S. HENDERSON, EDITOES.

"Whether it be right in the sight of Gon to bearken unto you more than anto God. Judge ye."

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, FEB'Y 5, 1863-

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

At the date of your last adjournment the preparations of the enemy promptness to avoid serious reverses. ion.

McClellan and Pope.

been fought with varying fortunes, power. When, at a later period, marked by frightful carnage on both North Carolina acceded to that scesides, but the enemy's hope of decis- ond union, and when, still later, the ive results have again been bailled, other seven States, now members of while at Vicksburg another formida-ble expedition has been repulsed with bers of the same Union, it was upon inconsiderable loss on our side and the recognized footing of equal and severe damage to the assailing forces. independent sovereignties, nor had it On the Atlancic coast the enemy has then entered into the minds of men been unable to gain a footing beyond that sovereign States could be comthe protecting shelter of his fleets, pelled, by force, to remain members and the city of Galveston has just of a confederation into which they been recovered by our forces, which had entered of their own free will, acceeded not only in the capture if, at a subsequent period, the deof the garrison but of one of the fense of their safety and honor should, enemy's vessels of war, which was in their judgment, justify withdrawal, carried by boarding parties from The experience of the past had verchant river steamers. Our forti- evinced the futility or any renunciafied positions have everywhere been tion of such inherent rights, and acmuch strengthened and improved, cordingly the provision for perpetuifording assurance of ability to meet. ty contained in the Articles of Conwith success, the utmost efforts of federation of 1778 was omitted inour enemics, in spite of the magni- the Constitution of 1789. When, tude of their preparations for attack. therefore, in 1861 eleven of the States A review of our history during the again thought proper, for reasons two years of our natioal existence satisfactory to themselves, to secelle allords ample cause for congratula- from the second union and to form a ion and demands the most fervent third one under an amended constiexpression of our thankfulness to the tution, they exercised a right which, Vinighty Father who has blessed our being inherent, required no justificaemp. We are justified in asserting, to foreign nations and which internawith a pride, surely not unbecoming, tional law did not permit them to that these Confederate States' have question. The usages of intercourse aided another to the lessons taught between nations do, however, require by history for the instruction of man; that official communication be made that they have afforded another ex- to friendly powers of all organic scaple of the impossibility of subju- changes in the constitution of States, galling a people determined to be and there was obvious propriety in free; and have demonstrated that no giving prompt assurance of our deapprovity of numbers or available sire to continue amicable relations connects can overcome the resistance with all mankind. It was under the offered by such valor in combat, such influence of these considerations that decidal endurance of privation as your predecessors, the provisional are been conspiciously displayed by government, took carly measures for in people in the defence of their sending to Europe Commissioners studies and liberties. The anticipa-, charged with the duty of visiting the tions with which we entered into the capita's of the different powers, concest have now ripened into a con- and making arrangements for the sterion, which is not only shared with opening of more formal diplomatic as by the common opinion of neutral intercourse. " Prior, however, to the arrival ations, but is evidently forcing itell apon our euen es themselves .- abroad of those Conmissioners, the It we but mark the history of the United States had commenced hostiliment year, by resolute perserver | ties against the Confederacy by desin the path we have hitherto patching a secret expedition for the bareaced, by vigorous effort in the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, after definee, and by the continued exhi-and with a deplicity which has been mich of the same unfaltering cour- fully unveiled in a former message. e in our soldiers and able conduct They had also addressed communicatheir leaders as have distinguished tions' to the different Cabinets of e past, we have every reason to Europe, in which they assumed the speet that this will be the closing attitude of being sovereign over this ar of the war. The war, which its inception was waged for forcing is back into the Union, having failed accomplish that purpose, passed to a second stage, in which it was manifestations of their displeasure if attempted to conquer and rule these in should treat the Confedera e States Stales as dependent provinces. De-bas having an independent existence. fated in this second design, our ene- It soon became known that these prenies have evidently entered upon an- tentio, s were not considered abroad other, which can have no other pur- to be as absurd as they were known "than revenge and thirst for to be at home, nor had Europe yet blood and plander of private proper-learned what reliance was to be placed in But however implacable they hav be, they can have neither the Cabinet at Washington. The dele spirit nor the resources required for gation of power granted by these sharth year of a struggle uncheered States to the Federal Government to y any hope of success ; kept alive represent them in foreign intercourse dely for the indulgence of mercena- had led Europe into the grave error y and wicked passions, and demand- of supposing that their separate sov ag so exhaustive an expenditure of eighty and independence had been merged into one common sovereignuposed on their people. The ad ty, and had ceased to have a distinct cut of peace will be hailed with joy. existence. Under the influence of Our desire for it has never lieen con this error, which all appeals to reason fied. Our efforts to avoid the and historical fact were vainly used war, forced on us as it was by the to dispel, our Commissioners were het of conquest and the insane pas- met by the declaration that foreign in s of our foes, are known to man- governments could not assume to by the closure of neutral ports, from, reservation. Nor was this confidence kind But earnest as has been our judge between the conflicting repre-

+ wish for peace, and great have been our sacrifices and sufferings during A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed, to endure any sufferings and continue any sacrifices, however prolonged, unto their right to self-government and tle sovereignty and independence of these States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and firmly established.

In this connection, the occasion seems not unsuitable for some referfor further postilities had assumed ence to the relations between the so menacing an aspect as to excite in | Confederacy and the neutral powers some minds apprehension of our of Europe since the separation ability to meet them with sufficient of these States from the former Un-

These preparations were completed Four of the States now members shortly after your departure from the of the Confederacy were recognized stat of government, and the armies by name as independent sovereignties of the United States made simultane-ous advance on our frontiers, on the year 1783, with one of the two great western rivers and on the Atlantic maritime powers of Western Europe, coast in masses so great as to evince and had been, prior to that period, their hope of overbearing all resist- allies in war of the other. In the ance by mere weight of numbers .- year 1778 they formed a Union with This hope, however, like those pre-inine other States under articles of viously entertained by our foes, has Confederation. Dissat sfied with that vanished. In Virginia, their fourth Union, three of them; Virginia, South attempt at inv sion by armies, whose Carolina and Georgia, together with assured success was confidently pre- eight of the States now members of dicted, h s met with decisive repulse. the United States, secended from it in Our noble defenders, ander the con- 1789, and these eleven seceding States summate leadership of their general, formed a second union, although by have again, at Fredericksburg, in- the terms of the Articles of Confedflicted on the forces under General ation express provision was made Barnside the like disastrous over- that the first union should be perthrow as had been previously suffer- petual. Their right to secede, noted by the successive invading armies, withstanding this provision, was commanded by Generals McDowell, neither contested by the States from In the West obstinate battles have subject of discussion with any third

sentations of the two parties as to the opportunity of causing captured the true nature of their previous mu-vessels to be contemed in their favor tual relations. The governments of as prize, has sufficed to double the Great Britain and France according- rates of marine insurance in Northly, signified their determination to ern ports and consigned to forced inacconfine themselves to recognizing the tion numbers of Northern vessels, in self-evident fact of the existence of a addition to the direct damage inflictwar, and to maintaining a strict neu- ed by captures at sea. How difficult, trality during its progress. Some then, to overestimate the effects that of the other powers of Europe pur- must have been produced by the hunsued the same course of policy, and dreds of private armed vessels that it became apparent that by some un- would have swept the seas in pursuit derstanding, express or tacit. Europe of the commerce of our enemy, if the had decideded to leave the initiative means of disposing of their prizes in all action touching the con- had not been withheld by the action test on this continent to the two of neutral Europe!

powers just named, who were recog- But it is especially in relation to nized to have the largest interest in- the so-called blockade of our coast volved, both by reason of proximity that the policy of European powers and of the extent and intimacy of has been so shaped as to cause the their commercial relations with the greatest injuy to the Confederacy, and to confer signal advantages on States engaged in war. It is manifest that the course of the United States. The importance

action adopted by Europe, while of this subject requires some develbased on an apparent refusal to de- opment.

termine the question, or to side with Prior to the year 1856, the princicither party, was in point of fact an ples regulating this subject were to be actual decision against our right and gathered from the writings of emiin favor of the groundless preten- nent publicists, the decisions- of adtions of the United States. It was mirality courts, international treaa refusal to treat us as an independ-tics, and the usages of nations. The ent government. If we were inde-uncertainty and doubt which prependent States, the refusal to enter- vailed in reference to the true rules tain with us the same international of miritime law, in time of war, reintercourse as was maintained with sulting from the discordant and often our enemy was unjust, and injurious conflicting principles announced from in its effects, whatever may have been such varied and independent sources; the motive which prompted it. Neither had become a grievous evil to manwas it in accordance with the high kind. Whether a blockade was almoral obligations of that interna- lowable against a port not invested by tional code whose chief sanction is land as well as by sea; wheth r a the conscience of sovereigns and the blockade was valid by sea if the inpublic opinion of mankind, that those | vesting fleet was merely sufficient to eminent powers should decline the render ingress to the blockaded port performance of a duty peculiarly in- "evidently dangerous," or whether it was further required for its legality cumbent on them, from any apprehension of the consequences to them- that it should be sufficient "really to selves. One immediate and necessa-ry result of their declining the re-er similar questions had remained sponsibility of a decision which must doubtful and undecided. have been adverse to the extravagant Animated by the highly honorable pretentions of the United States, desire to put an end "to differences was the prolongation of hostilities of opinion between neutrals and bel-

to which our enemies were thereby ligerents, which may occasion serious encouraged, and which have resulted difficulties and even conflicts," (I in nothing but scenes of carnage and quote the official language,) the five devastation on this continent, and of great Powers of Europe, together misery and suffering on the other, with Sardinia and Turkey, adopted, such as have scarcely a parallel in in 1856, the following 'solemn de history. Had those powers prompt- claration" of principles :

misplaced, for the official documents | under dateof the 11th February, 1862, published by the British Government, usually called "Blue Books," contain 'Her Majesty's Government, how-

the expression of the satisfaction of ever are of opinion that assuming that government with the conduct of that the blockade was duly notified the officials who conducted successful- and also that a number of ships is ly the delicate business confined to stationed and remains at the entrance their charge.

the Confederacy and the two powers that these ships do not voluntarily just named have been suffered to permit ingress or egress, the fact that remain inoperative against the mena- various ships may have successfully ces and outrages on neutral rights, escaped through it (as in the particucommitted by the United States with lar instances here refered to) will unceasing and progressing arrogance during the whole period of the war. Neutral Europe remained passive ternational law." when the United States, with a naval The words which I have italicised force insufficient to blockade, effectare an addition made by the British tively, the coast of a single State, Government of its own authority to proclaimed a paper blockade of thou- a principle the exact terms of which sands of miles of coast extending from were settled with deliberation by the capes of the Chesapeake to those the common consent of civilized na-of Florida, and encircling the Gulf tions, and by implied convention with of Mexico from Key West to the this Government, as already explained mouth of the Rio Grande. Compared and their effect is clearly to reopen with this monstrous pretension of to the prejudice of the Confederacy the United States, the blockadesknown one of the very disputed questions in history, under the names of the on the law of blockade which the Con-Berlin and Milan decrees, and the gress of Paris professed to settle.-British orders in Council, in the The importance of this change is years 1806 and 1807 sink into insigni-ficancel. Yet those blockades were justified by the powers that declared them, on the sole ground that they were retaliatory ; yet those blockades of a blockading force, and by this have since been condemned by the test the blockade is effective .-publicists of those very powers as "Access is not really prevented" by violations of international law; yet the blockading fleet to the same port, those blockades evoked angry re- for steamers are continually arriving monstrances from neutral powers, and departing, so that, tried by this amongst which the United States were test, the blockade is ineffective and the most conspicuous, yet those bloc- invalid. The justice of our complaint kades became the chief cause of the on this point is so manifest as to leave war between Great Britain and the little room for doubt that further re-United States in 1812; yet those flection will induce the British Govblockades were one of the principal ernment to give us such assurances as motives that led to the declaration of will efface the painful impressions the Congress of Paris in 1856, in the that would result from its language, fond hope of imposing an enduring if left unexplained. check on the very abuse of maritime From the foregoing remarks you power, which is now renewed by the will perceive that during nearly United States in 1861 and 1862, under | two years of struggle in which every circumstances and with features of energy of our country has been evoked

