAM, J N pursuance of a decree of a decree of said Court, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for each, before the Court House door in Tuskegee, between the usual hours of sale, on Monday the 6th day of Manuary A. D. 1863, the following described land, situated in Macon county, Als., to wit: The North-east quarter of Section 19, in Township 16, of Range 25.

WM. B. MASON,
Dec. 4, 1862, 7t-fee \$5.00

BY virtue of a Deed of Frast executed to me by Harker I. Arrawar, on the fith day of June 1861, and recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Tallapoosa county, I will sell at public sale for cash, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Taskagee, Macon county, Alabams, a negro girl named HARRIETT, about 13 years old, on the first Monday in Jenuary 1863.

FIEMING A. SMITH,

Dec. 4, 1862. 4t-Paid \$3 00 Trustee.

Business Department.

Receipt List.

	1	В
Pad to Volume No.	Amount	l
Mrs A Bedell 15 27	\$2 25	l
Mrs J B Ross 15 18	2 50	ı
Mrs L L Lewis 15 27	2 75	ł
J Cogburn 15 27	2 00	l
Mrs C W Walker 15 27	2 00	l
A A McMakin 15 27	2 00	ı
Mrs M S Long 15 27	2 00	l
Rev J A M Thompson 15 27	3 00	ĕ
J M F Parker 13 50	7 50	h
Mrs R J Walker 15 30	5 00	ı
Mrs M Marable 15 27	2 00	ı
Mrs P Ramsey 16 1	2 00	ĕ
P Hazelton., 15 27	2 00	t
A J Thomas 15 28	3 00	ı
J C Borum	3 00	ł
J P Barker 15 20	2 50	Į
E W Barker 15 20	2 50	ı
A T Maxwell 15 28	3 00	ı
	D ANS	а

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a three-story Brick places in town for business.

The building is new and well arranged for a Drug Store, having a basement running the whole length of the building.

adding.

(Also, a desirable Dwelling, containing Eight Rooms, offth all necessary Outbuildings; also, about twenty-five eres of land attached to the lot, upon which is wood nough to supply a family for years.

JOHN B. BILBRO,

Nav. 20, 1862.

Tuskegee, Ala.

Nov. 20, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts of Williamson & Perry 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.

LITTLEBERRY STRANGE.

State of Alabama-Macon County. ATTACHMENT IN MACON CIRCUIT COURT,

THOMAS B. PRODE, VICTOR IS HEREN TO THE STATE OF THE STAT

TETTERS of Administration having been granted to me on the estate of H. F. Murpock, deceased, by the Judge of Probate of Macon county, Ala., on the 14th day of Getober, 1862: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forest barred.

LEMUEL HENDERSON, Nov 27, 1862. 6w-Paid \$3 59 Administrator.

TETTERS of Administration on the estate of M. W.

Murnock, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Indge of Probate of Macon county, Ala., on the 24th day of November 1862: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever bested. LEMUEL HENDERSON,

Nov 27, 1862. 6w-Paid \$3 50 Administrator.

Administrator's Sale.

Administrator's Sale.

D' victue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Macon county, I will proceed to sell to the highest had a tabline Cotton Valley, Macon county, Ala, on T. Whitelsed, in Cotton Valley, Macon county, Ala, on T. Whitelsed, in Cotton Valley, Macon county, Ala, on T. Whitelsed, in Cotton Valley, Macon county, Ala, on T. Whitelsed, in Cotton Valley, Macon county, Ala, on Thursday the 18th day of December 12xt, the following Thursday the 18th day of Peculiary Sale Whitelead dec'd, properly belonging of the state of Sale House, Ac.

Terms of sale made known on Cay of sale.

JAMES W. ECHOLS,

Nov. 27, 1801. 44-\$5

Nov. 27, 1861. 4t-\$5

Executor's Sale. BY virtue of the authority conferred on me by the last will and testament of Castarine Campbell deceased, I will on Monday the fifth day of January 1863, between the usual hours of sale sell to the highest bidder before the Cant House door of Macon Co., the following property, to wit: The House and Lot which was occupied by the said Testatrix at the time of her death, situated on the North side of Main Street leading from the Court House in Tuskegee towards Columbus. Georgia, containing two acres more or less. Also tre House and Lot known as the Hars Lot, and upon which Charles A. Williamson now resides, situated on the South side of Main Street leading from the said Court House towards Columbus. Georgia; containing ten acres more or less.—Also, at the same time and place a likely and valuable negro woman by the name of Matilda.

Terms of sale will be one third cash the balance on twelve months credit with interest from date, and purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 27, 1862. 61-87.00

Notice to Creditors. The State of Alabama-Macon County.

PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 24TH NOVEMBER 1862. PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TREES, 247th NOVERBER 1862.

