

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

S. HENDERSON, Editor.

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

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The South Western Baptist.
A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.

Notice the Red (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 expense of 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.

East Alabama Female College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION will be opened on Monday, Oct. 3, 1864, under the administration of

REV. A. J. BATTLE,

aided by a Board of accomplished instructors. The Musical Department will continue under the direction principally of the distinguished Southern Artist, Miss ALICE E. REESE.

Tuition, (if paid in provisions at prices of 1860) will be reduced to one half the former rates; if paid in currency, will be charged according to the following scale:

For Term of 3 Months.	
College Classes,	\$100 00
Preparatory Classes,	75 00
Primary Classes,	50 00
Music,	100 00
Languages,	50 00
Incidentals,	5 00

Young Ladies are requested to bring with them text-books, as far as may be practicable. Board may be had in private families by paying in provisions, or equivalent rates in currency.

Aug. 24, 1864. n12-1f

Meetings of Associations.

COOSA RIVER.—Tallapoosa Church, 12 miles south of Tallapoosa Court-house, commencing on Friday before the 3rd Lord's day in September.

TUSKEGEE.—Tuskegee Church, commencing on Friday before the 3rd Lord's day in Sept.

BETHEL ASSOCIATION.—New Hope Church, Choctaw Corner, Clark Co., Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in October.

EFULFA ASSOCIATION.—Eufaula, Saturday before the 2d Lord's day in September.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.—Friday before the 1st Lord's day in October, near Island Home, Tallapoosa county.

ALABAMA ASSOCIATION.—Bethel Church, Fort Deposit, Lowndes county, Friday before the 2d Lord's day in October.

LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.—County Line Church, Chambers county, Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in September.

UNITY ASSOCIATION.—Randolph, Bibb Co., Friday before the 4th Sabbath in September.

SALEM.—Troy Saturday before the first Sabbath in October.

CHATEAU.—Hopewell, 5 miles west of Marion, Saturday before the 3d Sabbath in October.

Our Prospects.

We have not been, nor are we now as sanguine of a speedy termination of the war as some of our friends, though we must confess to a degree of confidence in this respect which we have not indulged for two years. The unparalleled success of our arms this year has wrought its appropriate effect upon the minds of the Northern people. There are unmistakable signs of a peace party in the North which have greatly alarmed the despot and his minions at Washington. This party is led by many of the most prominent men of that section, and they have boldly declared that they are for peace, even if it requires the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. In addition to this, the war party is distracted having already two sets of candidates in the field for President and Vice President, and the prospect of a third. In this aspect of the case, if no disaster occurs to our arms, the prospect is that the nominees of the Chicago Convention will walk over the track without much difficulty. And still further, the recent call of Lincoln for half a million more men is a confession that all his previous levies, which amount in the aggregate to over two million three hundred thousand are insufficient to "restore the Union." The terms of service of most of his present army will expire this fall, and when these shattered regiments return to their homes with the sad record of nine out of every ten killed, wounded or captured, the sight will not inspire much enthusiasm for the work of exterminating the Southern people. His new army cannot take the field before next spring, even if he should succeed in enforcing the draft, of which we have serious doubts. This new draft can be resisted now with much more impunity than any previous one, for the reason that the opposition to the war is far more formidable and positive than ever before.

The more probable course will be the joint agreement of the parties to an armistice for a few months with a view to negotiation. This will give the North a little period to reason. It may be that in this lull in the storm, they may be persuaded of the folly of restoring a union, originally founded in mutual interest and affection by arms. It may be that there will be such a return to first principles, that reason will triumph over patriotism, and they will be willing to meet us as equals, and negotiate such terms as will be to the interest of both parties. As we have received no kind of encouragement

or sympathy from any nation on earth, during this fearful struggle we are now free to offer favorable terms to the first nation that will recognize our nationality, and if that nation should be even one of our enemies, we see no reason why we should not give them such commercial advantages as we could not give to others, who have stood aloof in cold and heartless isolation while the storm cloud has been desolating our country. At least European governments have no claims whatever to our magnanimity.

Religious Fanaticism.

It is striking truth that must arrest the attention of every thoughtful man that the great things God has ever conferred upon us, are capable of being perverted by ungodly men into the greatest curses. The degree in which these blessings are capable of promoting the interest and happiness of our race, is the degree in which they may be turned by wicked men into the means of misery and destruction. "Pure religion before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." It breathes nothing but the spirit of its great Author—"Peace on earth, and good will to men." But perverted Christianity has deluged the earth with more blood perhaps than all other causes combined since the Christian era. It has given to the martyrdom of the Church no less than fifty millions of innocent victims. The most bloody persecutions and wars that have ever desolated the world, have been prosecuted in the name of Christianity. How opposite the dominion of our Lord: "If the light in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!"

Nor is this surprising when we consider furthermore, that religion appeals to and develops the highest aspirations and impulses of the human soul. If these aspirations and impulses are awakened by the true spirit of Christianity, the world is blessed with such a character as Paul, or Luther, or Wesley, or Bunyan; but if from a spurious Christianity, we shall have a Fox, or an Archbishop Laud, or an infamous Gardener.