ment contain the evidence of the re- partial has been practically most peated and formal remonstrances favorable to our enemies, and most made by this government to neutral detrimental to us. powers against the recognition of this The exercise of the neutral right blockade. It has been shown by of refusing entry into their ports to evidence not capable of contradiction, prizes taken by both belligerents, was and which has been furnished in part | eminently hurtful to the Confederacy, by the officials of neutral nations, that It was sternly asserted and maintainthe few ports of this Confedracy, ed. before which any naval forces at all The exercise of the neutral right have been stationed, have been inves of commerce with a belligerent ted so inefficiently that hundreds of whose ports are not blockaded by entries have been effected into them | fleets sufficient really to prevent since the declaration of the blockade: access to them, would have been emthat our enemies have themselves inently hurtful to the United States. admitted the inefficiency of their blockade in the most forcible manner The duty of neutral States to by repeated official complaints of the ceive with cordiality and recognize sale, to us, of goods contraband of with respect any new confederation war, a sale which could not possibly that independent States may think affect their interests if their pretended proper to form was too clear to admit "blockade was sufficient "really to of denial, but its postponment was prevent access to our coast;" that eminently beneficial to the United they have gone farther, and have States and detrimental to the Coaalleged their inability to render their federacy. It was postponed. paper blockade effective as the excuse for the odious barbarity of destroying the neutral nations of Europe, it has the entrance to one of our harbors by been my purpose to point out distinsinking vesssels loaded with stone in | ctly that this Government has no comthe channel; that our commerce with plaint to make that those nations foreign nations has been intercepted declared their neutrality. It could not by the effective investment of our neither expect nor desire more .-ports, nor by the seizure of ships in The complaint is that the neutrality the att mpt to enter them, but by the has been rather nominal than real, capture on the high seas of neutral and that recognized neutral rights vessels by the cruisers of our enemies have been alternately asserted whenever supposed to be bound to and waived in such manner as to bear any point on our extensive coast, with great severity on us, and to con-without enquiry whether a single bloc- fer signal advantages on our enekading vessel was to be found at such point; that blockading vessels have ... I have hitherto refrained from callleft the ports at which they were ing to your attention this condition stationed for distant expeditions, have of your relations with foreign powers been absent for many days and have for various reasons. The chief of returned, without notice either of the these was the fear that a statement cessation or rendwal of the blockade; of our just grounds of complaint in a word, that every prescription mari- against a course of policy so injurious time law, and every right of nentral to our interests might be misconstrunations to trade with a belligerent ed into an appeal for aid. Unequal under the sanction of principles here as we were in mere numbers and tofore universally respected, have available resources to our enemies, been systematically and persistently we were conscious of powers of resis-violated by the United States. Neutral Europe has received our remon- incredulous, and our remonstrances strances and has submitted in almost were therefore peculiarly liable to be unbroken silence to all the wrongs misunderstood. Proudly self-reliant, that the United States have chosen the Confederacy knowing full well to inflict on its commerce. The Cab- the character of the contest into which inet of Great Britain, however, has was forced, with full trust in the not confined itself to such implied acquiescence in these breaches of in-ternational law as results from simple inaction, but has in a published dispatch of the Secretary of State for felt no need to appeal for the main-Foreign Affairs, assumed to make a tenance of its rights to other earthly change in the principle enunciated by the Congress of Paris, to which the faith of the British Government was faith of the British Government was considered to be pledged; a change too important and too prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy to to be overlooked and against which I have directed solemn protest to be made, after a vain attempt to obtain satisfactory explanations from the British Government. In a published dispatch from her Majesty's Foreign Office, to her Minister at Washington

of a port sufficient really to prevent

These solemn declarations of prin-eiple, this implied agreement between danger of entering it or leaving it, and

aggravated wrong without procedent for maintaining its very existence, in history. the neutral nations of Europe have The records of our State Depart- pursued a policy which nominally im-The duty of neutral States to re-In this review of our relations with

ly admitted our right to be treated 1. Privateering is. and remains as all other independent nations, abolished. none can doubt that the moral effect | 2. The neutral flag covers enemy's of such action would have been to goods, with the exception of contradispel the delusion under which the band of war. United States have persisted in their 3. Neutral goods, with the excepefforts to accomplish our subjugation. tion of contraband of war, are not To the continued hesitation of the liable to capture under enemy's flag. same powers in rendering this act of 4. Blockades, in order to be undsimple justice towards this Confed- ing, must be effective ; that is to say,

from the interruption of its peaceful enemy. pursuits, both in the old and the new Not only did this solemn declaraworlds.

There are other matters in which ciples to which the signing powers less than justice has been rendered agreed to conform in future wars, but to this people by neutral Europe. it contained a clause to which those and undue advantage conferred on the powers gave immediate effect, and aggressors in a wicked war. At the which provided that the States, not inception of hostilities the inhabi- parties to the Congress of Paris, tants of the Confederacy were almost should be invited to accede to the exclusively agriculturist; those of declaration. Under this invitation the United States, to a great extent, every independent State in Europe mechanics and merchants. We had yielded its assent ; at least, no inno commercial marine, while their stance is known to me of a refusal : merchant vessels covered the ocean. and the United States, while declin-We were without a navy, while they ing to assent to the proposition which had powerful fleets. The advantage prohibited privateering, declared that which they possessed for inflicting the three remaining principles were injury on our coasts and harbors was in entire accordance with their own thus counterbalanced in some meas- views of international law. ure by the exposure of their commerce to attack by private armed vesseis. It was known to Europe under circumstances of like solemnithat within a very few years past the ty, with like unanimuity, and pledg-United States had peremptorily re ing the faith of nations with a sanc i fused to accede to proposals for abol- :y so peculiar. ishing privatcering. on the ground, as alleged by them, that nations owning powerful fleets would thereby obtain undue advantage over those mand for admission into the family possessing inferior naval forces. Yet of nations, recognized it as a belligno sooner was war flagrant between erent power, Great Britain and France. the Confederacy and the United made informal proposals about the States, than the miritime powers of same time that their own rights as Europe issued orders prohibing citi - neutrals should be guarantied by our er party from bringing prizes into acceding, as belligerents, to the detheir ports. This pohibition directed claration of principles made by the with apparent impartiality against Congress of Paris. The request was both deligerents, was in reality effec- addressed to our sense of justice, and tive against the Confederate States therefore met immediate favorable alone, for they alone could find a response in the resolutions of the hostile commerce on the occan.- Provisional Congress of the 13th Merely nominal against the United August, 1861, by which all the prin-States, the prohibition operated with ciples announced by the Congress of intense severity on the Confederacy. Paris were adopted as the guide of

eracy is still due the continuance of maintained by a force sufficient really the calamities which manking suffers to prevent access to the coast of the tion announce to the world the prin-

> No instance is known in history of the adoption of rules of public law

When, therefore, this Confederacy was formed, and when neutral powers while defering action on its deby depriving it of the only means of our conduct during the war, with the maintaining, with some approach to sole exception of that relative to equality, its struggle on the ocean privateering. As the right to make against the crushing superiority of use of privateers was one in which naval force possessed by its enemies. neutral nations had, as to the present The value and efficiency of the weap- war, no interest ; as it was a right on which was thus wrested from our which the United States had refused grasp by the combined action of neu-tral European powers in favor of a nation which professes openly its in-tention of ragaging their commerce by privateers in any future war, is strikingly illustrated by the terror renounce flagrante bello against an inspired among the commercial classes adversary possessing an overwhelmof the United States by a single crui- ing superiority of naval forces, it was ser of the Confederacy. One nation- reserved with entire confidence that al steamer commanded by flicers and neutral nations could not fail to per manned by a crew who are debarred, ceive that just reason existed for the

The S. M. Baptist TUSKEGEE, ALA .: Thursday, Feb'y 5, 1863.

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

Notice the Red Cross (X) Mark.

Those whose terms of subscription are about to expire, will find on the margin of the paper a red cross mark. We adopt this plan to save the expenseof writing and forwarding accounts .-We will give some two or three weeks notice in this way, so that subscriptions can be renewed. Look out for the Red Cross Mark.

The Beginning of the End.

Speculations in regard to the future have failed so frequently to be verified by fact that we are somewhat chary of venturing any thipg in that direction. Nevertheless we are as much entitled to an opinion in regard to the signs of the times as any other journ alist We shall therefore venture some opinions, based upon existing facts, in regard to the probable termination of this unhappy struggle.

That a powerful revolution in public sentiment has set in, in some of the northern States, cannot be disguised. prosperity as ivis to ours. But the enor-Sentiments have recently been uttered mous national debt created there by in public speeches by prominent men, this war, will furnish the pretext to in more than one northern State, which, six months ago, would have been regarded by the Washington despotism as downright treason. Mr. Lincoln interests, in the same ratio that it will has been boldly denounced as having drain Western productions. In other subverted the Constitution, trampled upon the the law, crowded northern remain parties to the Lincoln governprisons with innocent victims; and his emancipation proclamation is held up as an act of usurpation and fiendish barbarism which has no parallel in the have at least four fifths of the war history of modern times. The party debt to pay, directly or indirectly. Is which elected him, and the men who it at all wonderful, then, with these rule him are branded as the real trait. facts staring them in the face, that ors to the country, and are to be held distinguished Western politicians have responsible for this unnatural and cruel already sounded the note of alarm, war. It is predicted by some of these and plainly told the people there, that speakers that if he attempts to in the event Mr Lincoln persists in his enforce this proclamation, it will not present purblind policy, "they must look be three months /before war will visit out for themselves?" The establishment their own hearthstones. There are in of a Western Confederacy will be one dications in the West, that the public of the results of this revolution, sooner mind there is rapidly maturing for a or later. secession from Yankee thrawldom .--An exgovernor of New Jersey has have but to remain united and firmopenly declared that there is now no to so strengthen our armies that no union, and that all the States that once decided success shall be achieved by formed that union is now "as they were the abolition army for the next four before the adoption of the Constitu- months-to frown down every thing tion :" that they are now sovereign and independent, and free to choose their own future destiny. But if it be said, that all this may mean something, or it may mean just nothing, and that notwithstanding all such utterances, both parties at the North are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war-we answer, true ; but the objects for which these two parties are prosecuting, the war are so radically different as must in the end produce a serious rupture between them, if they are serious in what they say. The radicals affirm that slavery must be exterminated before the Union can be re-constructed-the Democrats and conservatives affirm that such a policy cannot and ought not to restore the Union. Already four northern States have distinctly taken ground. against the ridical measures of the administration, and Kentucky has soleany protested against these measures by her State authorities ; and the administration is so far committed to them, that it is difficult to conceive how it can recede. Mr. Lincoln has, after the utmost deliberation, as he says, put his signature to a proclamation, which the opposing party declares to be the death-knell of the Union, and which they affirm, justifies the South in every measure of resistance which she can command And be it remembered that this opposing party will have a majority in the next Federal Congress. Now, is there any likelihood that either of these parties will recede from the position it has taken ? Is not the difference too radical ever to be compromised ? But it no compromise can be effected, what must be the result ?-Ouly one of two things : either the war must close in a few months, or be transferred from Southern to Northern soil. ever had. The great body of the equal upon all classes. Western portion of the Lincoln govinstitutions came not within the per- blunders from the start, and the move-Therefore to the first and the st

view of their designs. So long as Mr. Lincoln adhered to this single purpose. a purpose which he announced to the world in his inaugural address and first message, so long did the West give to his war measures a hearty and almost unanimons support. They flocked by hundreds of thousands to his standard, and gave him by far the best fighting men he had. But when,

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through the persistent efforts and wily tricks of New England diplomacy. he changed the policy of the war, into a grand crusade of murder, pluuder, and devastation, the west for the first time awoke to the enormity of the crime to which they were a duped party by Yankee chicanery. When Lincoln lent his ear to New England counsels, he lost his hold upon the real strength of the Northern States. And we can at least give a shrewd guess as to what men will do when they find themselves the dupes of knaves and tricksters.