THIS day came Isaac Hitt, Administrator of the estate of R. R. Dickin on, deceased, and filed his report and statement in writing, that said estate is to the best of his knowledge and helief insolvent, and the 2d Monday in January next having been appointed to hear and determine the same: Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of said estate and all persons interested that they can appear in this Court on that day and contest said application if they think proper.

Given under my hand this 24th Nov. 1862.

WM. K. HARRIS,
Nov. 27, 1862, 31-84

Nov. 27, 1862. 3t-84

The State of Alabama-Macon County. The State of Alabama—Macon County,
PROBATE COLET, SPECIAL TERM, 24711 NOVEMBER 1862.

THIS day came JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Administrator of the
estate of Catharine Campbell, and filed his petition
for an order to sell the following negro slayes belonging
the heirs of said estate to wit: Isanc, a man; Terrips, a
woman; Nancy, a woman, and Caroline a girl, aged about12 years old. And Monday the 16th day of December
having been appointed for hearing the same: Notice is
horeby given to all parties interested to come in on that
they and colored the same if they think proper.

Given given the same if they think proper.

Given gives the same if they think proper.

The State of Alabama - Macon County.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.
Propart Cours. Streets. Them.—Math. November, 1862.
Third day came James W. Britous. Administrator of the
estate of John T. Whichood. Accessed, and filed his
potition for an order to sell the following land belonging
to said deceased for the purpose of distribution among
the heirs of sold estate to with: Section four Township
14. Range 24. and the North ½ of Section 9 in Township
14. Range 24. Also, 40 or 50 ceres adjoining the above
lands upon which the buildings, negro quarter, &c., belonging to the plantation of the said Whitehead are located. And the first Monday in January next having been
set for the hearing of said petition: Notice is hereby
given to all parties interested to come in and contest
against said petition if they think proper.

Nor. 27, 1862. 4t. (Pr's fee 35) Judge of Probate.

Nov. 27, 1862. 4t. (Pr's fee \$5) Judge of Probate. Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an ordergranted to me by the Probate
Judge, I will sell to the highest bidder at Warrior
Stand on the 16th day of December next, a work Horse
belonging to the estate of John T. Willhight deceased,
Terms cash.

HAMLING TATUM,
Nov. 27, 1862. 4t-l'aid \$2 00 Executor's Notice.

Executor's Notice.

I ETILES testamentary upon the estate of Nonners B
Powrst, having been granted to the undersigned on
the 5th day of, November 1862, by the Probate Court of
Macon county: All persons having claims against said
state are required to present the same within the time
allowed by law or that the same will be barred.

R. H. POWELL,
J. L. POWELL,
Nov. 27, 1862. 6w-\$3 50

Executors.

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 1882, as Administrator on the estate B. I. Burgues, 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 to the following property to the first the first on the highest bidder the following property to the first one Bottom Rocking Chair, I Marble Top Bureau, 6 Cottage Chairs, I Towel Frame, I Kwer and Bowl and Soap Stand, I Pair Plated Candlesticks, I Large Traveling Trunk, I Large Traveling Ark and Cover, I Carpet and Rug. I Mantle Clock. I Mattrass, I Wardrobe, I Spinning Wheel, I Pair Carda, I Pair of Large Blankets, about Fifteen Hundred Bushels of Corn. I Ninety Gallon Kettle, I 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 bering interest from date, if not promptly paid, will be required in every instance of the purchaser.

WILLIAM K. BRIERS
Oct. 2, 1862. Pr'e fee \$5.4t

Administrator.

Administrator.

INTERESTING TO TEACHERS.

CHANCERY COURT.

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

that his residence has been unknown to aman; for age, more than three years past, and that he is over 21 years of age.

It is therefore ordered that the said John A. Atkinson answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 17th day of January next, or in default that a decree pro confesse for wast of an answer may be entered against him af any time after thirty days thereafter should be still be in default.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published without delay, for four consecutive weeks in the South Western Bapties, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Tuskerse, and another copy be posted up at the door of the Court House of this county, within 20 days from the making of this order.

WM. R. MASON,

Nov. 20, 1862 41-Pr's fee \$5. Register.

MINUTES OF CHANCERY COURT, FALL TERM, 1862.

WILLIS J. GOONWIN, et als.
By their next friend, &c.,
CLARA G. GOONWIN, et als.
Collins, William Ballard, Samuel P. Adams, J. T. C. Ward, Albert G. Holloway, James T. Gunn and Charles Cotton, are le the utilitary service of the Confederate States, and have been absent from the State of Alabama more than six months, and are all over the age of 21 years, and that their post offices are unknown. It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that the said William Ballard, George W. Collins, Samuel P. Adams, J. T. C. Ward, Albert G. Holloway, James T. Gunu and Charles Cotton anawer or demur to the bill in this cause on or before the list day of January next, or in default that a decree pro confes o for want of an anawer, may be entered against them at any time after thirty days thereafter, should they still be in default.