We have been led to these remarks by reading some extracts from some northern religious newspapers, (save the mark!) in reference to this most barbarous war that has ever disgraced civilization. No amount of blood seems to satiate these Puritan fanatics. They seem to be the legitimate descendants of old Bonnyan's "Giant Sluggard," who, says the great dreamer, "was of the nature of flesh-eaters." The two hundred thousand victims who have fallen and been disabled this campaign, seem to have rather stimulated than satisfied this diabolical thirst for blood. It is absolutely shocking to the sensibilities of a savage. Take two or three illustrations. The Christian Intelligencer, alluding to the last call of Lincoln, for half a million more men says:

"This call ought to be answered promptly and patriotically. All the men needed for the suppression of the rebellion should be and must be furnished."—Each of these papers has an extended editorial on the subject. We cite these brief sentences to exhibit their spirit.

The N. Y. "Christian Times" (Episcopal) has the following:

"And now this week brings us the music of another act, done at Washington, whereby 500,000 men are summoned to arms, within fifty days. Here we have something earnest. Had the figure been two or even a three, it would not have been so red a 'call to arms.' The last struggles of the wounded panther, of the hunter, and the Southern panther growling and struggling so furiously, requires special care and extra strength from us. And the people mean that might shall not be wanting. Will you think for one moment, what even one hundred thousand additional men could do for Grant and Sherman? And if not one but five hundred thousand men could march forth to Grant, Sherman, Mobile, Charleston, where would the 'armies of the Confederacy' find themselves?"

"The President comes in at a turning point in this war, and makes a call which is terribly earnest, and if you respond in like earnestness, the rebels will soon find us too earnest for them, and the war is over."

The Editor of the New York "Observer" is fierce for more slaughter. In anticipation of Lincoln's call for half a million of men, he says: "We speak with earnest love for the country and the cause, and in the strongest hope that we may be able to say a word that shall help in saving the country in the hour of its peril."

And that word is this: we have never yet risen up to the greatness of the work which was forced upon us by the rebellion. From the first call for 75,000 men and the promise that the rebellion would be put down in ninety days, up to the present moment, we have underestimated the ability, resources, endurance and spirit of the rebellion, and equally overrated our own. In consequence of these fatal misconceptions, we have been constantly flattering ourselves that this campaign would close the war, this measure or that measure would be a death-blow to the rebellion, and that the country would soon be restored to union and peace."

Now, the editors of these papers profess to be ministers of the gospel. They profess to preach a gospel which proclaims "peace on earth, good will to men!" Such papers may claim to be religious, but if the rule laid down by our Savior be correct—"by their fruits ye shall know them,"—then never has the bottomless pit had more appropriate representatives on earth than these "wolves in sheep's clothing." What a harvest of infidelity will be reaped from this war in the Northern States! Men will naturally ask, is this be Christianity, deliver us from it!

Death of Mrs. Tichenor.

We are pained to learn that this excellent Christian woman, the wife of the Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D.D., of Montgomery, died on the 7th inst. She had been in a low state of health for most of the summer; and had gone to Union Springs in this county to spend some time with her sister, Mrs. Holt, to recover her failing health; but alas! the wishes and ex-

pectations of her friends were doomed to a sad disappointment. She died as she had lived, in the hope of a glorious immortality. An infant child, six months old, followed her in a few hours, and they lie side by side, awaiting the resurrection morn. Sincerely do we sympathize with her afflicted husband in this his irreparable loss.

We trust some competent pen will prepare a suitable tribute to the memory of one whose Christian virtues deserve to be held in lasting remembrance.

war News.

On the night of the 30th ult. or the morning of the 31st, Gen'l Hood's army evacuated Atlanta, and soon after the enemy entered it. It fell by a flank movement of Sherman on the Macon road. Our army is now at Jonesboro' and Lovejoy's Station. Sherman has ordered all the citizens of Atlanta to leave in ten days. This will throw many helpless women and children upon the charities of the country. May God open the hearts of our people to receive them! Sherman is unquestionably the most barbarous and cruel commander the Yankees have yet had. An armistice of ten days has been proposed to Hood, and accepted, from considerations of humanity.

Gen'l John H. Morgan was surprised and killed, and most of his staff captured, at Greenville, Tenn.

Wheeler has been in few miles of Nashville, tearing up the Rail Road, but is now said to be falling back towards Florence, Ala. Affairs in Virginia remain unchanged.

For the South Western Baptist.
To the Churches of Bigby Association.

DEAR BRETHREN: According to appointment your next session will be held with the Gainesville Church, Saturday before the 2d Sabbath in October. I hope that all the churches will be fully represented. These are times above all others when it is necessary to meet and take counsel together in reference to the things of Christ. Let each church send liberal contributions for Army Missions. Our territory has not been invaded, and our homes are still in our possession. God has blessed us with abundance. Let us then bring our thank-offerings at the annual meeting of our Association. The Domestic Board is in great need, and unless liberal things are speedily devised will be seriously embarrassed.

We must not forget the orphan and the home being provided for him in the State. The Board will soon need considerable funds to enable it to carry out its noble designs.

Let us come together in the spirit of Christ, and of earnest prayer that God will meet with us and bless us.
WM. HOWARD,
Moderator.

For the South Western Baptist.

Orphans' Home.