And still farther-the financial poli cy of New England, which has at length triumphed in the Federal Congress by the adoption of the highest protective tariff known in the history of the United States, is not more antagonistic to Southern, than it is to Western, interest. They are an agri-

cultural people as well as we. Free trade is therefore as essential to their increase that tariff to more than double its present rates. This will still further stimulate Eastern manafacturing words, should the Western States still ment, they will be but "the hewers of wood and drawers of water" for New England. The Western people will

On the whole, the Southern people

ment of our armies have been disastropsly wrong. May not the most favorable results be augured from the accession of such a prodigions amount of military skill and dashing gallantry to our army? Too long has the coun try been deprived of that masterly counsel in war, and impetuous bravery in battle, essential to our final success. With what unanimity and cheerfulness will these military giants drop the quill and grasp the sword and musket and show to their admiring countrymen how easy it is to execute on the field what they have so persistently planned on paper 1 Whoever else may chafe and fret under the operations of a law which is to augment the Confederate army so extensively, they will enter the lists with exulting shouts, and show by experiment what they have so long been attempting to teach to our "wooden head" generals. Room for the "Knights de La Mancha." that the world may see how the thing can be done in a trice !

We are informed that by an Act of the last Legislature, the county of Ma con was transferred to the Southern. Chancery Division, of which Division, our old fellow-citizen, N. W. Cocke is the Chancellor.

For the South Western Baptist. Personal Improvement.

A LAY SERMON.

An eminent writer has said that human nature is composed of three ele ments, viz : the Physical, the Intellectual, and the Spiritual ; . or, the Body, the Mind, and the Soul.

A clear comprehension of these dis tinctions, although not yet formally recognized by philosophers, lies at the root of succe-sful self culture-the one a heavy cotton crop. God grant it work which it is our duty to perform may be so, and that our own loved in this state of existance.

It is the Christian duty of every living human soul to govern himself so that this life shall result in that greatest of human achievements, character; an achievement, indeed, not entirely possible without constant supernatoral aid and direction.

This term character implies the development of our entire nature to its best capacity. Body, Mind, and Soul must be governed according to the laws es tablished by the Alonghty for the direction and control of each : and these laws, when obeyed in their full extent will result in health, physical, intellectu al and spiritual

But let us consider the relative im portance of these three great components of our mysterious nature. The Body is an accident, so to

For the South Western Baptist, IN CAMPS AT PORT HUBSON, LA January 23d, 1863.

WESTERN BAPTIST.

EDITORS BAPTIST : Every thing is quiet here. The army here, at Port Hudson, are in fine health and spirits. We have expected, and hopefully looked for a visit from the Yanks but as yet they have withheld from us the pleas are of forming their acquaintance .--Gen Banks is said to be tortifying very strongly, at Baton Rouge, twenty miles below here. It seems that he, Gen. Banks, is anticipating an attack from the army of Port Hudson. Our pickets extend to within a few miles of Baton Rouge, and are daily bringing in deserters from the Federal army. Three were brought in to the general (Gardner) yesterday, and being questioned as to why Gen. Banks has not made an attack upon Port Hudson, answered, "that the army at Baton Rouge had come to the conclusion not to fight against the South any longer ; that a regiment had laid down their arms and every officer in it had resigned in disgust." And it was rumored last even ing that a brigade had thrown down their arms. / It seems that the poor de luded creatures are becoming convinced

of the utter impossibility to subjugate the South. A wise conclusion.

The Yankee gunboat Essex comes up within sight of our batteries once a week, but always halts before coming in rage of our guns. We are looking and listening daily for her destruction; There are secret movements on hand which will most likely send her in the same direction taken by the Cairo-(looking for beavers in the bottom of the Mississippi.) Peace is the general topic here. The majority thinks that the war will close in time to plant Contederacy may soon hold a high position among the nations of earth .--That the stars and bars may float triumphantly upon the breeze proclaiming to the world freedom and equality. Very respectfully &c,

For the South Western Baptist.

LYNCHBURG, VA, Jan, 21 1863. MESSRS EDITORS : The chaplains at this place are now making an effort to establish a Library and Reading Room for the sick and wounded soldiers here. Will you be kind enough to bring the subject before your readers for us? Our hospitals are quiet extensive and of course a majority of their inmates are from other states, you must be largely interested, then, in anything done for them Many soldiers remain here for several months, convalescing or re-

covering from extreme exhaustion

watching the slow progress of a heal-

ing wound. Time hanging heavily on

the hands of such men, the great

danger is that they may find occupa-

tion worse than idleness, unless some-

thing better is provided. They are all

eager for something to read. How

often have the soldiers from Als., La.,

Ga and the Carolinas sought for "any

Allow me to suggest to you, who may

be likely to have friends here, that you

subscribe to your papers, those especial

ly you've been accustomed to, as mem-

bers of the household, and send them

to us. They will love to read over

those familiar names-even in the ad-

Neighbors might make up collections

of books and express them, and those

who prefer it can remit money to me

with which to perchase. We could

wish that all classes of christians would

feel an interest in the undertaking for

we desire the literature of every de-

nomination to be well represented, so

that each soldier might be able to find

the books he loved to read when at

Newspapers will greatly aid us by

noticing this letter, and we will feel

specially obligated to any editors who

may consent to receive and forward

contributions, all which should be

directed"Soldiers Library," Lynchburg

For the South Western Baptist.

The work of the Lord progressing a mong the Soldiers.

Post Chaplain, Lynchburg.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1863.

DEAR BRO HENDERSON : The accounts

which come to us from various portions

of the Army are most cheering. While

the judgments of the Lord are abroad

in the land many are learning righte-

Rev Mr Waggoner, chaplain of the

that "about one hundred of his regiment

Rev A. M. Grimsley, colporter, writes

"I am still trying to labor on here,

(West Va.,) and am not without en-

couragement. One man told me yester-

day that my work had been instrument-

al in leading him to the feet of Jesus

and spoke of the tract entitled "Prepare

to meet thy God," as baving aroused

bim from his indifference and sin -

have professed conversion since he has

JNO, L. JOHNSON.

thing to read" from me !

and elevating influence

home.

Va "

ousness.

been in the service."

saved him. Thus day from day I hear | the wife of my youth on this precious glad tidings of souls turning to God, field ; and, when she was dying I and I am willing to toil on in the Muster's service

Rev. Robert Lewis, colporter in Tennessee army : "For four months I have been laboring among the soldiers out it wrings my heart to give up this field! here-have travelled (mostly by private B. the will of God be accomplished. conveyance) 2.000 miles -distributed 15,000 tracts, 500 hymn books and hundreds of Testaments, besides preach ing the gospel whenever opportunities now that I am competied hastily to presented ?

Lynchburg: "I am satisfied that a very and the second upon the altar of my large number of the religious men in the hospitals here are Baptists, and of course, are very fond of being visited by Baptists Can't you send us another good man? Bro. Trevillian does well but you ought to have two colporters a" this point. I am more and more inchiped to think that the distribution of tracts is the very best means of reaching soldiers?

Bro. C A. Mills has recently been commission d to labor at Lynchbarg. He and Bro. G C Trevillian, with the chaplains and pastors of the city, will afford a very good supply for the hospitals.

Rev G. W. Rogers, chaplain, Price's division in Mississippi : "We have had two delightful revivals since we came to this State, and I have baptiz ed thirty eight soldiers The Lord is greatly blessing us Can you supply enemy, it is pleasing to be able to inus with tracts ?"

It will be pleasent to your readers to know that the contributions to our regiment of Va, volunteers, of which I Board are largely increasing. Within less than half a month our receipts near the Sinks Grove Baptist church ; have been about \$5,000. Petersburg, Va., where the "Evangelical Tract series of meetings in their house of Society" is located, raised for us a few days ago \$1,229.00. The Jews in and although we were interrupted by Richmond gave me upwards of \$300 the regiment being suddenly ordered while a liberal sum is now being raised to Lewisburg to meet a threatened from officers in the departments of the advance of the enemy, yet the work of Government, Congress men, &c.

A. E DICKINSON. Gen'l Sup't, &c.

From the Christian Index. Painfully Interesting Letter.

CREEK AGENCY, CREEK NATION,] Nov. 10th 1862 REV. M T. SUMNER,

Cor Sec'y. &c., Marion, Ala. MY DEAR BROTHER : It is my painful duty to inform you that I can no longer occupy the mission property here .---Deeply as I regret it, "a [military] of salvation. I have been greatly aidnecessity is laid upon me," to vacate this beloved place and go to Texas. The Indians, in some way, and for a cause that I cannot comprehend, have been ment. I have been serving this regishamefully neglected-unfed, uppaid, unclad, unarmed, and deprived of the assistance of whites troops that had been promised them by solemn treaty ; intemperate Brigadier, they have been offered me to labor for the spiritul bene-

promised her that the Lord enabling me, I would spend my life in laboring for the cause of Indian missions. How

When Leame here, in 1848, I sacrificed my property in Kentucky; and leave, I must sacrifice it agaia. The Rev. J. L. Johnson, post chaplain at first was upon the altar of my religion. country. I should not complain -I baye no tears to shed over secession. and can but wish I had done more for religion.

Should I get to Paris, will add a postscript to this letter.

Very affectionately, your brother. H F BUCKNER.

> From the Religious Herald. Grace in the Army.

Camp Sam Miller, Jan 5. DEAR BRETHREN - Amidst all the ercitement and duties of camp life, in this border county, where our men are kept almost continually on the alarm by the threatened incursions of the form your readers that a revival of religion is now going on in the 22d am chaplain. The camp is located and some two weeks ago we opened a worship for the benefit of the regiment: grace did not stop, but as soon as we returned to camp seemed to increase. Many noble soldiers are now inquiring the way of life; eight have been baptized, and a number of others have professed hope. Four persons from the neighborhood of the church have been baptized, and two others received for baptism. On last night a larger number of soldiers came forward for prayer. And I hope that this good work will still go on until hundreds of this noble regiment shall share in the blessings ed by the assistance of brother M. H. Rees, a Baptist minister now serving as one of the musicians of this regiment for seven months as chaplain, and while it has been almost on a constant march, for hundreds of miles, with frequent conflicts with the and, in consequence of these things, enemy, yet, through the courtesy of the together with the short-comings of an gallant officers, every facility has been

that would tend to demoralize our an my in the field, or distract our people at home-and above all, to commit our cause with an unfaultering trust to Him whose right arm has already gotton us a hundred victories-we have but to do this, and we verily believe that our "right is far spent, and that the day" of our political redemption "is at hand." Lettevery hand be busy, let every heart be prayerful, trustful and courageous, and "the Lord do as seemeth him good?' We are almost over our Read Sea. Our baptism of blood is well nigh completed. The shinning shore of deliverance is already in view. If we are but true to ourselves and to our God, it will not be long before we shall stand noon that shore, and sing the triumphant song : "Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power : thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy. The enemy said. I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil ; my lust shall be sat isfied upon them; I will draw the sword, my hand shall destroy them. Thou stretchedst out thy right hand, the earth swallowed them.

..... Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously." . A .

The Exemption Bill.

From present indications we should indge that the Exemption Bill passed at the last Congress, will be entirely repealed, and thus subject every person within the prescribed ages to the operation of the Conscript Act, or that it will be so modified as 'to leave no margin for the charge of unjust discriminations. It cannot be disguised that the Bill as it passed the last Congress was obnoxious to this charge, and that it has produced much discontent both in the army and in the coun-

But then take another view of the try. It is both wise and patriotic in question. The New England States Cougress to repeal it, and if any exentered this war for the sole purpose emptions are made at all, let them be of abolishing slavery. Under the such as shall need no labored defense hypocritical and specious plea of pre- before the army or the people. We serving "the best governament the believe our people almost unanimously world ever saw," she adreitly conceal- are perfectly willing to bear any bured her real purpose, and succeeded in dens which the maintenance of this duping the Western people into a war war can impose, provided these burwith the best commercial friends they dens can be so adjusted as to be made

By the way, the repeal of the Ex ernment entered the war with the sole emption Bill will throw into the field · purpose of "preserving the Union," and sundry editors and army correspond. thus securing to themselves the prive ents, according to whom, up to date, ileges of trade down the Mississippi the Confederate authorities have been river. Interference with our domestic guilty of little less than a series of

of this life. It will last its proper time; it may be "three score years" and ten"-God knows-but at most its duration is comparitively limited .--Short though its life may be, almost boundless capacities for happiness or suffering are bound up in it. Hence its health is important. Its appetites, passions and lusts must be kept in due subjection by a strong hand ; aud, above all, we must beware of making the provision for the boby the great end of life. For we have higher enjoyments and more intense sofferings than those of the body. They are those of the mind. It has been asked "who can minister to a mind diseased?" The mind, or intellect, doub less belongs to the soul rather than to the body. Its cognitions will last through the endless cycles of eternity. How important, then, that it be filled with beautiful and virtuous images : that it be trained to find every where "the foot prints of the Creator ;" and that it be taught always to discern the voice wherewith "the heavens declare the glory of God !" 1000

But the mind, great as it is in its capacities and endurances, is not the most important element of man. Christ did not die to save minds. The Soul ! who can estimate its worth? "Says the MEDIATOR, "what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The soul shall live forever.