And 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 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. 20, 1862. 41—Fee \$7.50

Nov. 20, 1862. 4t-Fee \$7 50

MINUTES OF CHANCERY COURT, FALL TERM, 1862.

Jos. M. Scott, et als.

JEFFERSON R. Herrin, Adm'r, et als.

JEFFERSON R. Herrin, Adm'r, et als.

JEFFERSON R. Herrin, to and has been absent from the State of Alnaham more then six months, and that the defendant, James B. Herrin is and has been absent from the State of Alnaham more then six months, and that he is over the age of twenty-one years, that service of subpress has not been perfected on him, and that his post office is Feteraburg, in the State of Virgiola. It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that the said James B. Herrin answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the 12th day of January next, or in default, that a decree pro confess for want of an answer, may be entered sgainst him at any time after thirty days thereafter, should be still be in default.

And 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 be posted at the door of the Court House of this County within 20 days from the making of this order, and that the Register within that time send another copy by mail to the said James R. Herrin, to Petersburg, Virginia.

A true copy from the Minutes of Court.

W.M. R. MASON,
Nov. 20, 1862: 4t Fee \$7.50

Nov. 20, 1862. 4t Fee \$7 50 WM. R. MASON, Register.

MINUTES OF CHANCERY COURT,

FALL TRIER, 1862.

Samas R. Thomrson,

Tappearing from an affidavit
vs.

Thomas S. Tarz, et als.) Tappearing from an affidavit
rows. The same state of the s

at any time after thirty days thereafter, should be still be in default.

If is further ordered that a copy of this order be published, without delay, for four consecutive weeks in the South Western Baptish, 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.

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

Excutor's Sate.

If wirtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Macon County, I will proceed to sell on the premises, (in Honeycut Beat, Macon county, Ala...) on Monday the lish day of December next, at public outcry to the highest bidder, the following land belonging to the estate to W. S. Connell deceased, to wit: The West ½ of North-east of Sec. 24, Township 15. Range 22 and ten acres and eighty-seven one-hundredths of the South west 80 of the East ½ of Section 13, of the same Township and Range.

Them so years payments for each Term are required in advance; and no pupil can be permitted to go on with her class until this rule is complied with.

As no Steward has been engaged for the present, ample accommodations for Boarders have been provided, with the best private families of the place. By early application to the Principal, special arrangements will be made. Excutor's Sale.

Nov. 20, 1862. 4t-Fee \$5 00

Administrator's Sale.

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold at the late residence of Pleasant Macon deceased, (late of the county of Macon and State of Alabama,) on Monday the 15th of Becember next, within the usual hours of sale, the personal perishable property of the said estate, consisting of eleven Mules, about one hundred head of Pork Hogs, Stock Hogs, about forty head of Cattle, among which are Beef Cattle, Milk Coss, two Yokes of Oxen, about 25 head of Sheep, about 2,000 bushels of Corn, 1,000 bushels of Cotton Seed, one Gin and Thrasher, one lot of Peaa, three Wagons, Plantation Tools, Farming implements, a lot of Castings, a lot of Potatoss, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatoss, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, and the Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, one Baronche, two Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, and the Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, and the Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, and the Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, and the Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, and the Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potatos, and the Buggies and Harness, a lot of Potato

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE Abharats Arthurs and Advisor a

The State of Alabama, Macon County. PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 25TH DAY OF OCTOB'R, 1862.

THIS day came E. N. WILKERSON and ELIZABETH WILKBESON, Executor and Executeria, of the estate of Eldred Wilkerson, deceased and filed their petition in writing for an order to sell the following slaves belonging to
said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said
cetate to wit: Rachael, a woman, and her two children,
unis and George; And the 2d Monday in December 1862,
having been set for hearing of said petition. Ordered that
notice be bereby given to all parties interested to come in
anti-contest said petition if they think proper.

WM. K. HARBIS.

Nov. 20, 1862. Pr's fee \$3 00-3w Judge of Probate. OBATH COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 25TH DAT OF OCTOB'R, 1862.

The State of Alabama-Macon County. MATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM-28TH DAY OF OCT. 1862. PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM—25TH BAY OF Oct. 1862.

THIS day came Churchull Girson, Administrator of the estate of Reuben Chapman, deceased, and filed his application for an order to sell the slaves of said selate to pay debts. It is ordered that said application be set for hearing on the 2d Monday in December 1862. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons interested to be and appear on the said 2d Monday in December 1862, and show cause why said application should not be granted.

W. K. HARRIS.

Nov. 13, 1862. Pr's fee \$5-4t Judge of Probate.

NOTICE. LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Louisa.

Leady, having been granted to the undersigned by his Honor William K. Harris, Judge of Probate in and for Macoa 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, 6t—Pr's fee \$3.50 Administrator.

Notice to Creditors Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John H. Mealing deceased, to present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

MARTHA C. MEALING.