No scheme, human or divine, projected for the benefit of our fallen race has been so fortunate as to escape objection and opposition. The originators and managers of the "Orphans' Home for the State of Alabama," never expected their plan for the relief of the poor soldiers' orphan would form an exception to this universal rule.

Some object, or oppose, for the purpose of drawing out desired information, or the removal of seeming difficulties; others do it in order to defeat the proposed object, or to engage attention to a rival interest; or, thirdly, that they may present some plausible excuse for declining to aid a work which every humane person pronounces good.

The plan for the control of the Orphans' Home was not adopted in haste. All the schemes suggested by the various objectors to the present were fully considered by men of intelligence, experience and observation. After mature deliberation they adopted that plan which seemed to them best suited to secure the greatest harmony in its administration and the largest measure of success in its practical working.

Past experience furnishes lessons of instruction on this point. A union of the several religious denominations for the prosecution of the various benevolent enterprises has been thoroughly tested and found impracticable to enlist and combine the energies and resources, and secure the harmony of those professedly engaged in the work.

This union scheme has been mostly abandoned, and each denomination now has its distinct organization under its own control for the prosecution of benevolent enterprises. This separate organization has greatly increased the interest and efficiency in these several departments of Christian effort and has been productive of more harmony among churches of different communions. It is unwise now to attempt to re-establish a system which, by a fair experiment, has been found unsuited to the end proposed.

Not a few, in this and other States, of different religious persuasions, of ripe experience, and large intelligence, concur in the opinion that the plan adopted by the Board is the true one.

Another convincing proof of it is found in the spirit of some who have written and spoken against it. Though they have written and spoken under the guise of friendship, and approved of the object, yet their real design is too apparent to be misunderstood (Isa. 55: 21). No union effort could work harmoniously with such persons connected with it. They may be useful in an enterprise conducted by their own denomination.

Secularism is the cry of some who are so intensely sectarian that all they do is conceived and executed in a sectarian spirit; and they seem to oppose all others are like themselves in this respect. Hence they cannot see how a denominational effort can be governed by any

other spirit than that which controls them. Such persons are always a disturbing element in any union enterprise.

There are many of other denominations who manifest a very kind spirit, and have given both their money and influence to this good cause, and would work harmoniously and zealously in any way to promote it in the highest possible degree. But there is a sufficient number, of the two former classes mentioned, to annoy, disturb and frustrate any general effort on the union plan.

There are other objections which will be considered in another article. It is hoped and expected that the true friends of the enterprise will lay hold of the work with a strong hand. Appeal is made to pastors, deacons and wealthy members to make a vigorous and liberal effort to raise funds and send up to their Associations or to the Convention.

For the South Western Baptist.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS: The Lord has converted many sinners in this region of country during the last four weeks; all within a few miles of where I write. The work is still going on.—Between 60 and 70 have been baptized. Many are yet anxiously seeking the salvation of their souls. Brethren, pray for us. It has been my pleasure to baptize near 100 converts during the present year. The Lord has, and is doing great things for us, "whereof we are glad." To his name be all the glory.
Geo. L. Miles.

For the South Western Baptist.

"The love of money is the root of all evil." 1 Tim. 6: 10.

This proposition does not satisfy the mind of the reader, when he reflects that there are many evils in the world which do not seem to arise from the love of money. As the word rendered root is without the article in the original, perhaps it would be better to say, a root. Then by changing the last word, which ought to be plural, we have, "The love of money is a root of all evils."

For the South Western Baptist.

COLUMBUS, GEO., Aug. 20, 1864.

BRO. HENDERSON: I wrote you a few days ago the progress of a meeting I was then holding in Featherstone's Mississippi Brigade, and also of one that had been held by myself and chaplains in the Missouri Brigade. I labored in the Mississippi Brigade two days after writing to you, and with greater success even than before; on the 17th inst. I preached to this Brigade under the most trying circumstances—the pickets fighting heavily six hundred yards in our front, and with balls falling all around; yet they were the most anxious people for preaching I ever saw. That day there were penitents almost beyond our numbering, and I was enabled to baptize seventeen young converts. I returned again next day and preached for them again, but our meeting was twice broken up by fighting in front, when all were ordered to arms; when this order came we were just inviting forward those that desired baptism, and by the time one stanza was sung, of that old song,

"Am I a soldier of the cross," &c.,

eight had come forward, but the order had to be obeyed, but I remained until evening and commenced services again, but again "to arms" was the order. One hour later I went to the little pool prepared for baptizing and commenced singing, when perhaps one hundred came down, five of whom I baptized. Truly the Lord is doing wonders in many of our Brigades.—May the good work progress!

Yours in Christ,

A. D. BROOKS.

For the South Western Baptist.

WEDOWEE, RANDOLPH CO., ALA., August 22d., 1864.

BRO. HENDERSON: We have just closed one of the most interesting meetings that it has been my good fortune to attend for a long time. The general meeting for the 4th District of the Arabacoochee Association convened with Rocky Branch Church Friday before the 2d Sabbath in August inst. The meeting continued nine days, and would have continued longer but for the incessant rain on Sunday morning which prevented the congregation from meeting; a few, however, came through the rain, but it was thought best to postpone it to a future day. There were during the meeting 21 received by experience, six of whom have been baptized and fifteen are standing over to be baptized next Sabbath; and I have no doubt others will be added as the

fruits of the meeting. The feeling seemed to extend to almost the entire congregation; and here allow me to say that since I removed into this county last winter I have visited but few places in the county but what seem to be ripe for a great and glorious harvest to the Lord.

