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State of the Religious World.

When, eighteen hundred years ago,

the Apostle to the Gentiles announced in the letter still extant, his readiness to preach the gospel to the inhabitants of Rome, that city was the seat of an empire and an idolatry, whose demoralizing influence extended from the Indus to the Ultima Thule, or farthest isles of the British coast. As the ages passed on, the pure Christianity which he preached there, and which thousands and tens of thousands of all ranks and all stations believed, and attested by a martyr's death, gradually gave place to a corrupt and spurious religion of forms, in which man's merit took the place, as a ground of justification, of Christ's sacrifice. In the long ages of darkness and spiritual gloom, not Rome alone, but nearly all Italy had forgotten God and worshipped the Pope. In the chief cities of the peninsula, poetry and painting, architecture and sculpture, science and literature, all conspired to elevate Antichrist, and to banish from the human mind all knowledge of the Divine Redeemer. There was one small portion of Italy, however, the mountains of Piedmont and Savoy, a rude sterile pastoral country, where amid the severest persecution, the true light shined; and there, though Popes and Cardinals, Bishops and priests, sought to crush it out, by the most brutal murders and the most fiendish tortures it continued to shine, and the Waldenses their wings and crow like a Shanhai

When the Reformation began, these and zealous in the promotion of Christianity-and several of the chief cities of Italy, Venice among the foremost, numbered their thousands of the Reformed. The period from 1540 to 1560, was a glorious one in the history of Venice and Milan. The saints of God, amid much tribulation, testified to the doctrines of the Gospel, and for a time, it appeared as if once more the Gospel was to be preached at Rome also. It cian who was a materialist, and a lawwas at this eventful period, that Aonio Paleario wrote his little treatise, which converted by plain, practical preaching, met with so extensive a circulation .-"On the Benefit of Christ's death."-And others, though nominally in the by private appeals to his conscience -Romish communion, like Gersen and Thomas A'Kempis and Tauler, breathed that the way to overcome learned infi forth in their preaching or their writ-

ings, the aspirations of renewed souls. It pleased Him, however, whose ways are not as our ways, to try the faith and your shafts again and again in such a patience of his people, by suffering the Papal power to regain its sway, and to How then? By the simple, earnest, heartput down by fire and sword, this hope ful progress of a living Christianity .-For nearly three centuries, spiritual death has reigned in Italy. The Wal denses have barely held their own, and at one time, but for the determined intervention of Cromwell, prompted by his devout Secretary, Milton, they would to all human seeming, have been utterly exterminated. The more intelligent portion of the Italian people, disgusted with the beartless mummeries and vile profligacy of the higher dignitaries of the Roman Church, had lapsed into a condition of skepticism and indifference, if not of positive infidelity, in which many even of the Catholic priests and monks participated.

It was reserved for our own times to see a wonderful change take place in Italy. Since 1848. Sardinia has been more free than any other portion of Italy, and the Waldensian pastors of late

the smaller States of Italy, the Duchies of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, and the revolted States of the Church, transferred their allegiance to the Sardinian King, followed by the kingdom of Lom bardy, and lastly by the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the hoisting of the Sar dinian flag in each city was the signal for the incoming of the gospel and the minister of the word. Florence, where five years since the Madiai were cruelly tortured for reading the Scriptures, is now become almost a Protestant city. Any person sending the names of TEN new subscribers and TWENTY DOLLARS, shall be entitled to three extra copies for one year, sent to whoever may be designated Agents will be entitled to a commission of ten per cent the Waldensian ministers, the Plymouth on remittances.
Orders for change or direction, must give the Post of fice, County and State to which the paper has been, and a to be sent.

Brethren, the missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland and of the English Wesleyans, have entered upon their work with encouraging success. At Milan, too, the old spirit of eagerness to hear the gospel prevails, and the ashes of the devout Milan Professor Paleario, seem destined to become, after three centuries, the seed of a Christian church. In Naples and Palermo, in Messina and Calabria, where, but a short two years agone, the fiercest tortures awaited him or her who should be found with a Bible in their possession, God's word is read with an eagerness

> of which we can hardly conceive. From present appearances, the city of Rome, except the Vatican and its immediate surroundings, is likely to be opened to the aggressions of a Bible Christianity; indeed, we may say it is already opened, and once more from the Capitoline Hill the gospel will soon be preached, not this time by a chained prisoner, but by a free minister of Christ. The coming season, too, will undoubtedly see Venice freed from the tyrany alike of the Austrian and the Papal yoke, and the Lion of St. Mark's will look down now, as three centuries ago, on crowds of the worshippers of Jesus. In this good work we are glad to know that several American Socieies, are taking an encouraging part .-N. Y Examiner.

Infidelity Conquered.