Nov. 6, 1862. 2m-Pr's fee \$8 50 Executrix.

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE Is hereby given, that on the 24th day of October 1862, that Leiters of Administration was granted to me by the Probate Coort of Macon county on the estate of James A. Hopson descenced: And that all persons indebted to midwates will make payment to me, and all having claims against said estate will present them to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred ELIZABETH J. HOPSON, Oct. 30, 1802. Pr's fee \$5.50-0w Administratrix.

RUSSELL CO. ADVERTISEMENTS

The State of Alabama-Russell County.

The State of Alabama Russell County.

IN THE PROBATE COUNT, OCTOMER 30, 1862.

CAME this day JOHN WIMMERLY, Administrator of the estate of Drary 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 29, and the South-west quarter of Section 16 Township 17, Range 19, and the south west quarter of Section 16, in the same Township and Esney, ell lying in the county of Russell and State of Alabama; and the 3rd Monday of Becomber and having been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof: Netice is hereby given to the non-resident helm of said decedent that they can appear in this Court on that has and defend against said petition if they think proper. GEO, II. WALDELL, Nov. 13, 1862-48-Printers.

Nov. 20, 1862. P'r. fee paid, \$3 50 Administra

NOTICE.

I dersigned on the 17th day of November 1862, by a Judge of Probate of Russell county, on the estate of M. Mynand. All persons laving claims against said tate will present them within the time prescribed law of they will be barred. ANN J. MYHAND. Nov. 27, 1862. 6w-Paid 84 00 Administratrix.

The State of Alabama—Russell County.

In the Probate Court—November 11th, 1862.

CAME this day Sarah A. Averett, Administrative of the estate of Matthew Averett, deceased, and filed her allegations in writing under onth, esting forth that advancements were made by said decedent in his lifetime to the several distributees, and among others, to James McClendon and Eliza Averett, wife of Early D. Averett, who reside beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, to-wit: in the State of Louisians; and the 22d day of December next, having been appointed by the Court for the consideration of said matter: Nofice is hereby given to said non-resident distributees that they must appear in this Court on that day and report on eath a list of the property, if any, received by them from said decedent in his lifetime, and the time and value of the same when received, or deay, under eath, that they have received any such advancements; otherwise the Court will proceed to take testimony exparts as to said matter.

GEO. H. WADDELL.

Nov. 20, 1862. 31 Pr's fee \$4.

The State of Alabama-Russell County.

CIAME this day Inwis Corway, ocroses 29, 1882.

Clame this day Inwis Corway, Administrator of the petition for an order to sell the real estate of said decedent, consisting of the East 15 of the South-west 15 and the South-west 15 of the South-west 15 and the South-west 15 of the South-west 15 and Township 19, Range 29 lying in the county 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.

(ED. H. WADDELL,
Nov. 13, 1862, Pr.'s. fee \$5-4t. Judge of Probate. IN THE PROBATE COURT, OCTOBER 29, 1862.

The State of Alabama.—Russell County.

IN THE PROBATE COURT, NOYSMEER 471, 21872.

CAME this day Lewis G. Davis, Administrator of the estate of Mary Letth, 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 ¾ 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 December next having been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof: Notice is hereby given to the non-resident heirs of said decedent that they can appear in this Court at the term to be held on the day aforesaid and defend against said petition if they think proper.

May 13, 1862. 4t-Pr's fee 35 Judge of Probate.

Notice to Creditors.

DITERS of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Russell county on the 8th day of October 1862, on the estate of Francis A. Hodge: All person having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

SARAH C. HODGE,
Oct. 23, 1862. Pr's fee \$3 50-6w Admistra'x.

NOTICE.

ETTERS of Administration on the estate of George W. McDuffle, late of Russell county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate 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. WILIJAM M. APAMS, Oct. 23, 1862. Pr's fee \$3 50-5w Administrator. Notice to Creditors.

ETTERS Testamentary on the estate of William Threadgill, late of Kussell code by dicensed, were granted to the undersigned by the Indge of Probate Court of Russell county on the 13th day of October 1862: All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

WILLIAM THREADGILL, Ex'r.

MARTHA E. THREADGILL, Ex'r.

Oct. 23, 1862. Pr's fee \$3 50-5w

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

East Alabama Female College.

ho will associate with him a corps of efficient Teach

the best private lamines of the place. By early application to the Principal, special arrangements will be made,
and communicated to boarders before the Seadon begins.
Those who do not thus apply in advance, will, upon their
arrival at the College, be directed to their places of a bode.

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

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

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

Rates per Term (3 months). College Classes 516 66
Preparatory 1 13 35
Primary 10 00
Latin, Greek or French 10 00
Instrumental Music with use Inst 20 00
Vocal Music (In class) 1 66
Drawing and Painting 510 to 26 65
Incidental Expenses 1 00

Tuskegee, Sept. 11, 1862. n15-tf Eufaula Female Institute.