If, now, the soul be incomparably the most important element of one be ing, as it certainly is, with how much care ought we to goard its well-being 1 How shall we provide for it? Not by riches, for these "take to themselves wings and fly away." Not by fame, for it is a breath more fleeting than the wind. Not by honors, for all these shall turn to dust when the unseen Messenger shall lay his icy finger upon our heart None of these reach beyond the confides of time.

The soul must be fed on the bread of life, "of which if a man eat he shall 56, Va Regiment Volunteers inform me never hunger." It must find its con solation in the "peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

"T'is religion that can give Sweetest pleasures while we live ; T'is religion must supply Solid comfort when we die. After earth its joys will be Lasting as eternity ! Be the Living God my friend! Then my bliss shall never end,"

Wicked hopes, like unskillful guides, Another said that the tract, "Are , on mislead the onwary. ready ?" had, with the Divine blessing,

where each part and the share being particul farmer from the transformed and the the tot the share when

S. .

and compelled to retreat to Scullyville, privilege to attend the preaching of the Choctaw Nation, some fifty miles South gospel of Christ. of me.

Gen. Hindman is falling back South of the mountains, in Arkansas, and I do not think he will make a stand nearer than 80 mile Southeast of me, unless the enemy should stiempt to take Van Buren or Fort Smith. Although I am D D : "Can you explain to me how it satisfied that this will be a successful is that there are so many Baptists in great folly for me under all the circumstances to remain here until after that battle. I have remained here alone for sometime, the only white person North of the Arkansa river, and not one Southern sentinel, to my knowledge, patriotic?" vertisements-su; gestive of home, and between me and the enemy. thoughts of home will have a softening

Last Saturday and Sunday at least one hundred negroes stole their masters best horses, and ran to Kansas-some of them in open day, and there were none to oppose, as Col. McIntosh's regiment were all South of the river. I sent Mrs Buckner to Micco, forty five miles South, and was thinking I would still hold on, hoping for a favorable change ; but my confidential friend and brother, Col D N McIntosh, visited me yesterday, for the purpose of advising me to make all possible haste to Texas, with whatever of my property I can move, as his regiment has only half rations for four days, and should the enemy come, he will have to fall back sixty miles. It is more than like the savage enemy to this place ; and, in that event, no mercy will be shown among our brave men." to women and children You can have but a faint conception of the war in the Indian country. I am at a great

start for Paris, Texas, in alfew days, unless I am killed or captured. I can take but one wagon load of property and will be compelled to abandon the most, including my library-the gradu. al growth of more than thirty years for I must take the necessities of life -My "flight" will be "in the winter time." without one tablespoonful of salt, sugar coffee, or salt meat of any kind.

I am constantly expecting my servants to ron, and can get no one to we have opportunities, and, above all, assist me. There is not a bushel of corn for sale between here and Texas and the road is already lined with emigrants from this and the Cherokee Nation. You may think I have been ex. as long as the Southern Confederacy tremely unwise in continuing here so shall endure-and God grant it may long; but my dear brother, the cause last to the end of time-we shall be of the Creek mission has been the idol of my heart for fifteen years. I buried Intion .- Christian Index.

defeated upon their Northern border, fit of the men, who seem to esteem it a Baptists and the Struggle for independence.

A few days since a distinguished Presbyterian Doctor of Divinity enquired of the Rev. James B. Taylor. manœuvre on his part. yet it would be the army? I have been chaplain from the beginning of the war, and it seems to me that a large proportion of all the religious men with whom I have met were Baptists. Is it that your people are so nume ous, or that they are

Bro. Taylor replied, that "they were both numerous and patriotic."

In one regiment from Georgia there were, some time since, six hundred Baptists. In a regiment from Alabama there were thirteen Baptist ministers. Baptists were the first to enter the army with Bibles and tracts. Most of the organizations of later date would never have a being but for the mighty impulse which our denomination gave to this subject. A learned and eloquent Presbyterian clergyman, at a great Union mass meeting of Christians, held in Richmond, Va, remarked ; "As long as the Southern Confederacy shall endure the Baptists will be honored for the work they are now doing in the camps and hospitals. Their men an ly those negroes will conduct a band of everywhere to be seen scattering by millions leaves from the tree of life,

I have called attention to this subject with no disposition to excite denominational pride ; on the contrary, let us be loss what to do, but it is certain I shall humble that with such a field and with such a Saviour, we have done so little. Nor would I reflect for a moment on the intelligent zeal and enterprise of other religions denominations. They have done nobly, many of them cooperating most liberally with us. My design in these lines was to arge apon the church a good beginning, we should not falter in this work. Let us remember our dear brethren in the army, pray for them, write them loving letters when let us send them pious ministers and the word of God, that they may be comforted and established in the faith. Thus will we accomplish a work in which Gabriel might well delight, and remembered and honored for having given a moral tone to this great revo-

FOR A THE STATES Les requestions out sur a la strangen de la biene d'a parente des auxi a des province time the second that is not a re-· Cranshing on the purpose

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST

The Missouri Army.

A private in the Missouri Army, a friend of mine, will soon be here on a visit. His object will be to obtain some clothing for the Missouri troops, under command of Gen. Price at Grenada Miss. These brave men are not sallowed to visit their homes to procure clothing, nor can their friends send it. Their destitute condition should reach every Southern heart. They are in great want of blankets, shoes, pants, drawers, socks, gloves, &c. Much as you have done, fellow citizens, can you not aid the brave and destitute Missourians? Let all give something, and it will greatly aid them.

Contributions may be sent to my house, or to the office of the South Wistern Baptist Let the name of each donor be written on paper and soldier does not come the articles shall be returned, or forwarded, by the consent of the donors, to some other por tion of the Confederate Army. Send your articles at an early day.

H. E TALIAFERROS Tuskegee, Ala. Feb 5th, 1863.

tery of the Baptist ministers of this city, assembled recently by the call of the Sidney Section of the First Baptist caurch, decided to ordain brother. J. bn E. King to the Christian ministry. His ordination took place accordingly, at Sermon, by Rev. J L. Burrows, D.D., by Rev. S. N. Whitson.

Brother King has been preaching at Sidney chapel for one or two months past, and his labors have resulted in the coversion and baptism of twenty five persons ; citizens living in the vicinity of the chapel, and soldiers from Winder Hospital. - Religious Herald.

Neglect of Family Religion.

Are there not families connected with our churches which render no united. daily worship to Jehovah? families which meet not around an altar of mutual prayer, at morn, or noon, or that blessing which prevails to the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills | church yard.

and the entire progression of the ever | How one loves a character that may lasting ages ? Ob, what is that strikes thus be rehed on in every emergency. the Christians in these families dumb? of life-one who can look perplexing, Damb, be it remembered, only in the cases cheerily in the face, and bravely

ų.

at least in the good opinion of his fellow creatures, whose esteem is deemed a second life, and whose contempt is considered little short of death. Thus the distinguishing characteristic, the seal of Christianity is testimony, is confession ; and the greatest crime towards God is silence." "It is in our lives we must conquer death. Fools dream it is time enough. to think of death when he visits them Not so, my brethren, not so. It is my life and health under the influence of the Divine Spirit, by faith in the atoning

Slow to Anger.

blood of Jesus Christ, that we are to

trust, and completely triumph over

death," - Howels.

"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his tacked to the article donated. If the spirit, than he that taketh a city." Abundant vecations arise each day to distarb the screnity of every one's temper : but the wise man will strive always to possess his soul in patience. and no/ suffer annoyances to even ripple its peaceful surface This acquirement is within the reach of every one, and is certainly worthy a power-"ORDINATION AND REVIVAL .- A presby- fal effort to obtain Even the most passionate need not despair, if he will but make the government of the temper a subject of diligent, prayerful study. Au old gentleman, well known in our church as Father K -----, had been noted in youth and middle life as a man the Baptist house of worship in Sidney, of most violent temper. It swas the on Tuesday evening, January 13th - great burden of his own life, and a source of unceasing annoyance and Prayer, by Rov. D. Shaver. Charge, by deep sorrow to those a ound him At last Rev. J. B. Taylor, D.D. Presentation he determined to be its slave no longer. of Bible and right hand of fellowship, The tyrant who had so long ruled him with his iron rod should be subdued "I observed," he said, "inat an angry person almays raised his voice to a bigh key 12 determind, therefore, whenever I felt the old spirit rising up, to soften my voice down to the gentlest possible tone, and speak deliberately I think it was that, which under the blessing of God, enabled me to conquer the evil habit. For fifteen years I have not been conscious of a single ruffle of my temper." And a glance at the old man's peaceful face, would well substautiate the statement. A souny, gentle expression rested always in the eve, to read the word of truth together, dim, kind eyes, and on the snow crownseek the blessing of heaven above - ed forehead which is now lying low beneath the mould of our quiet village

"Lost ! Lost !" -"When I was a lad," said Dr Nevin, "I have beard my father say, one cold, black, snowy night, our family 'bought they heard a dim sound in the distance, crying, 'I am lost ! I am lost !' We hastened to the window and listened more attentively, and still we heard that fearth cry, 'I am lost ! I am lost I' We rushed forth from the Barnside in his !arewell address says; In house, and found our way through the storm to a mountain near at hand, and and there, faint almos lifeless we found a man who had become bewildered and his prayers are that God may be with you and had lost his path. He felt himself grant continued success until the reb almost beyond hope, and was just crushed. sinking down beneath the snow-drifts to think about death-when succor came and he was rescued !' How fearful his condition ! Ah, it bears no comparison with that of those who have lost their way to heaven, and are wandering amid the bleak rocks and barren sands of earth's vanities, with no stars form heaven to shine upon their path - while they cry out, at every step ; "The harvest is passed, the summer is ended, and I am not saved ! I am lost ! lost forever !"

Secular Intelligence.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan 30,--- Wheeler's cavalry attacked a fleet of 25 Federal transports on the Comberland, and destroyed five of last Friday. The fleet was accompanied by two gunboats and coming down from Nashville. Ou Saturday our cavalry destroyed a locomotive and 5 carstat Lavergue, and captured the guard of 52 (Approved) ROBERTS.

CHARLESTON, Jan, 31 .- This morning the gunboat Palmetto State. Capt Rutledge, Chicora, Capt. Tucker accompanied by the three small steamers Clinch, Etawan and Chesterfield, all under command of Commodore Ingraham, made an attack on the blockaders, succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third. The engagement commenced from the Paimetto State, with Com. Ingraham on board, opening fire upon the Federal gunboat Mercidita, car rying 10 guns and 158 men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms water. Her commander Capt. Stillwagon, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered, One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Captain Stillwagon and crew were paroled by Com. Ingraham Capt. Tucker, of the Chicora, reports the sinking of another Federal gauboat and the disabling of the Steamship Quaker City. The latter was set on fire by the Chicora and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterwards managed to escape using only one wheel. She was very badly damaged. The number of blockaders outside, at the time of the engagement, was 13, with two first classe Federal frigates-the Susquehanna and Canandaigua.

The Federal loss is very severe. It was a complete success on our part, with not a man hurt. The gonboats were not even struck.

All the blockaders have disappeared -- not one to be seen vithin five miles with the stron-gest kind of a glass. Our boats are returning.

all envy not those who have nothing to do. See to it that the mill be sufficient-ly supplied with grain, and let it grind on ; doing good to yourself, your coun-try, and your race. which teaches that peace is cheap and war ex pensive, that peace is a mine of wealth, aud wat the grave of all prosperity."

> FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 30,-The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 28th has been received. A dispatch dated Head Quarters, army of the

taking an affectionate farewell of the entire army from which he departs with so much regret, he may be pardoned it he bids a special farewell to his long tried associates of the corps. and

It is understood that Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved in consequence of their refusal to fight under Hooker, from a lack of confidence in his ability. The names of their successors are not yet known, if appointed.

CHARLSTON, Jan. 30. - Scouts report Pinck-ney, Dunfiski and Bull's Island evacuated by the enemy.

Forty-seven sail vessels are reported at Hil-ton Head. There was heavy firing in the direction of Stono this merning for several hours, it was be lieved nothing more than the enemy practicing

The gunboat John P. Smith, carrying about 11 guns and 200 men, surrendered unconditionally to our men this evening after a sharp en-gaget. Wit in Stone river. The enemys loss heavey. Only one man wounded on our side. One other gunboat escaped in a crippled con-dition. Our forces were under the command of Lieut, Col. Yates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT AUCTION IN IDARCHEL. Wild, be sold to the highest blidder on Mon-thay the 2d day of March next, that sel-sans and commedicus residence lately occupied by Mras S. S. Paine, situated on the lot: adjoin ing the lots of Maj. W. G. Swanson, Maj Calhoun and others. The lot contains seven (7) acres, five (5) in woods. The house contains seven (7) acres, five (5) in voorseniences needed by a family ; there are out buildings sufficient for a large family, and of the best quality.-the late ange fore on the North side of the Public Sparse, lately occupied by McQueen & Howard, thirty-tres dats have no the day of sale. Feb. 6, 1863. 42 H. A. HOWARD.

Bit of the provided the state of the state of the state of the state of Reuben Segrest deceased, I will proceed to sell on the premises the following described land belonging to said estate, to wit: The N. ½ of the N. ½ of section 19, in Township 17, Range 22, Said sale to take place on the third Monday in February, being the Bit day. sale to take place on the initial available to take place on the initial available to the first of the first of January next, for note and approved security, bearing interest from date. J. J. FADGET, Streaming, Streaming

interest from date. Feb'y 5, 1863. 31-\$4

The State of Alabama-Macon County.

PROBATE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-2D OF FEBRUARY 1863 THIS day came H. H. Grimes, Executor of the will of Betsey M. Adams decased, and filed his account cur-rent and vouchers, evidences of and statement for a final settlement of the same : It is ordered that the 2d Mon-day in March 1863, he spointed a day for making said settlement; at which time all parties in interest can ap-pear and context the same if they think proper. Feb. 5, 1863. 3t-Paid \$4 Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

LETERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Bradbury Teel, by the Jadge of the Probate Court of Russell county, on the 20th day of January 1863 : All persons having claims against add exten with set

who doeth all things well, saw fit to take her from this world of temptation, trials and sorrow, to that bright works of templation, trials and zorrow, to that bright world where Jessasis; there with the innumerable throng of bright little angels to sing the sweet song of the re-decened thronghout eternity. Then werp not dear pa-rents, throngh your little one is gone ; for you know that she can never come to you ; but God has promised that if you are faithful you shall one day go to her. Farewell, dear Cally, through it seemeth hard for the present to be give thes up. I hope field in his mercy will help us to be reconciled to the dispensation of his providence; to part with these for awhile that then mayst live in a world where all is peace and happiness forever and ever.

For Tax Assessor. We are authorized to announce the name of R. W. STARKE.

as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assesson for Macon county. Election first Monday in August, 1863 We are authorized to announ

REV. ABEL TATUM a candidate for Assessor of Taxes for Macon County Election first Monday in August next.

County Treasurer's Office.

All persons having business with the County Treasurer for Macon County, will find him in the South Western Baptist office. SAMPSON LANIER.

County Treasurer. Tuskegee, Ala., Dec'r 25, 1862. 1y

Rev. James Barrow's Appointments AS MISSIONARY OF THE LIBERTY ASSOCIATION

AS EISSIONARY OF THE LIMERTY ASSOCIATION. Toresday after the 2d Sabbath in March wext, at New Mope, Chambers county, Als. Wednesday at Providence, Chambers : Thursday at Cusseta, Chambers : Friday night at Lafayeits : Saturday and Sunday 3d Sabbath at Rook Spring : Spend a week in the neighborhood of Mt. Zion On the 4th Sabbath preach at Mt. Zion ; Monday Alter at County Line ; Tuesday at Lebanon ; at reight at School House near bro. Melton's, Tallapoosa ; Wednesday and at night, at Daderille ; Thursday at Pleasant Grove Friday and Saturday, 5th Sabbath in Mar h, at Bethel Friday before the 1st Sabbath in April at Concord, Macon intending to be at Inskegee the 1st Sabbath in April .

intending to be at luskegee the 1st Sabbath in April. Bro. Henderson, the war has brought on me a heavy burden. All the boy I had to help me to make a hving is now at home a crypple for M²e-his leg amputa-ted. Also, tro widowed daughters with seven children. Will you please make an appeal for me through your pa per for he p ? I expect to be at Tuskegee the time above mentioned. Yours in gapel bonds. James Harkow.

Business Department. Receipt List.

Paid to Volume No. Amount

Mrs A B Starke 15 30
 Thos Swift.
 15

 Wm Hornbuck'e
 16

 L A Wyatt
 15
 Miss S L Tignor 15 ... Benson Maxwell...... 14 W B Blackmon...... 15 32 15 Mrs R Brown..... H H Brown...... 15 Mrs M E Armbrester.... 15 15 32 H C Hooten E G Wagner...... 16 Rev J H Colley...... 11
 F A Ellis.
 15
 36

 Loi Dotson.
 15
 36

 Mrs L J Wooddy.
 16
 7

 Rev O E McKeown.
 16
 38
 Mrs J B Duggar 15 W M Flanagin..... 15 Mrs Sarah Jones...... 15 W T Covington 15
 Miss M F Binekburn.
 15
 36

 E Miles
 15
 35

 S S Christopher
 15
 36

 Mrs M M Williamson...
 15
 36

 Mrs S G Wilson....
 15
 12
 3

BRILLIANT LIGHT.

MESSRS. BARTLETT & ABERCROMBIE have just received a new supply of excellent TEREBENE.

which burns in ordinary Kerosene Lamps, making a light qual if not superior to the best Kerosene. LAMPS for the same may be had at the Drug Store of BARTLETT & ABERCROMBIE. Jan. 9, 1865. . tjun20

THE BLOCKADE IS BROKEN UP 1 MR P. L. BARRY, late conducting miller at the raince Mills, Columbus, Ga., has now leased the Tuskegee Steam Flour Mills, formerly owned by John E. Dawson, and has altered the entire Machinery for the and has altered the entire Machinery for the manufacture of Wheat and Cora in the best possible manner. Farmers may rely in sending to these Mills their Wheat and Corn and getting in return Flour and Meal in quantity and quality, as I give all my attention to the grinding myself. P. L. BAREY. Tuskegee, Ala., June 30, 1862.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE

THE and serifier offers for sale a three story Brick Building, situated in one of the most promisent places to fown for business. The building is new and well arranged for a Drug Store, having a basement running the whole length of the unling. Make a desirable Dwelling, cootaining Eight Rooms, with all necessary Outbuildings; also, about twenty five array of land attached to the lot, upon which is wood enough to supply a family for year. Now, 20, 1862.

Notice to Planters.

TOLICE to purchase all the Hogs suitable to kill, that I deal. Our soldiers are living on Beef, and have been for some time, and it is absolutely necessary for the health, that a change be made. Those having suy sur-plus of Bacon or Pork, or Lard, will perform an set of patriotism by beinging in all they have of either or all these articles to spare, and I will pay the market price for them. Jan: 15, 1863. 1m-\$2 50 Major, and A. C. S.

NOTICE.

I will Tan all the Hides brought to my Tanyard ore half for the other, and give those that bring hides the preference over others of buying my half. Sole Leather to \$1 25 and Upper Leather at \$1 50, exceed Light Kip and Cult Skins, which I will ask a little more for. My Tanyard is situated four miles from Tuekegee on the reset to Montgomery. Jan. 8, 1863. 4t JAS. L. HOWARD.

LOOK HERE.

I have instructions to SUE every person indiscriminate ly, who are indebted either by note or account, to Ofass & Brother, who do not come forward within the next thirty days and settle. These neutractions I am bound to carry out. If you are sued, then, it will be your own fault. A. DHLLARD, Att'y for GLASS & BRO. January 8, 1860. 41-82 50 \$3 00 2 50 00

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SPECIAL NOTICES. I have just received instructions from labell, Amoas & Co., whose Notes, Books and Accounts I have in my hands for collection, to sue those who fail to come for-ward and pay or make satisfactory arrangements within the next twenty days. Their Books must be liquidated. If you have cost to pay blame yearself. My office is over Dr. Bartlett's Drug Store, where you will find me or some one for me, ready to wait on you. A. DILLARD, Att?y Jan. 8, 1863. for Isbell, Amoss & Co.

The State of Alabama, Macon County. PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 22D DAY OF JANUARY, 18 THIS day came Branch Ligon, Administrator of the estate of Wm. M. Ligon Deceased, and filed his ac-

L estate of wrs. M. Lagon deceased, and had he ac-count current and vouchers, evidences of and statement for a final estilement of the same: it is ordered that the 2d Monday in March 1863, he appointed a day for making maid settlement; at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper-Jan. 29, 1865. Paid \$4-5t Judge of Probate.

50

Notice to Creditors.

KTTERS of Administration on the estate of Martin G. Ackson deceased, was granted to the undersigned by the Probate Coart of Macon county on the 24th day of Jannary 1863: Notice is hereby given to all person hav-ing claims against said estate to present the same within the time prescribed by law or the same will be bayred. JAMES C BAKINS, Jan. 29, 1863. 6w-Paid \$5 50 Administrator.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by Elijah Ingram' and posted before B. W., Starke, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for Macon county, Ala., one certain Bay Horse about 15 hands bigh, about five years old, two hind feet, white, with a small WM. K. HARRIS Jan. 14, 1803. St-Paid \$2 Judge of Probate. 3 00 Administrator's Notice Administrator's Neglee Administrator's Neglee Tshereby given, that on the 17th day of January 1863, that Letters of Administration were grapted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon County, on the estate of Thomas A Nuckels, late of said estate will make payment to me, and all who have claims against said estate will present them to me within the time pre-scribed by law, or they will be forever barred. FRANCIS M NUCKOLS, Jan. 22, 1863. 6w-\$3 50 Administrator. 3 00

Excentor's Sale.

AT AUCTION IN TUSKEGEE.

at a target on colas Island.

voice for everything else !

You are bound to do it. Apply to Christ to overcome your present fears. Thise fears are the effect of pride, or infidelity, or both." But say that this

is not so. Say that there is an absolate anfitness for the work of praying with the honsehold. What then ? Sarely, there is no valid reason for the total neglect of united daily worship Might not the family join together at Gud? +

0. s it to defective estimates of heard at church ; but her old heart told

we are watchers for the dawning of a highteriera, let all those heads of famihes who in baptism have put on Christ Who are sanctified.

tiones, at least by the perpetual subject wears away "

matter of praying 1 since they have a smile away vexations 1 How cheerful a suchy temper makes a bome appear Is it fear ? fear least these prayers however lowly its root, and humble its should exert no good influence ? Then arrangements ! And the heart itself let them hear what Whinfield said to enjoys a rest and peace, of which a the old Marquis of Lothian : It is what sullen, prevish temper forever robs its

we say to them: "As to praying in you? possessor. "How pleasent it is," said family, I entreat you not to neglect it. Matthew Henry, "to have the bird in one's bosom, ever singing sweetly !" THE TWO HEARTS - Rev. William

Johnson, missionary in Africa, gives the following 'account :- Oue woman was much distressed, and wept, and said that she had two hearts which troubled her so much that she did not know what to do. One was the new heart that told her all things that she least jo hearing the word of God read ? had ever been doing. The same heart and perhaps in singing the praises of told her she must go to Jesus Christ and tell bim all her sins, as she had

User supertance, that we must ascribe her, Never mind, God no save black the omission of 'househould devotions ? man but white man - How know he Ed not one of the greatest divines and dud for black man?" Her new heart most spiritual Christian's of the seven | said, 'Go, cry to him, and 'ask.' Old toroth century say, "You are not heart till me, do my work first, fetch skely to see any general reformation, water, make fire, wash, and then go till you procure, family reformation?" pray. When work done, then me. itd he not say, "Some little religion forget to pray 1 don't know what I there may be here and there, but while do' I read to her the seventh chapter to " is confined to single persons and is the Romans, and showed that the hot promoted in the family circle, it Apostle Paul felt the same things, and will not prosper, nor promise much spoke of two principles in man When future increase ?" And are not these I came to the verse, 'O wretched man things true, most true ? Never shall that I am I who shall deliver me from we be able to indulge strong chopes of the body of death ?' she said, 'Ah, massa wide and permanent usefulness on the that me-me know not what to do? I part of the church-never until we added the words of Paul-'I thank God; know that every family has its-family through Jesus Christ ; and explained to altar, and Christians cultivate love for her the love of Christ bow he died for sonls in their own househould, and sinners like her. She burst into tears : labor there for their salvation. If then and has continued ever since, so far as in the dark night of manifold declension. I know, to follow her Saviour."