Independently of all this it must be borne in mind, that men, and women too, are mostly infidels from choice and not for want of argument. They "love darkness because their deeds are evil.' The root of the error is imbedded in the deep depravity of the heart, and not in the clear convictions of the mind .-They reject the truth of the Bible, be cause their bedeviled nature and works of demoniac darkness, beget the diabolical wish that it may be a lie. To contind with such men in the arena of argument, is as futile as an attempt to whistle across the Pacific. They don't want to be convinced; you can't convince them. They will argue, "and e'en though vanquished, they can argue still," by the hour and the day; clap and Albigenses remained God's witness. | chanticleer, and claim a victory at evees in an evil and adulterous generation. ry step of the process. At best, you can but silence them, but never make humble followers of Christ were active | them Christians by dint of mere logic. "A man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still"

In the course of our ministry, we

were instrumental in bringing several somewhat learned infiels into the church, and one of them afterwards be came a very effective preacher of the truth. But not one of them was subdued by the force of learned argument. Two of them, an accomplished physiyer of high standing at the bar, were during a revival; and the third, a scholar and a gentleman of leisure, chiefly Our experience, then, has taught us, dels is not by learned argument in favor of the truth of revealed religion .-They can keep you at bay, and elude mode of operation, for days and weeks searching and conscience-smiting exhibition of God's eternal truth as it is in Christ, accompanied by fervent aspirations to a throne of grace for the convicting and converting power of the Holy Ghost. Carnal weapons they can easily parry, but "the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God," is not so readily evaded, nor the deep wound it inflicts so quickly healed. -"For the Word of God," when attended by God's Spirit, "is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discoverer of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Heb. iv. 12 .- Lutheran Observer.

QUESTIONS ABOUT RESIGNING PASTORS. -I have heard of so many instances in which churches have unanimously passed resolutions, expressing grief at the resignation of pastors, and speaking in years have been gradually working the highest terms of their faithfulness their way to the valleys at the foot of and ability, that ! am led to inquire, the mountains, and have obtained a How is it that so large a number of foothold in Turin. The revolution of "very able preachers,' and "most excel-1848, brief as it was, gave some oppor- lent pastors," are separated from appretunity for religious light to penetrate ciating churches? I do not comprehend even the gloom of the Papal Capital; this thing, for I should suppose that but the events of the past two years pastors who are so nearly perfect, and may well lead us to exclaim, "What churches that know how to appreciate bath God wrought ?" As one by one them so well, would not separate them-

selves from each other. But according to the resolutions to which I refer, such separations are occurring continually, and pastors are going about in search of other churches, with resolutions in Rev. James Axley, familiarly known as "old their pockets, representing their almost miraculous adaptation to the churches which they last served. How is this mystery to be explained ?-N. Y. Ex

Philip II. of Spain.

Of all the strange characters in history, Philip II. of Spain,-the bigoted patron of the Inquisition, with its auto de fes. its racks and its dungeons, the oppressor of the spirited Netherlandish provinces, and the hated husband of "Bloody Netherlands," thus describes this singular potentate of the sixteenth century :

"A small, dull, elderly, imperfectly educated, patient, plodding invalid, with white hair and protruding underjaw and dreary visage, was sitting day after day, seldom speaking, never smil ing, seven or eight hours out of every twenty-four, at a writing table covered with heaps of interminable despatches, to have something to say. in a cabinet far away beyond the seas and mountains, in the very heart of Spain. A clerk or two noiselessly opening and shutting the door, from time to time, fetching fresh bundles of letters and taking away others -all written and composed by secretaries or high functionaries-and all to be scrawled over in the margin by the diligent old man, in a big schoolboy's hand and their women subjected to every out mean him. mind and body seemed to become more But I don't mean her."

progress to universal empire." "Undaunted Dick."

The following, translated by an exchange from Le Semeur Canadien, is an extract from a letter written at Edinburgh on Chris mas day, and addressed to a friend in Montreal:

vival, thanks to the goodness of God towards us. I am happy to be able to man, woman, and child, who had in the tell you, that each week, hundreds of slightest deviated from a befitting line souls are led to living faith in the Lord. of conduct; characterizing the mis At midnight three hundred abandoned demeanor and reading sharp lessons o women hold a meeting, and about a rebuke. their Savior, We have had among us at the end of the front seat, just under an English miner, named Richard Wea- the speaker, enjoying the old gentle ver, formerly a boxer, a drunkard, and man's disquisition to the last degree a blasphemer; but God having about twisting his neck around to note if the eight years since changed his heart, he audience relished the "down comings" has not only been converted, but has as much as he did; rubbing his hands, become a most remarkable man, and smiling, chackling inwardly. Between the time of the Apostle Paul. He is quid of tobacco, which the better he filled with the Holy Spirit. He spent was pleased the more be chewed; the two weeks in our midst, during which more he spat, and behold, the floor bore scenes of unparalleled interest occur- witness to the results. At length the red. Thousands attended upon his min- old gentleman, straightening himself istry. One Sabbath at nine o'clock in up to his full height, continued with the morning, he preached in Queen's great gravity: Park to fifteen thousand auditors. In fact he has overturned all Edinburgh, and I shall never forget Richard Weaver. Almost all the ministers went to bear him. I have heard him every evening during his stay at Edinburgh have waited nearly two hours at the Look at those puddles on the floor; a door of the Musical Hall before it was frog wouldn't get into them; think of opened, and there were with me more the tails of the sister's dresses being than two thousand persons, desiring to dragged through that muck." The crest enter. This man is one of the most fallen judge averred that he never bean iful singers I have ever heard .-All the bymns that he sings are in the airs which he was accustomed to sing

at the tavern. The audience joined

with him in singing."