THE next Academic Year will begin on Wednesday the Ist day of October.
The expense of Totilon is the same as heretofore. The price of Board is One Hundred and Fifty Bollacs, exclusive of Washing and Lights, for the Academic Year.
For further information apply to

GEO. Y. BROWNE.
Eufaula, Sept. 15, 1862, 19

Eufaula, Sept. 15, 1862. 1y



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 par-For Circular, Catalogue or unpublished ticulars apply to N. K. DAVIS,
August 28, 1862. 2m Marion, A

Twenty-Fifth Annual Session.

S. M. BARTLETT. J. C. AHERCROMBIE. COPARTNERSHIP.

The nudersigned have become copartners in the retail Drug business, and have just re-ceived at their Store a Fresh Stock of Medicines, among which are the following Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Calomel, Blue

Mass, Quinine, Salicine, Morphine, and other necessary Drugs.

They have a general assortment, such as Copperas, Indigo, Soda, Cr. Tartar, Ague Remedies, Vermifuges, Hair Tonics, Combs, Brushes, Shaving Soap, Letter Paper, Pens, Ink, Envel-

A portion of the public patronage is respect-BARTLETT & ABERCROMBIE. June 20, 1862.

THE BLOCKADE IS BROKEN UP!!

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

P. L. BARRY.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30, 1862.

WESTERN BAPTIST.

Poetry.

Christ Stilling the Tempest. Fear was within the tossing bark When stormy winds grew loud,
And waves came rolling high and dark,
And the tall mask was bowed.

And men stood breathless in their dread, And baffled in their skill-But one was there who rose and said To the wild sea, "Be still."

And the wind ceased-it ceased-that w Passed through the gloomy sky; The troubled billows knew their Lord, And sunk beneath his eye, And slumber settled on the deep,

And silence on the blast;
As when the righteous fall asleep
When deaths fierce throes are past.

Thou that did'st role the angry hour And tame the tempest's mood, Oh! send thy Spirit forth in power O'er our dark souls to brood.

Thou that did'st bow the billows' pride Thy mandates to fulfil-So speak to passion's raging tide, Speak and say,-"Peace, be still."

Circle Family

The Sensible Wife

I reccollect having been told the following story: "A prudent and pious lady observing her husband deep- end of them, we are but unprofitable ly dejected on account of some misfor tune which had befallen him, so that was our duty, and have indeed fallen he could not sleep at night for care, sadly short of its full demands. Can pretended in the morning to be still more disconsolate than he, and gave left His Father's throne to come down way to lamentations and tears. As to this world, to save such sinners as she had spoken cheeringly to him we are, by suffering and dying for us? the evening before, and exhorted him Oh may the love of Christ constrain to dismiss his sorrow, he was aston. us to live to His glory, and may we ished, and asked the cause of her sud every day show that we have learned den grief. Hesitating a little she of Christ to do good to others." replied that she had been dreaming and that it seemed to her that a messenger had come from heaven, and brought the news that God was dead, and that all the angels were weeping. 'Foolish woman,' said the husband, 'you know right well that God cannot die,' 'Indeed,' replied the wife, 'and if that be so certain, how comes it that you are now indulging your sorrow so immoderately as i He really did no longer exist, or at least, as if He was unable to set measure and bounds to our affliction, or mitigate its severity, or convert it into a blessing. My dear husband, learn to trust in Him, and to sorrow like a christian. Think of the old proverb.
'What need to grieve.
If God still live.'"

"Verily, my Hather, didst Thou not I would not myself wish to live tle and thoughtful child stole into another hour? And if sometimes thou feignest to be dead, I will not lovingly around his neck. "I feared cease to rouse Thee with my prayers you would be lonely, dear grandfathand tears, until I sensibly experience er," said she "and so I came to sit countenance, and my God."-Got. lonely here, with no one to speak to hold's Emblems.

On Doing Good.

A Sunday-school teacher was one afternoon talking with his children about doing good to others, and he said that all those who sincerely loved Jesus Christ would be sure to try and do some good in the world .-One of his boys made a remark, that he shoped they should do some good when they were grown up. "Ah," said the teacher, "that will not be enough; you must begin while you are young, and I have to request that each child will be able to tell me by next Sunday that he has been tryingto do some good in course of the week: Sunday."

The boys sat thinking a little, and the teacher repeated his request.

The next Sunday came, nor did the teacher forget to ask each boy what good be had done. Little John Smith, said, "I went last week every morning to fetch a picher of water for old Dame Brown, who lives in our house."

Teacher. Well my little man, that was right; there is a boy yonder laughing at you. I suspect he has done no good at all. Samuel Jenkins, what good have you done?