It is no blessing to any man in health to have nothing to do. It is gather their offsprings round about quite as bad as having 'aothing to them every day, commending them to wear.' And he is in every respect less God, and to the word of His grace, of a man than if he was honestly engawhich is able to build them up and to ged a some busines. He is too, less sive them an inheritance among all happy. His imactive limbs lose their vigor, nd his mind brooding upon itself becomes mothid. There is a phy-

The CHRISTIAN'S CALLING -"Christiani sical, intellectual, and moral debility ty (says Vinel.) is a testimony or a amonuting almost to positive disease. martyrdom : Every Christian is a What Luther affirms of the human heart martyr, and has no other calling upon is equally applicable to the human earth than to 'show forth the praises of mind. "The human heart," he says, Him who hath called him out of dark- "is like a millstone in a mill ; when you press into his marvelous light? The pat wheat under it, it prus, and grinds Esc ple of a God who died for the truth and bruises the wheat into flour; if ought also to be willing to die for the you put no wheat in, it till grinds on, truth; if not on the cross or in the bat then it is itself it grids, and slowly

The following is the official dispatch.

"On board the gunboat Plmetto State I went out last night. This vessel struck the Mercidita, when she sent a boat on board and surrendered. The officers and crew were paroled. Capt. Tucker thinks he sunk one vessel and set auother on fire, when she struck her flag. The brockading fleet has gone to the Southward and Estward. out of sight. [Signed] D. N. INGRAHAM, Flag Officer Commanding."

Tight Papers on New England.

At a Mass meeting of Huntingdon county,

Indiana, held on the Sth instant, the following, among numerous other resolutions, was adopt-

Resolved. That when we survey our present unhappy difficulties as a country, as well as their origin and suroundings, the responsibil-ities of their authors and the consequences to future generations, the solemn and imposing proportions of the subject inspire us with a ontempt for everything of a deceitful or time see ving charcter, and impel us to speak frankly and make this solemn declaration : That, had it not been for the fanaticism and peculation of New England, our generation would not have witnessed that ghastly spectre of disunion ; and were it not for the same cause, still potent for evil, those difficulties could readily be adjusted.

Therefore, we declare, that when we have exhausted every reasonable effort for the res-toration of the Union, as it was, should New England stand in the breach, we, as Western men, will consult Western interest and Western pride, which alike forbid, that the great Mississippi Valley should ever be divided. and by rendered tributary to a ruinons system of Yaukee intolerance, cupidity, and class legislation. No! never will we for one moment consent to surrender the fellowship of any of her gallantsons, or the rich commerce of her broad acres. No! The great Misssisippi Valley, "now, and forever one and inseprable." Then will we say to New England, with all her capidity, with all her meanness, lanaticism follies and moral turpitude, we bid you good bye fat soldier and non-commissioned officer. He was willing remembering you only for the wrongs you have at all times, to meet the invaders of ais country. Lear

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.

The New York Herald of the 26th, says a Yankee gunboat is reported to have been sunk by a Confederate Battery off Port Hudson, Gen. Wool has ordered all the state militia

to report to him. Hall, the commander of the State forces, has a vigorous protest. There is great axcitement, and it is feared it is the design of the administration to take the military under its control.

Skirmishing has occured in front of Corinth, and an attack is looked for.

A special correspondent of New York Post. states that four days last week, beginning on Tuesday and ending on Friday, the Yankee grand army attempted to cross the ford just above Fredericksburg' but that such was the state of the roads it was compelled to fall back. The difficulties of the Yankees is thus described: "In every gully, batteries, caissons, supply wagons, ambulances and pontoons were mired; horses and mules were up to there bellies in the mud; souldiers on the march sinking to the knees at almost every step. It was impossible to draw empty wagons through the mud. The whole army was stuck last.

The guns and pontoons were three days in reaching the ford, and had to be drawn by the united labor of men and horses, when it was discovered that the approaches to the river were impractible. On Friday the greater portion of the army was in camp before Fredericksburg.

THE PROSPECT OF PRACE .- The Richmond Examiner, referring to the success of our brave soldiers, traely says :

"We are now on the high road to peacetiances, at least by the perpetual subjection of self love and the constant praction of self love and the constant praction of self denial—if not; in. his body, occupied, sigh not for leibnes; above

the Jedge of the Probate Court of Russell county, on the 2nth day of January 1863 : All persons baying claim against said estate will present them within the time pr scribed by is wor they will be barred. WM. A. J. WHITE, OSWELL, ALLBRIGHT, Feb*y 5, 1863. 6w-Pail \$3 50 Administrators.

Executor's Notice.

BXecutor's Notice. BY virtue of an order granted the undersigned on the Sth of 'weember 1802, by the Honorable Probate Court of Russell county. for the appraising and advertis-ing the estate of Thomas Nelson deceased; Notice is hereby given to all persons indebied to said estate to come forward and make payment; and those who have claims against said Nelson to present them within the time haw-fully prescribed. THOS. H. GARDENER, Feb'y 5, 1803. ' 6w-\$3 50 Executor.

Obituaries.

Tribute of Respect. CAMP NEAR GRACE CHURCH, VA, Jan. 12, 1863. At a meeting of Company C., (Tuskegee Light Infantry) 8d Reg't Ala. Vols., Lieut. T. A. Etheredge, Chairman

and private B. H. Kieser, Secretary. On motion of Lieut. John J. Howard, a committee of three were appointed to draw up resolutions of respect to the memory of our departed fellow-soldier, Serg't Augus-TUS GERMANY, who answered to his last muster roll on Tuesday the 6th day of January A. D. 1863.

Committee-Serg't James M. Tate, privates Thomas L. Turk and Charles R. Fechner, who reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, to wit : WHEREAS, it has pleased an Allwise Providence to re-

move from our ranks our esteemes and well beloved fellow-soldier, Serg't Augustus Germany ; be it therefore, Resolved, That in the death of Serg't Augustus Germa ny, the Confederate States has lost a good soldier and the Company a most excellent and faithful companion and

Resolved. That the members of the "Tuskegee Light Infantry" wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved. That this Company, who have been ass so long with Serg't Germany, deeply sympathize with the surviving parents and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That the South Western Baptist be requeste to publish the above resolutions, and forward a copy of the paper to the parents of the deceased at Warrior Stand Lieut. T. A. ETHEREDGE, Cha'n. B. H. KIESER, Sec'y.

Dear Baptist : The subject of the above tribute of respect, was truly a good man, and proved himself a faith speak with assurance, when I say, that he was held high in the esteem of his fellow-soldiers. His remains were

interred at Grace Church, Va., with the usual ceremonies interred at Grace Church, ta., of an honored soldier. Respectfully, &c., B. H. Kussa.

Lines

On the death of Miss Emma Andrews; BY WALTER FEENANDO DAVIS.

Oh death is dreadful, when he comes, In any shape, or any form, Whether he comes with summer sun, With gentle breeze, or winter storm

Oh, death is dreadful to the aged,

Whose youthful days have long since gone, Who have to leave this earthly stage, And through "vale" go alone.

The middle-aged, the prime of life, For whom the world has radient charms, In peaceful dreams, or noisesome strife, Dread to be folded in his arms.

But when he comes—institute death— And marks out beauty for his prize, To whom (e'er the touch of his fool breath) All things seemed fair as cloudless skies.

He is more terrible than all We ever have to fear or dread ; The stoutest hearts must be appalled, When blooming youth lies cold and dead.

Miss Emma, we have oft been told "Death loves a bright and shining mark," And "the choicest hands from out the fold" Are struck down by his rathless dart; Bot we did not realize till now How long we'd be when thos wert gone; Bot "tis Got"s hand, to him we bow Aud humbly say, "Thy will be done."

ELLEN C. WRIGHT, infant da ughter and only child of E and Emily S. Wright, died Jaouary 24th 1863 ; aged one year, eleven months and some days. The subject of this notice was a child of great promise

Her noble brow and bright sparking eyes b-spoke mtel-ligence of rare ocpurrence. She was the darling pet of

Eufaula Female Institute.

THE next Academic Year will begin on Wednesday the The next Academic 1 of the same as heretofore. The price of Board is One Hundred and Fifty Bollars, exclusive of Washing and Lights, for the Academic Year. For further information apply to GEO. Y. BROWNE, Principal.

Eufaula, Sept. 15, 1802. 1y

INTERESTING TO TEACHERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale on liberal terms, either (or both) the BROWNWOOD INSTITUTE, near laigrange, Ga., or the TUSKEGEE COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE, in Tuskegree, Ala. It is believed these Institu-tions possess a twantages of location for a college or high school, especially with the military unsurpassed. The outfl of each is ample; the buildings are commodious, and in some respects elegant. Address the subacriber at Cusseta, Ala. WM. JOHNS. January 1, 1863. 1y Paid \$7 50 WM. JOHNS.

THE 1863. 1863. Southern field & Fireside, PUBLISHED AT AUGUSTA, GA:

A First Class Literary and Agricultural Journal.

Many distinguished Southern Writers contribute to its

On the first Saturday in January, 1965, a New SERIES will be commenced, in Quarto form, of Eight Pages, con-venient for Bioding. Each number will contain THIRTY-TWO OOLUMNS Reading Matter. The Proprietor trusts that his exertions to maintain a First Class Southern Literary Paper will be liberally sus-tained. tained. The TERMS for the paper will be-

Clubs of 10 or more, for one year, \$2 each, 10 or more, six months, \$1 each.

¹⁴ 10 or more, six months, \$1 each. POST MASTERS are invited to use their influence in he-half of the paper. On all subscriptings forwarded by them, except at club rates, they will be allowed a com-mission of twenty per cent. No commission on club rates can be allowed.

The first number of this Favorite Weekly will contain the beginning of

BELMONT:

A Thrilling Romance of the Last Century, By Mrs. SUR E. HUNT, of South Carolina Also the opening of a series of FIVE CHAPTERS of a HISTORY

A GEORGIA COURT FORTY YEARS AGO.

By PRILEMON PERCH. And the first of a Series of "Ballads of the War. And the first of a Series of "Ballads of the War," By "HURMERT," whose charming productions, recently published, have marked this juvenile Poet as the "Keats" of the South. These will be followed by a Series of Sketchy Romances, by Hon. W. GIRMORT Sizs, and by a choice collection of original and selected Thies, which it is not boasting to say, will render the FIELD AND FIREFOR more attractive than ever. JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor. Jan. 15, 1863. Paid \$3

PROSPECTUS OF

THE CONFEDERATE BAPTIST.

THE undersigned bereby propose to publish, in the city of Columbia. S. C. a weekly religious paper, to be called "THE CONEEDERATE BARTIST," and to be edited by Rev J. L. Reynolds, D. D., and Rev. J. M. C. Breaker. We have been induced to undertake this en-terprise by conviction that the time has come when the demand for such a paper by our own dearmination, in the State. (numbering now more than fifty thousand members.) ought to be supplied. It will be the effort of the Proprietors and Editors to make this papers a filting waitstman on the walls of Zion, a messenger of good li-dings to its readers, and worthy in every respect, of their patronage.