At Rocky Branch where our meeting has just closed, is my membership, and is about one mile from my residence. There has been a good state of religious feeling all the year. Early in the spring we organized a Sunday school which commenced its labors the first Sunday in April and has continued ever since, and of the 21 recently received into the church 18 are connected with the school, either as teachers or pupils. At the commencement of the school I offered a premium of a nice book to the pupil who would commit to memory the largest number of verses of Scripture in three months. At the end of the three months they had done so well that I agreed to give a premium to the three highest; one little girl 12 years old had memorized in one week three hundred and seventy verses.—The Lord has abundantly rewarded me; for in all this revival he has given me my only two remaining children that were not previously members of the church.

Your bro. in Christ,
J. FAULKNER.

For the South Western Baptist.

Great Victory Won.

AUGUST 10TH, 1864.

DEAR BRO. HENDERSON: As it is always a matter of rejoicing to the children of God to hear of the success of the Gospel, I thought I would give you some good news for the first in my life, for your numerous readers. On Saturday before the 5th Sabbath in July 1864, brother A. J. Stringer and myself commenced a protracted meeting in a destitute neighborhood in Clarke county, Ala., as missionaries of Bethel Association. The good Lord was with us to bless our weak efforts. The meeting continued six days, during which time sinners were made to tremble and mourners rejoice, and what few saints there were present were made to return thanks to God for his unspeakable mercies.—The fruits of our meeting were thirty happy souls buried with Christ in baptism, and many inquiring the way of salvation. To the Lord be all the praise.
C. J. MILES.

For the South Western Baptist.

Rev. Tho. Hume, Petersburg, Va.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 13, '64.

DEAR BRO. SUMNER: My report has been ready to be forwarded since the 5th of the month. But there has been no mail hence for the South for several weeks—except that within a few days, an army mail has been forwarded by wagons to Stoney Creek, and thence per Rail Road. It is supposed the regular run of the mails will be resumed by to-morrow, but such is the accumulation of matter, and the difficulties growing out of the hasty removal of the post office, on account of Grant's shelling, that it is probable this will not go off for several days.

We have had a hard time here for more than two months—since Butler and Gilmore landed at Bermuda Hundreds. On the 9th of June the first attack was made on the city itself, and since then we have been constantly subject to them. Our line of entrenchments is very near, and at some points the Yankee line is not 100 yards distant from ours. We can see the flash of the guns, hear the constant picket and sharp-shooter firing, and often have wafted to us the music of the Yankee band. From some of their batteries they command the city, and have used their power greatly to our annoyance. Yet God has wonderfully preserved us. There was a time we were almost defenceless, while their thousands were gathered around us, yet feared to attack us. At another time 100 of our militia repulsed their force of 2500. Many houses have been struck by the shell and some very much damaged. There has been but little loss and the great majority of their shell have fallen harmless to the earth.

The people of the eastern part of

the city and many from all parts have fled for refuge to the country. Several of the churches have been struck and have not been opened for some time. All the pastors, save Rev. Mr. Gibson (Episcopal) and myself, have left. My house of worship has not been struck, and that neighborhood does not seem to be within range.—The consequence is, my congregations are very large and my labors are variously and largely increased. The gathering of the army here has furnished opportunities for a large amount of labor. I preach 40 some of them nearly every day. The removal of the Hospitals some 2 or 3 miles off, (and many of my regular congregation in the same direction) takes up a great deal of time in visiting them—while added to all the weather has been the most trying I ever experienced. There has been no rain here for six weeks and as you may suppose the suffering is very great.

The people of the city are calmly resolved that it shall never be surrendered. Rather than it should, they prefer to see it battered down. Grant is evidently afraid to attack. He will do no one can imagine. He may stay here for months, seeking to annoy us, and if possible, wear us out. He has made no recent demonstrations. There is a fine state of feeling in the army—hopeful and waiting any trial.

The religious feeling of the army is highly encouraging. There are promising revivals going on in several brigades. There is not much that is immediately promising in religious matters among the people of the city. There has been so much panic caused at one time by the shelling, and there have been so many diverting influences that the effect is evidently injurious.

I feel it my duty and shall stand by this people to the last, if God shall be pleased to help me. But I labor under great difficulties. It is even a hard matter to get something to eat; everything scarce and bringing the most alarming prices. I do not know in this connection what I may be driven to. The brethren here are out of business, nearly all in the service, and many of their families requiring help. But I will strive to endure this hardness, for the Master's sake and trust his care.

Yours truly,

T. HUME

"Nae Strife up Here."