On hearing this, his laugh was turned into a blush, and all that he could at last say was, that he had been to his day-school. "Yes you have part of the week," said his teacher; "but I have heared of your playing the truant twice last week to go a bird's nesting. O, Samuel, Samuel, you cruel boy; I did not expect that you would be able to say you had done any good during the last week."

William Jones said he had read the B ble to a blind man, for which he was commended.

School-fellow in the hospital; to dis- prevail, nor reason .- Enchiridian.

tribute some tracts, to read to a blind father; to teach younger brothers and sisters; to subscribe for a large Bible for a grandmother: and all these were done without neglecting their common duties at home and

The teacher said, "I am glad to find that most of you have been trying to do something for the good of others. Our heavenly Father is always doing good, even to the unthankful. He gives us life, and health, and all other blessings, not only for ourselves, but that we may help others. We deserve to lose all our mercies, because we do not improve them as we should. Let us constantly strive to be like the bless ed Saviour, who 'went about doing good,' and who made it His meat and drink to do the will of His heavenly Father. While I rejoice in the good you, my boys, have done, I was. rather sorry to her two or three mentioning what they had done in rather a beasting manner. My dear children, should, we live long lives in the service of God, we must say at the servants; we have done only what we ever repay the love of Christ who

Never Alone.

An old man sat in his easy chair .-He was alone. His eyes were so dim that he could not read the printed page; he had long ceased to hear any common sound, and it was only in broken whispers that he could hold communion with those around, and often hours passed by in which the silence of his thoughts was not broken by an outward voice. He had outlived his generation; one by one the companions of boyhood and youth had been laid in the grave' until none remained of all those he had once known and loved. To those to whom the future is one bright path of hope and happiness, and social love, how unenviable scomed his condition—now ch less his days!

I have said he was alone. A genhis silent room and twined her arm again that Thou art the health of my awhile with you. Are you not very or to love ?'

The old man paused for a moment. and laid his hand upon the head of the gentle child.

. "I am never alone, my child," he said. "How can I be lonely; tor God is with me; the Comforter comes from my Father, to dwell in my soul, and my Savior is ever near to cheer and instruct me. I sit at His feet and learn of Him; and though pain and sickness often come to warn me that this earthly house of my tabernacle is soon to be dissolved, I know that there is prepared for me a mansion, the glories of which no tongue can tell, no heart conceive. The love of God is like living water to mind, I shall be sure to ask you next my soul. Seek, in your youth, this fountain, my child. drink deep of its living waters, and then when your hair shall be whitened for the grave, when all sources of earthly enjoyment are taken away, you, too, can say, I am never alone."

> ETERNITY .- Eternity has no gray hairs. The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies, the world lies down in the sepuchre of ages, but time writes no wrinkle on the brow of eternity. Eternity! Stupendous thought! The ever-pre-unborn, undecaying and undying; the endless chain compassing the life of God-the golden thread entwining the destinies of the universe.

> Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them from the grave; its honors are but the sunshine of an hour; its places are but the sepulchre; its pleasures, they are as burstting bubbles. Not so in the untried bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footsteps of decay. Its way will know no darkening, eternal splendor forbidding the approach of night.

HUMILITY .- If thou desire the love The teacher then inquired of the of God and man, be humble for other boys what they had done; and the proud heart, as it loves none but I am happy to say that many of them itself, so it is beloved of none, but by were able to give a good account.- itself, the voice of humility is God's The following are some of the at music and the silence of humility is tempts he had made; to read the God's rhetoric. Humility enforces, Bible to a sick woman; to visit a where neither virtue nor strength can The Mischievous Spark-

will happen; it has fallen into a being is-Prejudice against the Jews. large basin of water. There is a moment's hissing, as if the clear cold open on the table. There is not not for eternity? much powder, but enough to do great mischief, for of course, it explodes at and crash goes the window, part of the side of the house is blown out, and the rose which climed up it, torn down. It will take many days and many dolllars, too, to repair the damage that spark has done, and years must passs before the traces of it are altogether gone.

You will be more than usually happy, my friends if you never come across a cracking log, spitting its spark of fire. I do not mean a log of wood on the hearth, but one of the mischief done depended not only on the spark, but on the place where it fell. When an angry word falls be a mamont's will sold the charper. lectual quality—not as with the other because such words are so strange sex, of the moral. there, but it will not take no one of those oft answers which turnaway wrath-by some means or other falls on an irritable temper, ready like the dry hay, to take fire at anything, what blaze there will be! It will be well if such a one is alone at the moment, for if others be near, the flames will be in danger of running round so rapidly. Do not boast of having too high a spirit to brook a word of reproach—it is danger to be dry hay when sparks are flying!-But above all, do not be a flask of gunpowder; do not join malice and let every stray spark that fall on you pork. lead to an explosion, or boast that none ever injured you without reaping consequences they rue perhaps for long years. The gunpowder is