Let 2 and a double detailion on the estate of William signed by the Probate Court of Russell courty, as the 26 instant : Nolice is here y given to all persons having chains against all estate to present them within the theo prescribed by law or they will be barred. ing or instrument, and very in this Prospectus are earn-early requested to obtain subscribers, and to formard their manest immediately. As soon as a number rufficient to insure the success of the enterprise is received by us, the first number of the separatelibe is received by the subscribers immediately on their reception of the first superlines immediately on their reception of the first superlines. Jan 22, 1968. 61-88 50 -Automation and a service of the serv

All communications must be addressed to "THE CON FEDERATE BAPIEST," Colombia, S. C., or in schler of the Propriders. S. W. BOOKHART, Proprider, A. K. ICERIAN, Cotrama, S. C., August, 1862

Administrator's Notice

Administrator's Notice Thereby given, that on the 17th day of January 1863, that Leiters of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Mecon county on the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county on the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county on the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county on the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county on the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county on the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county on the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the test of the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the Probate Court of Mecon county of the satisfield by the satisfield by

CHANCERY COURT,

13th District of the Southern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama.

13th District of the Sunthern Chamcery Division of the Sinte of Alabama.
TADNAW S. TATK, rs.
Tangen and the second sec

NOTICE. THE undersigned was appointed Administrator on the restate of Annon Davis, deceased, on the 7th of 1bh instant, by the Probate Court of Macor county, Alabama all persons having claims against asid estate will there fore present the same withon the time prescribed by law or the same will be harred. N. 8. GRAHAMe Jan. 15, 1868. 0w-83 50 Administrator.

NOTICE: NOTICE: THERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of July, 1862, by the hionorable Wm. K. Harris, Judge of Probate of Macon Co., on the Estate of James A. Bullock, decreased. No. the is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to me within the time pre-scribed by law or they will be barred. 8. J. W. BULLOCK, Adm'r. Jan, 1 1863. 6w-\$3.30.

Broke Jail, ON the night of the 20th of December 1862; escepter from the Jail of Macon county by breaking the bars of one of the anidows, a negro man named BEK, copper colored, about six feet one or two inches high; th said for assault with intext to kill br. Keller. A liberals reward will be paid for birst aprehe naios. THOMAS 1. MOGOWEN Dec. 30, 1862.

RUSSELL CO. ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE. I gar, late of Russell county, doesned, having been granted to the undersigned by the Poolste Court of Rus-real county on the 13th instant : Notice is hereing these to all persons having claims against raid estats to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be harred. July Jakes. 61-83 60 Administrator.

NOTICE, LETTERS of Admidistration on the estate of Willin C. Seegar doceased, having been granted to the and

them when resi, JOHN NOBLES Administr

NOTICE. **NOTTOPS**. I ETTERS of Administration on the estate of William Couvery deceased, baving been granted to the under-signed by the Probate Court of Russell county, on the oth day of October 1862. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to prevent them withan the time prescribed by hav or they will be barred. IRVIN CONWAY, Administrator,

Jan. 29, 1863. 6w-\$3 50

WESTERN BAP TIST.

before you. It seems to me now by this conduct should make us. howproper to give you the information, ever, so unjust as to attribute to the and although no immediate results whole mass of the people who are may be attained, it is well that truth subjected to the despotism that now should be preserved and recorded .- | reigns with unbridle license in the city It is well that those who are to follow of Washington, a willing acquisence in as should understand the full nature its conduct of the war. There must and character of the tremendous con- necessarily exist among our enemies flict in which the blood of our people perhaps a majority, whose humanity has been poured out like water, and recoils from all participation in such in which they have resisted unaided atrocites, but who cannot be held the shock of hosts which would have wholly guiltless while permiting their sufficed to overthrow many of the continuance without an effort at repowers which by their hesitation in pression. according our rights as an indepen dant nation imply doubt of our ability maintain our national existence.-It may be, too, that if in future time, the present month, signed by the unfriendly discussions not now antici- President of the United States, in pated shall unfortunately arise be- which he orders and declares all tween this Confederacy and European slaves within ten of the States of the power, the recollection of our for-bearance under the grievances which as are found withing certain districts I have enumerated, may be evoked with now occupied in part by the armed happy influence in preventing any forces of the enemy. serious disturbance of peaceful rela- We may well leave it to the intions.

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ty :

the very beginning of this war, an treat as unwilling instruments in equilibrium of forces between the the commission of these crimes and belligerents, which has since been shall direct their discharge and realmost constantly maintained, and, turn to their homes on the proper after the spilling of so much blood, and usual parole. they are to-day, in this respect, in a In its political aspect, this measure situation which has not sensibly possesses great significance, and to changed. Nothing authorizes the it in this light, I invite your attenprovision that more decisive milita- tion. It affords to our whole people ry operations will shortly occur .-- the complete and crowning proof of According to the last advices receiv- the true nature of the designs of the ed in Europe, the two armies were, on party which elevated to power the the contrary, in a condition which present occupant of the Presidential permited neither to hope within a chair at Washington, and which sought short delay advantages sufficiently to conceal its purposes by every vamarked to turn the balance definitive riety of artful device, and by the ly, and to accelerate the conclusion perfidious use of the most solemn and of peace.' tessed the intention of conquering the as a single example, the following dec-United States, but has simpily assert- laration made by President Lincoln, ed its ability to defend itself against under the solemnity of his oath as being conquered by that power, we Chief Magistrate of the United may safely conclude that the cliams States, on the 2th of March, 1861: of this Confederacy to its just place in the family of nations cannot long be withheld, after so frank and for- that by the accession of a Republican mal an admission of its capacity to Administration, their property and cope, on equal terms, with its agressive foes and to maintain itself against to be endangered. There has never their attempts to obtain decisive re- been any reasonable cause for such sults by arms. you of the renewed examples of every the while existed, and been open to conceivable atrocity committed by the armed forces of the United States, at different points within the Confederacy, and which must stamp inpetrators, but on their superiors, who rectly or indirectly, to interfere with rages on humanity numerous and well where it exists. I believe I have nonot yet, in a single instance of which no inclination to do so. Those who satified. The government of the United States, after promising examination and explanation in relation read : to the charges made against General Benjamin F. Butler, has, by its sub- inviolate of the rights of the States. inteligence of another general by the as among the gravest crimes." its once fair name a by-word of re- tion of this assertion, to the dispatch-

(Continued from first page.) proach among civilized men. Not misinterpreted that I lay them clearly even the natural indigation inspired proach among civilized men. Not1

The public journals of the North have been received, containing a proclamation dated on the first day of

stinets of that common humanity It would not be proper to close which a beneficent Creator has immy remarks on the subject of our planted in the breasts of our fellowforeign relations without adverting men of all countries, to pass judgeto the fact that the correspondence ment on a measure by which several between the Cabinets of France, millions of human beings of an infe-Great Britain and Russia recently rior race, peaceful and contented published, indicates a gratifying laborers in their sphere, are doomed advance in the appreciation by those to extermination, while at the same governments of the true interests of time they are encouraged to a genmankind as involved in the war on eral assassination of their masters by this continent. It is to the enlighten- the insiduous reccommendation "to ed ruler of the French nation that abstain from violence unless in necthe public feeling of Europe is inde- essary self defence." Our own dehted for the first official exhibition testation of those who have attempted of its sympathy for the sufferings en- the most exectable measure recorded dured by this people with so much in the history of guilty man, is temheroism, of its horror at the awful pered by profound contempt for the carnage with which the progress of impotent rage which it discloses. So the war has been marked and of its far as regards the action of this govdesire for a speedy peace. The clear ernment on such criminals as may at and direct intimation contained in tempt its execution, I confine myself the language of the French note, that to informing you that I shall, unour ability to maintain our indepen- less in your wisdom you deem some dence has been fully established was other course more expedient, deliver not controverted by the answer of to the several State authorities all either of the Cabinets to which it was commissioned officers of the United addresed. It is indeed difficult to States that may hereafter be captured conceive a just ground for a longer by our forces in any of the States emdelay on this subject after reading braced in the proclamation, that they the follwing statement of facts con- may be dealt with in accordance with tained in the letter emanating from the laws of those States providing for the minister of his Imperial Majes- the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection. The "There has been established, from enlisted soldiers I shall continue to

repeated pledges on every possible As this government has never pro- occasion. I extract in this connection Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, their peace and personal security are apprehension. Indeed, the most am-It is my painful duty again to inform ple evidence to the contrary has all their inspec ion. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. .1 do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, dihaving the power to check these out the institution of slavery in the States, authenticated as they have been, have lawful right to do so; and I have 1 am aware inflicted punishment nominated and elected me, did so with on the wrong doers. Since my last full knowledge that I had made this communication to you, one General and many similar declarations, and McNeil murdered seven prisoners of had never recanted them. And, war in cold blood, and the demand more than this, they placed in the for his punishment has remained un- platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now " Resolved, That the maintenance sequent silence, after repeated ef- and especialy the right of each State forts on my part to obtain some to order and control its own domesanswer on the subject, not only ad- tic institutions according to its own mitted his guilt but sanctioned it by judgment exclusively, is essential to acquiescence, and I have accordingly that balance of powers on which the branded this criminal as an outlaw perfection and endurance of our poand directed his execution in expiation litical fabric depends; and we deof his crimes if he should fall in the nounce the lawless invasion by armed hands of any of our forces. Recently forces of the soil of any State or Ter-I have received apparently authentic | ritory, no matter under what pretext, name of Milroy, who has issued orders Nor was this .declaration of the in Western Virginia for the payment want of power or disposition to inof money to him by the inhabitants, terfere with our social system conaccompanied by the most savage fined to a state of peace. Both before threats of shooting every recusent, and after the actual commencement besides burning his house : and threat- of hostilities, the President of the U. ening similar atrocities against any States repeated in formal official of our citizens who shall fail to be tray their country by giving him Britain and France, that he was utprompt notice of the approach of any terly without constitutional power of our forces, and this subject has to do the act which he has just comalso been submitted to the superior mitted, and that in no possible event, military anthorities of the United whether the secession of these States States, with but faint hope that resulted in the establishment of a they will evince any disapproba- separate Confederacy or in the restion of the act. Humanity shudders at the alpiling atrocities which are be-authority by virtue of which he could ing daily multiplied under thesanction either restore a disaffected State to of those who have obtained temporary the Union by force of arms or make possession of power in the United any change in any of its institu States ; and who are fast making tions. I refer especially for verifica posed

Take Take

es addressed by the Secretary of ment have been in the main satisfactoisters of the United States at London summary of many memorable successes. April, 1861.

The people of this Confederacy vout thankfulness, that it is to their tion. The recommendations of the Se own vigilance in resisting the first cretary to this effect are tempered by Union or some renewel of close politrest. But the proclamation affords The prouliar circumstances of the count and total separation of these states from the United States.