It is related that an old Scotch elder had once a serious dispute with his minister at an elders' meeting. He said some hard things, and almost broke the minister's heart.—Afterward he went home, and the minister went home too. The next morning the elder came down and his wife said to him—"Ye look very sad, Jan; what is the matter with ye?" "Ah, he replied, such a dream as I have. I dreamed I had been at the elders' meeting, and had said some hard things, and grieved the minister; and when he went home I thought he died and went to heav'n. And I thought afterward that I died too, and went up to heaven, out came the minister, and put out his hands to take me, saying, 'Come along, Jan, there's nae strife up here—I am happy to see ye.'"

The elder went to his minister directly to beg his pardon, and found he was dead. The elder was so stricken by the blow, that two weeks after he also departed. "And I should not wonder," said he who related the incident, "if he did meet the minister at heaven's gate, and hear him say, 'come along, Jan there's nae strife up here.'"

Ah, no, they never quarrel in heaven; and when we let our feelings get on fire here, and use harsh words, and bitterness and malice cling to our hearts, we have not got the Gospel spirit. The spirit that should belong to the Church on earth is the same spirit of love that rules in heaven.

DEATH.—The body in death is like a tree stricken and stipped by lightning; the soul in death is like a bird escaping from an open cage. To prepare the soul for passing to a better habitation is the great business of the perfect life.

A Ground of Hope.

The atrocious wickedness of our foes is a ground on which we bottom the hope of eventual success. In entertaining that pleasing expectation, we do not claim to have attained such righteousness as makes us pleasing to God, or even such as the nature of the cause we are engaged in makes becoming. We are deeply sensible of the number and magnitude of the transgressions written down against us as a people, and so far are we from expecting any manifestation of the divine power in the rebuke of our foes on account of any goodness there is in us, we are painfully conscious that were God to visit the demerits of our crimes upon us, the worst evils that ever befall a people would long ago have been poured out upon us.

But while we are bad our enemies are worse. We have angered God; they have made His wrath burn with vastly greater fierceness. We have reckoned upon final success on the ground that God had taken part with us; they have contemptuously refused to implore the divine help and blessing, and placed all their dependence in physical agencies, and brute force. Reverses and disasters have again and again caused us to bewail our sins and iniquities and implore pardon; they have obstinately persisted in their wicked courses, and been made the more stiff-necked by every successive defeat and failure. We have tried our utmost to conduct the war on the principles of morality and humanity; they have systematically outraged the principles of morality and humanity, and made their boast of the vicious and most bloody deeds. We are contending for rights and liberties, vouchsafed our ancestors, through the blessing of God, upon their heroic endurance and valiant resistance; they aim to wrest those priceless blessings from us, to dishonor, enslave, and destroy us. We are willing to retire from this contest the moment our enemies consent to let us alone; they continue to wage a barbarous warfare under the promptings of the basest passions of their fallen nature.

The war itself is a palpable violation of that Constitution they falsely say they are fighting to uphold and maintain, and their rulers have not only set at naught that instrument in their dealings with us, but have scornfully disregarded its spirit and letter by the manner in which they have treated their own citizens. They proclaimed to the world that the object they desired and designed to accomplish by means of the war was the restoration of the Union, and they have done their utmost to make that result impossible. They have done their utmost to inflame the base passions of our slaves, exhorted them to rapine, murder, and robbery, and supplied those under their authority with the appliances for the execution of their fiendish suggestions. They have stolen our slaves, forced the young and able bodied men into their army, taking care to place them in the front of the battle, and abandoned the young, the aged and the sick to cold, starvation and death. The course of their armies has been marked by ashes, blood and tears, and for more than a twelve-month they have continued to throw shells into a city inhabited by thousands of old men, women and children. They take especial pleasure in the burning of flour mills and barns and smoke houses, in destroying agricultural instruments, and in devastating fields waving with the generous yield of the soil. They murder parents under the eye of their children, and compel gray haired mothers and fathers to witness the ravishment of their pure and lovely daughter. They rob defenceless women of clothing, gold and silver plate, money and marriage rings, break in pieces what they cannot carry away, and apply the torch to the homestead.

But how idle the attempt to array against that infamous people one tenth of the enormous crimes that stand recorded against them, or to present those crimes in their true colors? Their enormities are without a parallel in number, variety and magnitude. They have been given over to hardness of heart and reprobation of mind. They have been abandoned to their own furies. All living restraining grace has been taken away from them, and a righteous God hath said to all moral influences and agents, "let them alone!" They shall utterly perish in their own corruption. God will smite them in the fierceness of his anger with a terrible stroke.

It may be the purpose of God to permit this war to go on, and to permit our enemies to inflict severe evils upon us, but we must not let them yet groan and bleed. Concerning that

we have no revelation; but of this we are confident, that if we meet the high and solemn obligations imposed upon us, He will not permit our enemies to triumph over us in the end, that when His purpose towards us has been accomplished He will send us deliverance, and that He will assuredly punish the outrageous wickedness of the Yankee nation in a most signal manner.—*Charleston Courier.*

He Liveth His Beloved Sleep.