The Wandering Jew and never dying, even from the crucifixion of Jesus to this day, has spread over many European countries. The accounts, however, as in all hables do not agree. One version is this ?-When Jesus was led to death, oppressed by the weight of the cross, he wished to rest himself near the gate at the house of a snoemaker mane Ahasucrus. This man, however, thrust him away. Jesus turned toward him. saving, "I shall rest, but thou shall himself as dollows: "I'm in favor of move on till I return." And from saying, "Walk on, Jesus, quickly; ain' goin dat way, sah. I ain't goin' why dost thou tarry" Jesus looked a step less I go permiskus. No sah." ries, he does not look much older than out taking action. Septuagenarian. This much for the legends. Not one of the ancient ausuch thing is a monk of the thirteenth cross of Christ.

century, which, as is known was filled The fire was burning brightly on with pious fiction, even to disgust .a farmers hearth-not a quiet coal- However, the story has spread tar, fire, in a tidy little black grate-no, so that it has become a proverb, this was an old-fashioned brick "He wanders about like a wandering hearth, and great logs of wood were Jew." There are not persons wantpiled upon it one upon another, crack- ing who assert to have seen the wanling and blazing. Among them was dering Jew." But when their evione of those logs which for some readence is examined by the test of hisson or other-it is hard to say why torical credibility, it is found that -are always spitting out sparks all some imposter had made use of this around, a log not at all safe to leave, fable to impose upon simple minded and unhappy, Susan, the farmer's people for some purpose of his own. wife having been called out suddenly, However, the legend is not altogethhad never given one look at the fire. er untrue; there is a wandering Jew Spit! went the log, and out flies a who roves about Europe, throughout great spark! Never mind, no harm every century. This imperishable

FOR PARENTS AND GIRLS .- Since water did not understand such a there is a season when the youthful fiery visitor; so all unlike itself; must cease to be young, and the beaubut the water has prevailed the spark | tiful to excite admiration; to learn is quite extinguished. Spit! spit! how to grow old gracefully, is, pergoes the log-out flies another spark ! haps, one of the rarest and most beau-Where will this light? It has fall. tiful arts that can be taught a woen into a wisp of hay, with which man. It is for this sober season of Susan was going to pack a basket .- life that education should lay up its The hay is so dry it catches like a richest stores. Yet, forgetting this, tinder. O. what a blaze! it is well do we not seem to educate our daughit is a brick floor, or the whole house ters exclusively for the trancient pemight have been on fire. Susan must riod of youth, when it is to maturer make haste home; but Susan does life we ought to advert? Do we not not come home, and now it is worse educate them for a crowd, forgetting than ever, for the very next that they are to live at home; for the spark that flies out lights on the far- world, and not for themselves; for mer's gunpowder flask, carelessly left show and not for use; for time, and

THE Two SEXES .- There is nearly always something of nature's own gentility in all young women (except, indeed, when they get together and fall a giggleing). It shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into conventional shape that our rough masculine angels. A vulgar boy requires Heaven knows what assiduity to move three steps, I do not say like a gentleman, but like a boy with a soul in him; but give the least advantage of society of tuition to a pleasent girl, and a hundred to one but she will glide into refinement these fiery tempers whose angry words | before the boy can make a bow withfly like sparks all around. Notice, out upsetting the table. There is sentiment in all woman; and that gives delicacy to thought and taste to manner; with men, it is generally an a gentle, loving heart, there will acquired-an offspring of the intel-

Mr. John H. Taylor gives, through the loving heart will conquer-there the Columbus Enquirer, the following will be no flame there. But if it recipe for saving pork in an economical manner. He says several gentlemen have successfully practiced it the past year in Harris county:

"To be gallons of water add seven pounds of salt, one pint of syrup, and one teaspoonfull of pounded saltpetre. After the pork is cooled in the usual way, pack in barrels, ard cover with the above mixture-let it remain four or five weeks, and hang and smoke in the usual manner."

Thus twenty pounds of salt are revenge to a hasty temper; do not made to save one thousand pounds of

[From the Cincinatti Commercial] "Going' Permiskus."