This proclamation is also an authentic statement by the government of the United States of its inability to subjugate the South by force of arms, and as such must be accepted toos against perversion or abuse, and by neutral nations, which can no longer find any justification in withhold- under due regulation of law. ing our just claims to formal recognition. It is also in effect an intimation to the people of the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation now become inevitable, for that people are too acute not to understand that a restoration of the Union has been rendered forever impossible by the adoption of a measure which, miking discriminations, always to be from its very nature neither admits of deprecated, between different classes of retraction nor can co-exist with our citizens. union.

tention will be specially devoted during tion of the Cherokee people have as the present session, you will no doubt somed an attitude bostile to the Condeem the adoption of some comprehen federate Government ; but it is gratisive system of finance as being of par- fying to be able to state that the mass amount importance. The increasing of intelligence and worth in that napublic debt, the great augmentation in tion have remained true and loyal to the volume of the currency, with its their iteaty engagements. With this necessary concomitant of extravagant exception, there have been no import prices for all articles of consumption, and instances of disaffection among any the want of revenue from a taxation ad-equate to suport the public credit, all unite in admonishing us that energetic and wise legislation alone can prevent this tesulted from a misapprehension of erious embarrassment in our monetary the intentions of the Government in affairs. It is my conviction that the their benalt. This has been removed people of the Confederacy will feety and no forther difficulty is anticpated neet taxation, on a scale the maintenance of the puthe credit Navy, herewith transmitted, exclusions and the support of their government. The progress made in this branch of the When each family is sending touch its public service since your adjournment, most precions ones to nact exposine in as well as its present condition. - The camp and death in battle, what ground details embraced in it are of such a nacan there be to doubt the disposition to ture as to render it, in my opinion, mdevote a tithe of its income, and more, compatible with the public interests if more be necessary, to provide the hat they should be published with this goveroment with means for cosuring message. I therefore confine myself to the comfort of its delenders? It our inviting your attention to information enemies submit to an excise on every therein contained, commodity they produce and to the daily presence of the tax gatheter, with no al shows that during the first postal higher motive than the hope of success year under our Government, terminat in their wicked designs against us, the ing on the 30th of June last, our revensuggestion of an unwillinguiss on the ues were in excess of those received by part of this people to submit to the tax the former Government in its last postal ation necessary for the success of their locar, while the expenses were greatly defense is an imputation on their pa decreased. There is still, however, a triotism that few will be disposed to considerable deficit in the revones of make, and that none can justify, The legislation of your last session, intended to hasten the funding of out yeady made from the general Treasury standing Treasury notes, has proved will suffice to cover all habilities to the ben ficial as shown by the returns an close of the fiscal year, ending on the nexed to the report of the Secretary of 30 h June bext, I red minend some legis the Treasury. But it was neither suffi- lation, if any c n be constitutionally dectently prompt not far reaching to meet vised for aiding he revenues of that Dethe full extent of the evil The passage partment during the ensuing fiscal year, of some enactment, carrying still fur in order to avoid too great a reduction ther the policy of that law, by fixing a of postal facilities. Your attention is limitation not later than the 1st of July also invited to numerous other improve next to the delay allowed for funding ments in the service recommended in the notes issued prior to the 1st Decem the report, and for which legislation is ber, 1862, will, in the opinion of the required. Secretary, have the effect to withdraw from circulation nearly the entire sum issued previous to the last names date our citizens whose property has been If to this be added a revenue from ade- destroyed by order of the Government quate taxation, and a negotiation of bonds guarantied proportionately by means of national defence. It is true the several States, as has already been man tall indemnity cannot now be a ade, generously proposed by some of them, but some measure of relief is due to in enactments spontaneously adopted there is little doubt that we shall see private loss for the public good, whose our finances restored to a sound and satisfactory condition ; our exculation relieved of the redundancy now produc tive of so many mischiels; and our credit placed on such a basis as to re heve us from further anxiety relative to our resources for the prosecution of the war. It is those that at its, close our debt terest or sa ety. The fate of the Con will be large ; but it will be due to our federacy under the tlessing of Divine own people, and neither the interest Providence depends upon the barmony, nor the capital will be exported to dis energy and unity of the States. It es, tant countries, impover shing ours for picially devolte on you, their represt their benefit. On the teturn of prace tives, as tar as practicable, to reform the natoid wealth which will spring almore, to correct errors, to cultivate from our soil will render the burthen of frateriaty and to sustain in the people taxation far less operons than is now a just confidence in the Government of supposed, especially if we take uno mear choice. To that confidence and consideration that we shall then be free | to the unity and self sacrificing patriot from the large and steady drain it sub ism nitherto displayed is one the success stance to which we were subjected in which has marked the nurqual contest the late Union through the motring n- and has brought our country luto a containy of sectional legislation and pro dition at the present time such as the tective tariffs. I recommend to your carnest aften ion the whole report of the Secretary of the Treasury on this important sub-ect and troat that your legislation on t will be delayed no longer than may be required to enable your wisdom to levise the proper measure for chorning the accomptishment of the obj cho pro-losed. The operations of the War Bepart-ter outservind into blessings. The I recommend to your carnest atten to predict at the commencement of our tion the whole report of the Secretary struggle. Our armies are larger, bet of the Treasury on this important sub ter disc plined and more thoroughly ject and trost that your legislation on armed and equipped than at any pre-it will be delayed no longer than may vous period of the war. The energies be required to enable your wisdom to of a whole nation, devoted to the single devise the proper measure for, cusuring onj ct of success in this war, have ac the accomplishment of fue obj cis pro complished marrels, and many of our

State of the United States under ry. In the Report of the Secretary, direction of the President, to the Minand Paris, under date of 10th and 22d They are justly ascribed, in large measure, to the reorganization and reinforcement of our armies under the operation then cannot tail to receive this proc-lamation as the fullest vindication of their own scarcing in forecause the fullest vindication of their own sagacity in foreseeing the spirit of unity, endurance and self deuses to which the dominant party in the United States intended from the sustained their action, must be relied begining to apply their power, nor on to assure their enforcement under can they cease to remember, with de- the continuing necessities of our situastealthy progress of approaching suggestions for their amelioration, and despotism that they owe their escape the subject deserves the consideration from consequences now apparent to of Congress. For the perfection of our the most sceptical. This proclama- military organization no appropriate mation will have another salutary means should be rejected, and on this effect in calming the fears of those subject the opinions of the Secretary who have constantly evinced the ap- merit early attention. It is gratilying prehension that this war might to perceive that order all theirefforts end by some reconstruction of the old Inion on some reconstruction of the old Inion on some reconstruction of the old successful prosecution are increasing. ical relations with the United States. Dependence on foreign supplies is to be These fears have never been shared deplored, and should, as far as practica by me, nor have I ever been able to ble, to be obviated by the development perceive on what basis they could and employment of internal resources. the fullest gurantee of the impossibil- try, however, render this difficult, and ity of such a result ; it has established require extraorinary encouragements a state of things which can lead to and facilities to be granted by the govbut one of three possible consequences; ernment The embarrassments resultthe extermination of the slaves, tion ing from the limited capacity of the exile of the whole white popula the railroads to afford transportation, and from the Confederacy, or absolute the appossibility of otherwise commanding and distributing the necessary sup plies for the armies, render the control of the roads under some general supervision, and resort to the power of im; pressment, military exigencies. While such powers have to be exercised, they should be goarded by judicious provisbe, as recommended by the Secretary,

I specially recommend in this connec tion some revision of the exemption law of last session. Serions complaints have reached me of the megoality of its operation from eminent and patriotic citizens, whose opinions merit great consideration, and I trust that some means will be devised for leaving at home a sufficient local police without

Our relations with the Indians gen Among the subjects to which your at- eraily continue to be friendly. A pordequate to The Report of the Secretary of the

magnitude of the perils which we encountered have developed the true qualities an illustrated the heroic char acter of our people, thus gaining for the Confederacy from its birth a just appreciation from the other mations of the earth. The injuries resulting from the interruption of foreign commerce have received compensation by the developneut of our internal resources. Connon crown our fortresses that were cast from the products of mines opened and formacs built during the war Or m untai caves yield much of the citre for the manufricture of powder and promise increase of product. From our own foundries and laboratories, from our own armories and workshops we derive, in a great measure, the warlike material, the ordnance and orddance stores which are expended so p of sely in the numerous and desperate engagements that rapidly succeed each other.

Cotton and woollen fabrics, shoes and harness, wagons and gun corriages are produced in daily increasing quantities by the factories springing tato existence. Our fields, no langer. whitehed by cotton that cannot be ex ported and devot d to the product on of cereals and the growth of stock form erly purchased with the proceeds of cot top. In the homes of our uoble and devited women, without whose sublime sacrifices our success would have been impossible, the noise of the boom and of the spinning wheel may be heard throughout the land With hearts restoration of peace with his marine blessingsto out beloved constry. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, January 12, 1863.

THE BOOK OF JOB .- The book of Job is generally regarded as the most perfect specimen of the poetry of the Hebrews. It is alike picturesque /in the defineation of individual phenomena, and artistically skillful in the didactic arrangement of the whole work. In all the modern languages work. In all the modern languages into which the Book of Job has been translated, its images, drawn from the natural scenery of the East, leave a deep impression on the mind. "The Lord walketh on the ridges of the wave towering high beneath the force of the wind." "The morping red has colored the margin of the carth, and variously formed the covering of the clouds as the hand of man holds the vielding clay." The habits of animals are described -as, for instance, those of the wild ass, the horse, the buffalo, the rhinoceros, and the croco, dile, the eagle and the ostrich. We see "the pure ether spread during the heat of the south wind, as a melted mirror over the parched desert." The poetic literature of the Hebrews is not deficient in variety of form, for while the Hebrew poetry breathes a warlike enthusiasm from Joshua to Samuel, the little book of the Gleaner Ruth presents us with a charming and exquisite picture of nature. Goethe, at the period of his enthusiasm for the East, spoke of it "as the loveliest specimen of epic and idyl poetry which- we possess."-Humboldt's Cosmos.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

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

Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy. D. G. SHERMAN, A. M.,

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

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. REV. H. TALBIRD, D D., 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 irst day of October, 1861.

In order to me t the exigencies of the times young men and lads will be admitted next sesyoung men and lads will be admitted next ses-sion to pursue an irregular Course of Study, or a Course preparatory to a regular Course, pro-vided 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 main-tained.

tained.

EXPENSES.

Tuition. per term, of 15 months, in President Board Trustees. J. B. LOVELACE, 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-

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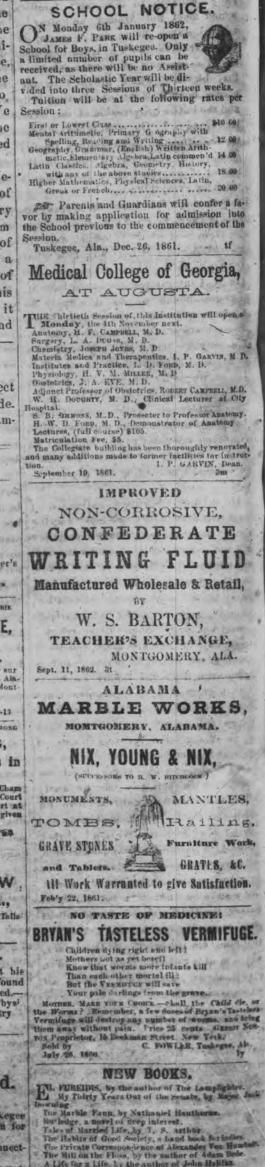
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he be instructed, by circular letter and adver-tisement, to notify the Debtors to the College of this resolution of the Board."

In accordance with my instruction, in the

Marion, Ala., Sept. 26, 1861,



The Report of the Postmaster Generthe Department as compared with its express, and although the grants al

I recommend to the Congress to devise a proper mode of relief to those of i pursuance of a policy adopted as a those patriotic citizens who have borne property in effect has been taken for public use, though not directly approprinted Our G vertment, born of the spirit

offreedom andof the equity and independence of the States could not have sorvived a selfish or jealoos dispositi n making each only eareful of its own inmust saugume would not have vehlured

In the way of duty, you may expect the Lord to come and work your de. liverance : "They shall not be ashamed that wait for me."

Business Cards. N. GACHET, Attorney at Law, TUSKEGEE, ALA. 100 Office at the old stand east of Brewer's (now Kelly's,) Hotel. ly* July 24, 1862. N. S., GRAHAM R. L. MAYES, R. H. ABERCROMBIN GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama, WILL practice in the Courts of Macon. and the sur rounding Counties; in the Septeme Court of Ala-name, and in the United States District Court, at Montgomery. Office up-stairs in Echols' new building - 23 December 15, 1859. 22-13

W. OUNN. L. BTRANGE JAMES ARMSTRONG GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in

chancery, With practice in the touris of Macon, Russell Cham bers and Enlappoiss Counties : isit a Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District. Court at Montgomery. Primpt and careful attention will be given to all business editorated to them. The Briok Office next the Presbyterian Church. 53 Tuskepes, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860: 19

J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala., Will practice in Countins of Macon, Montgomery, Talla-poosa, Chambers, and Russell. June 13, 1861.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. R. DRISKELL has located at his father's residence, where he can be found at all times, when not professional engaged.— He resp citally tenders his services, as a Physi-clan and Surgeon, to the engrounding country July 10, 1862.



The Mill on the Flows, by the mather of some free. A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halifan. Art Recreations. Remainiscences of Eufus Choat, by Edw. G. Parker. Tylney Hall, by Thos. Hood. Mary Bunyan, by the anthor of Grace Trumsn. And many other new books, just received and for sale (Mary Bunyan, by the anthor of Grace Trumsn. And many other new books, just received and for sale (Mary Bunyan, B, B. DAVIS, Montgomerr. July 5, 1860. by July 5, 1860.