One of the most touching episodes in Macaulay's History of England is the account there given of the death of the Duke of Argyle, a Scotch nobleman concerned in the rebellion against James the Second. His efforts were unsuccessful, and he was arrested, thrown into prison and condemned to die. The manner in which he met his fate beautifully illustrates the power of religion to sustain one under the most trying circumstances. The closing scene is thus described by Macaulay:

So effectually had religious faith and hope, co-operating with natural courage and equanimity, composed his spirits that, on the very day on which he was to die, he dined with appetite, conversed with gaiety at table, and after his last meal, lay down, as he was wont, to take a short slumber, in order that his body and mind might be in full vigour when he should mount the scaffold. At this time one of the lords of the council, who had probably been bred a Presbyterian, and had been seduced by interest to join in oppressing the church of which he had once been a member, came to the castle with a message from his brethren, and demanded admittance to the earl. It was answered that the earl was asleep. The privy councillor thought that this was a subterfuge, and insisted on entering. The door of the cell was softly opened; and there lay Argyle on the bed sleeping, in his iron, the placid sleep of infancy. The conscience of the renegade smote him. He turned away sick at heart, ran out of the castle, and took refuge in the dwelling of a lady of his family who lived hard by. There he flung himself on a couch, and gave himself up to an agony of remorse and shame. His kinswoman, alarmed by his looks and groans, thought that he had been taken with sudden illness, and begged him to drink a cup of sack. "No, no," he said; "that will do me no good." She prayed him to tell her what had disturbed him. "I have been," he said, "in Argyle's prison. I have seen him within an hour of eternity, sleeping as sweetly as ever man did. But as for me—"

And now the earl had risen from his bed, and had prepared himself for what was yet to be endured. He was first brought down the High Street to the Council House, where he was to remain during the short interval which was still to elapse before the execution. During that interval he asked for pen and ink, and wrote to his wife. "Dear heart, God is unchangeable. He hath always been good and gracious to me; and no place alters it. Forgive me all my faults; and now comfort thyself in him, in whom only true comfort is to be found. The Lord be with thee, bless and comfort thee, my dearest, Adieu."

It was now time to leave the Council House. The divines who attended the prisoner were not of his own persuasion; but he listened to them with civility, and exhorted them to caution their flocks against those doctrines which all Protestant churches unite in condemning. He mounted the scaffold, where the rude old gulliot of Scotland, called the Maiden, awaited him, and addressed the people in a speech, tinged with the peculiar phraseology of his sect, but breathing the spirit of serene piety. "His enemies," he said, "he forgave as he hoped to be forgiven. Only a single acrimonious expression escaped him. One of the episcopal clergymen who attended him went to the edge of the scaffold, and called out in a loud voice, 'My Lord, dies a Protestant.' "Yes," said the earl, stepping forward, "and not only a Protestant, but with a heart hatred of popery, of prelacy, and of all superstition." He then embraced his friends, put in their hands some tokens of remembrance for his wife and children, knelt down, laid his head on the block, prayed for a little space, and gave the signal to the executioner. His head was fixed on the top of the Tolbooth, where the head of Montrose had formerly decayed.

HUMAN NATURE IS A BAD CLOCK.—It may go right now and then, or be made to strike the hour, but its inward frame is to go wrong.

The World Unsatisfying.

The world of fashion never welcomed a more brilliant or successful pleasure seeker into its circle than Chesterfield. He made sport of all religion; to say nothing of the laws of morality. But after he could unite with the gilded throng no more, nearing his grave, he writes: "I bear this melancholy situation because I must bear it, whether I will or no. I think of nothing but 'killing time,' the best way I can, now that he has become mine enemy!" What a condition for the soul of a dying man! His voice of warning might still have reached the highest circles around the thrones of Europe. His eternal interests still unadjusted. His Creator's mercy still to be asked for. His everlasting well being still to be cared for. His span of life reduced to mere moments, and he charges that point of time, on which hangs his all for eternity, with being his enemy!

Edward Gibbon closes one of the most eloquent autobiographies in any language with casting up the chances of dying on a certain day. According to Buffon, it is one against ten thousand. "An urn, with ten thousand names, and his one of them, is supposed. One each day drawn by lot, is enough to destroy the feeling of repose." "The abbreviations of time, and the failure of hope, will always tinge with a browner shade the evening of life." The settling gloom of the future upon the mind of one, whose life time studies made him familiar with the history of the church of God, is a sad close to a brilliant career.

Byron sacrificed everything for pleasure. Hear the result of his searings after peace. From the inspiring scenery of the Alps he writes: "The mountain palaces of nature can afford no asylum to a haunted heart!" "It is growing very dark," said Lord Thurlow, with a fearful oath. "Stand firmly around me, my brave grenadiers!" said the dying General Lee. He had rejected the Gospel, and he had no life guard, with whom to enter the gates of Dives.

Hume thus describes the state of his mind: "I think I am like a man, who having struck upon many shoals, and having narrowly escaped shipwreck, yet has the rashness again to put to sea in the same weather-beaten, leaky vessel. I fancy myself some strange monster, unable to mingle in society, expelled from all human commerce, and left utterly abandoned and disconsolate!" Who would covet such an inheritance as these offered by the sons of genius and mirth? If we are, as they blasphemously assert, "half dust and half deity," how can dust and ashes fill these immortal longings of our better half? It is sad to a thoughtful mind to know that these prolonged notes of fame cannot reach the dallies of death. The offered incense to departed worth can not cheer the soul of the gifted one in the world to come. Thus all such ending mirth is woe begun.