During the time when Kirby Smith was supposed to be beleaguering this mighty, but it is a fearful-O, a hate- city, the colored population were in ful power !- Rev. E. H. Bickersteth. a condition of agitation not second in demonstrativeness to that prevailing among white folks. An incident The legend of a Jew ever wandering | took place at one of their "war meetings" which should be recorded .--The able bodied colored men were debateing propriety of tendering their sevice to the Government as volunteers for the war. The prevailing imimpression had been that they ought to do'it, and their patriotic emotions were at high Africian temperature .-But before the vote was taken, a tall and very black fellow, produced a revalsion of feeling by delivering goin', and will go in a minit if we go that time be has had no rest, and is permiskus with white men. I'll tell obliged incessantly to wander about. you why I'm for goin' permiskus. If Another version is that given by Tat- we go permiskus we'll have fair play. thias Parisensis, a monk of the thir- But let ,em get a reg'ment all of nigteenth century : When Jesus was led cers, and deg put 'em in de fore front from the tribunal of Pilate to death, of de battle, and bofe sides kill every the doorkeeper, named Cartaflions, one of 'em. I say so, sah, (rolling pushed him from behind with his foot, his eyes around the audience,) and I at him gravely, and said "I walk on. And the able and eloquent Ethiopian but thou shalt tarry till I come."- subsided, and a solemn sensational And this man, still alive wanders pause followed. The eyes of the asfrom place to place, in constant dread sembled darkies snapped white and of the wrath to come. A third legend wild at the idea that to go any other adds that this wandering Jew falls way than "permiskus" was certain sick every hundred years, but recov- death. And, as they thought the ers, and renews his strength; hence chances of "goin' permiskus" were not it is that, even after so many centu- brilliant, the meeting adjourned with-Every moment involvs responsibil-

thors makes even mention of such an ity; this if realized, will constantly account. The first who reports some urge you to take shelter beneath the DR. LITTLE'S

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

A CARD. DE. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LIT-TLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying it is the most valuable remedy to core children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite endicient for 25 cases. Talbotton, Ga., Feb. 3, 1500.

LITTLE'S

ANODYNE COUGH DROPS. certain cure for Colde, Coughs, Bronchitte, Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Coughs, &c., &c., amongst Children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in the out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling induces over Congles and Irritation of the Lauge of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive, have been promptly cured by using a few bottles. As anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough intxtures.

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

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

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

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tettern, Scald Heads, and discusses of the skin generally, have been cured by this remedy; and since the introduction of the No. 2 preparation (being stronger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sorea and Ulcers it is applied in the form of phasters, and is almost infaithle.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in the Southern States, they are to be had; and as these are against about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the sains or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the about patents of the day, ther all be cardioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus:

All unders and letters to be addressed to

LITTLE & BRO., Wholesale Druggists, Macon, Ga

Fold by Dr. J. S. Thomas and C. Fowler, Taskeger Hutchings & Williams, L. Grand, Beginn & Hale, Mont gomery; Pemperion & Carler, J. A. Whiteshee & Co. Columbus, Ga.; and Merchanis and Druggists generally May 10, 1860.

Business Cards.

N. GACHET,

Afterney at Taw, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

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

July 24, 1862. S. S. GRABAN, MATES & 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-baron, and in the United States District Court, at Mont-

tairs in Echols' new building. 32-17 December 15, 1859.

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

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

Particular attention paid to collecting and securing claims.

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

W. P. CHILTON,

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

-AND-Solicitor in Chancery, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

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

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building. 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 e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prempt and careful attention will be given to all haviness entrastetite them.

Entraction Trustage. Ala. Jan. 19, 1860.

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

Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties. #3" Daice up stairs in Biloro & Kniledge's new brie BYTHON B. SMITH.

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

AUG. C. FERRINLL.

J. H. CADDENHEAD. ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala., Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Talla-poors, Chambers, and Russell. June 18, 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 cian and Surgeon, July 10, 1862.

SCHEDULE Tuskegee Rail Road.

FIRST TRAIN leaves the Depot in Tuskegee at 9.15 a. m., connecting with a Train for West Point and Columbus. Second Train leaves at 11.15 a. m., connect-

Second Train leaves at 11.15 a.m., connecting with a Train for Montgomery.

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

N. B.—No Train on this Rail Road connects with one passing Ghehaw at 3.27 a.m., for Montgomery.

G. W. STEVENS,

July 24, 1862.

Superintend't.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., President And Professor of Moral Science. A. B. GOODHUE, A. M., sor of Mathematics and Nat, Philosoph

Professor of Ancient Languages and Literatur REV T. W. TOBEY, A. M. Professor of Intellectual Philosphy.

D. G. SHERMAN, A. M.

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. REV. H. TALBIRD, DD. Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles'cal History

REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M., Brown Professor of Systematic Theology.

THE NEXT SESSION.

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

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

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

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

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

Washing I. W. GARROTT,

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

HOWARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—Your attention is respectfully invited to the following resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Howard College at their annual meeting, viz:

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

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

Respectfully yours,

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

SCHOOL NOTICE.

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

Parents and Guardians will confer vor by making application for adulthe School previous to the commence

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA.

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

Anatomy, H. F. CAMPERL, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. DUG18, M. D.
Chemistry, Joseph Jones, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapentics, I. P. Garvin, M. B.
Institutes and Practice, L. D. Ford, M. D.
Physiology, H. V. M. MILER, M. D.
Obstetries, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetries, Robert Campurel, M.D.
W. H. DOUGHTY, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at Oly
Hospital.

ospital.

S. B. SIMMONS, M. D., Prosecter to Professor Anatomy
H. W. D. FORD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy
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