WHAT THOU DOEST DO QUICKLY.—Quick, young man! Life is short. A great work is before you, and you have no time to lose. If you would succeed in business, win your way to honor, and save your soul, you must work quickly. The sluggard dies. The wheels of time roll over him and crush him while he sleeps. Aim high, and work hard. Life is worth the living, death worth the dying, because heaven is worth the gaining.

Quick, ye men of might in the road of life! Your life is more than half gone already. You are going down the hill, and the shadows begin to fall around you. If ye have aught to do before ye die, do it quickly. The morning has fled, mid-day has passed, and the night cometh.

Quick, ye aged men, quick! Once you thought three score years and ten to be an endless time, and that they could never pass away. They have come, they have gone, and what have you left? The days of pleasure are passed, and the days of darkness are here. Have you left any work undone? Have you come to infirmities and trembling with no preparation for death? Ah, quick ye aged fathers, and grey bearded sires. Already are the messengers of death beginning to tender their services, to bring you to the sepulchres of your fathers. With the feeble remnants of existence struggle for heaven. Work, pray, seek, while life lingers, mercy waits, and God is gracious.

Secular Intelligence.

From Trans-Mississippi. Advice from Camden, Ark., state that Geo. Price was on the march towards Missouri. Geo. Magruder has come from Texas to command the department left by Geo. Price.

Geo. Gano has demolished a regiment of Yankees (black) near Fort Smith. Geo. Shelby is already in Missouri with a strong force of cavalry.

We look soon for glorious tidings from Missouri.

Gen. Rosecrans is calling out for six months' men to meet the invasion but it is believed that seven men will flock to Price's standard where Rosecrans can get one.

From Mississippi. The citizens of Mississippi are responding enthusiastically to the call of Gov. Clark.

From Northwest Mississippi the intelligence of the Yankee army under Gen. A. J. Smith is "it still runs." It had abandoned Oxford in a hurry, hurriedly passed through Abbeville and its advance at last accounts was past Holly Springs. Gen. Chalmers was hanging in their rear like a burr and stringing them at every retreating step. Thus for the third time have General Forrest and his brave cavaliers put a stop to a hostile invasion of Mississippi.

In the case of Elise Codia vs. the state of Mississippi, under writ of habeas corpus before Judge Handy, the Court decided that all bonded men under the late act of Congress are liable to militia service, and are included in the late call of Gov. Clark, and should promptly report.

Vicksburg is garrisoned at present by two white regiments—Forty sixth and Seventy second, Illinois infantry—and four thousand negroes, under the command of Brig. Gen. Hawkins.

From Virginia. Persons just arrived from the valley report that Aug. 23 Gen. Early beat the enemy near Charlottesville and drove them into Harper's Ferry, he losing a thousand men in the engagement. We presume that the skirmishing which occurred while Early was pressing the enemy back down the valley, gave rise to this report.

Since the fight of Thursday, in which we beat the enemy at Ream's station and took over two thousand men, cannon, &c., matters have been comparatively quiet in front of Petersburg. Twenty one hundred of the Yankees captured near Ream's station have reached Richmond.

From East Tennessee. Several ladies have lately been sent from Knoxville to our lines.

The Yankees and Tories still continue to commit acts of lawlessness in all sections of East Tennessee.

Our forces in the vicinity of Bull's Gap, have been driven back to Jonesboro.

The Yankee forces have advanced to within a few miles of Kingsport.

A body of Yankee cavalry dashed into Rogersville and captured several Confederate officers and leading citizens.

The condition of the Southern sympathizers in East Tennessee is said to be very distressing.

Northern dispatches say that it is not the intention of Farragut to attack Mobile, his object being to secure the passes to the gulf, so as to enable him to dispose with a portion of the large blockading fleet.

Johnson's Confederate guerrillas have been harassing the people in Kentucky and on the banks of the Ohio river and were at Caseyville when last heard from, five hundred strong, carrying along the cattle and other plunder which they had taken from the captured steamers on the river. The people of Cairo are organizing for the defence of that place.

THE CROPS.—The crops of fodder in this section, we learn will be very short, most of it having been injured by the wet weather of the past several weeks. The grass worm is now finishing whatever of a green nature is left, such as peas, rice, &c., and we heard a gentleman reply to another a few days ago that the last time he heard from his plantation on the River they had begun his fence rails.—*Marianna News.*

GOOD NEWS.—Official information has been received that Smith's column has certainly returned to Memphis. The hundred day men—the larger part of the army—are being mustered out of service. Mower's division goes to Virginia, and the cavalry to Missouri to meet Price and the Indian hostilities.

This is cheerful news, Forrest has freed Mississippi from the invader, and is now himself too free, to operate in other fields.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOUTHERN PRISONERS.—A fair for the benefit of Confederate prisoners of war at the North, is to be held in London, England, in October, under the patronage of Her Imperial Highness the Princess Marat, the Marchioness of Bath, Lothian and Ailesbury, Countess of Chesterfield, and other distinguished ladies. It is suggested that the ladies of the South may send to this fair specimens of their handiwork for sale. Such contributions may be sent to the Mercury office, Charleston, South Carolina, and they will be forwarded to London.

THE POSITION IN GEORGIA. Presents a decidedly uncomfortable aspect. Our army was in front of Griffin at daylight on Monday morning, our outer lines being at Lovejoy's. In the considerably disorganized condition it now presents, there is nothing to be learned of our losses in the past few days.

Hardee's command, consisting of Hardee's corps, under command of Cleburne, and Lee's corps, have sustained the brunt of battle since Wednesday morning. They have confronted the entire Yankee army, fought them inch by inch and repulsed all assaults, and only retreated before the immense massed flank movements of the enemy, who persistently thrust fresh columns on our position. The loss of the enemy however has been very large so much so as to check materially their operations. Their movements during the next few days must of necessity be very slow, as they will repair the roads as they advance. It will take them some time too to accumulate stores and supplies convenient to their lines. Their numbers have been materially reduced during the past few days' operations. At present they cannot possibly have fifty thousand men of all arms operating against us.

The desultory fighting, which continues with hardly an hour's intermission is most wearisome and destructive to both parties and never can be attended with any gain that will decide the condition of affairs or materially influence the final result.

Nothing but disaster has attended our movements since the continuity and strength of the army was destroyed by dividing it into two inefficient portions. The mistake culminated in the evacuation of Atlanta and the unnecessary destruction of immense stores, and all this despite the promises of Mr. Davis that the city should not fall.

Before Atlanta was lost, all our railroad stock that had been retained, was destroyed. It amounted to more than one hundred and fifty cars, and several engines. Eighteen of the cars were heavily loaded with ordnance stores, amongst which were about five thousand splendid Enfield or Tower muskets, entirely new, with all their equipments. A large number of bridges, saddles, canteens with splendid web slings, sword bayonets, axes, shovels and other hardware in large quantity. About three millions rounds of cartridges and ammunition of all kinds and of the very finest quality and character were fired. It was the explosion of this material was heard so distinctly on Thursday night by parties forty miles away.

[Macon Intelligence Stn.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAND! LAND!! A SMALL FARM, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land lying 3 1/2 miles north of Tuskegee, near Unionville, Ala. Splendid bargain can be had, as a whole must be effected. For further particulars apply to J. L. Collins, S. W. Baptist office, Tuskegee, Ala. Sept. 15, 1864.

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Thus has passed away another of Alabama's noble sons. Possessed of a character without a blemish, of absolute purity and goodness, of a delicate and refined taste, he was a man of high character, of a noble and generous heart, of a most kind and affectionate, and of a self-sacrificing and self-sacrificing; he was beloved by those who knew him, and his death was a great loss to his family and to the community. He was a public profession of religion, but from what he said to his dear mother and others, just as he left them the last time he was at home—the fervent prayers offered in his behalf, and the purity of his nature, leads to the fondly cherished hope that God, in his infinite goodness, has removed him from a world of sin and suffering to a world of rest. Our precious hope, that the dear departed one is now a saint in glory, dwelling by the side of his father, mother, wife, two little babes, sisters and brothers, near to the throne of God, a sermon will be preached by the writer of this notice in memory of Mr. Thompson, the Lord willing, at Salem Church, the second Sabbath in September next. The many friends are invited to attend. GEO. J. LEE.

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Sept. 2, 1864. n13-30-Paid \$4 W. C. BRITTON.

Judson Female Institute.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the third of October 1864, under the direction of Rev. J. N. Mendenhall. For further particulars apply to the Principal at Marion. W. N. WYATT, Pres. Board of Trust.

Administratrix' Notice. THAT on the 24th day of September 1864, that Letters of Administration on the estate of William Boon, deceased, was granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon county. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred. MARY A. BOON, Administratrix.

NOTICE. OWING to a considerable advance in the price of all material used in tanning, the firm of Howard & Rush have changed their rates of tanning. We propose from this date to tan all hides for the owner and give them the full value of the hide in tanning in having the firm's half at the market price. HOWARD & RUSH. Sept. 15, 1864. n13-15-15

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. N. WYATT, Chairman. E. A. BLUNT, J. E. PRESTRIDGE, W. W. WALLER, C. C. HUCKABEE.

GENERAL AGENTS. REV. S. R. FREEMAN, REV. W. WILKES. REV. JAS. MITCHELL, REV. J. FAULKNER.

NOTICE. TAKEN from my house by the Rousseau Yankee raid in July last, one negro drawn by Wm. T. Griffin, made payable to Wm. C. Britton, dated 1st January 1864, and due 1st January 1864, with a credit therefor for thirty-five dollars, about the 1st January 1864. I hereby forewarn any person from trading for said note.

Sept. 2, 1864. n13-30-Paid \$4 W. C. BRITTON.

Land for Sale. THIS subscriber offers for sale his valuable farm lying 3 1/2 miles north of Tuskegee, Ala., on the road leading to Unionville, Ala. Splendid bargain can be had, as a whole must be effected. For further particulars apply to J. L. Collins, S. W. Baptist office, Tuskegee, Ala. Sept. 15, 1864.

NOTICE. ANY one who has lost a small negro child can hear of it by applying to Mrs. U. R. Greenwood, of Place, proving property and paying for this advertisement. Sept. 15, 1864. n13-15-15

NOTICE. DEPARTED THIS LIFE at the General Hospital in Mobile 24th of February 1