Backwoods Preachers.

EXTRACT FROM LECTURE BY W. H. MILBURN Take the following as a specimen of their prelections. It was a discourse delivered by the Jimmy," a renowned and redoutable preacher of East Tennessee:

It was noised through the town of Jonesborough that Mr. Axley would hold forth on the morning of the next Sabbath. The famous divine was a great favorite--with none more than with Judge White. At the oppointed hour, the judge, in company with a large congregation, was in attendance at the house of prayer. All were hushed Mary" of England, -is one of the most notable, in expectation. Mr. Axley entered, but Mr. Motley, in his recent "History of the United with him a clerical brother, who was "put up" to preach. The congregation was composed of a border population; they were disappointed; this was not the man they had come to hear, coasequently there was a good deal of mis behavior. The discourse was ended, and Mr. Axley arose. It is a custom in the new country, when two or more preachers are present, for each of them

> Mr. Axley stood silently surveying the congregation until every eye was riveted. He then began:

"It may be a very painful duty, but it is a very solemn one, for a minister of the gospel to reprove vice, misonduct, and sin, whenever he sees it. But especially is this his duty on Sunday and at church. That is a duty I am now about

to attend to. style-if ever schoolboy, even in the "And now," continued the reverend sixteenth century, could write so illegi- speaker, pointing with his long finger bly or express himself so awkwardly; in the direction indicated; "that man couriers in the courtyard arrived from sitting out youder behind the door, who or departing for the uttermost parts of got up and went out while the brother earth-Asia, Africa, America, Europe- was preaching, stayed out as long as to fetch and carry these interminable he wanted to, got his boots full of mud, episcles, which contained the irrespon- came back and stamped the mud off at sitle commands, of this one individual, the door, making all the noise he could and were freighted with the doom and on purpose to disturb the attention of destiny of countless millions of the the congregation, and then took his world's inhabitants-such was the sys | seat; that man thinks I mean him. No tem of government against which the wonder he does. It doesn't look as if Netherlands had protested and revolt- he had been raised in the white settleed. It was a system under which their ments, does it, to behave that way at fields had been made desolate, their cit- meeting? Now, my friend, I'd advise ies burned and pillaged, their men hang you to tearn better manners before you ed, burned, drowned or hacked to pieces; come to church next time. But I don't

rage; and to put an end to which they "And now," again pointing at his had been devoting their treasure and mark, "that little girl sitting there, their blood for nearly the length of one about half way of the house-I should generation. It was a system, too, judge her to be about sixteen years old which, among other results, had just -that's her with the artificial flowers brought about the death of the foremost on the outside of her bonnet and the statesman of Europe, and had nearly inside of her bonnet; she has a breasteffected simultaneously the murder pin on, too, (they were very severe upon of the most eminent sovereign in the all superfluities of dress), she that was world. The industrious Philip, safe giggling and chattering all the time and tranquel in the depths of the Esco- the brother was preaching, so that even rial, saying his prayers three times a the old sisters in the neighborhood day with exemplary regularity had could't hear what he was saying though just sent three bullets through the body | they tried to. She thinks I mean her. of William the Silent at his dining. I'm sorry from the bottom of my heart, room door in Delft. * * * * Invisi- for any parents that have raised a girl ble as the Grand Lama of Thibet, cloth- to her time of day, and haven t taught ed with power as extensive and abso- her how to behave when she comes lute as had ever been wielded by the to church. Little girl, you have dismost imperial Cæsar, Philip the Pru- graced your parents as well as yourself, dent, as he grew older and feebler in Behave better next time, won't you !

gluttonous of work, more ambitious to Directing his finger to another aim extend his sceptre over lands which he he said, "That man sitting there, that had never seen or dreamed of seeing, looks as bright and pert as if he never more fixed in his determination to an- was asleep in his life, and never expecnihilate that monster Protestantism, ted to be, but that just as soon as the which it had been the business of his brother took his text, laid his head life to combat, more eager to put to down on the back of the seat in front death every human creature whether of him, went sound asleep, slept the anointed monarch or humole artisan, whole time, and snored; that man that defended heresy or opposed his thinks I mean him. My friend, don't you know the church ain't the place to sleep? If you needed rest, why didn't you stay at home, take off your clothes, and go to bed? that's the place to sleep not church. The next time you have a chance to hear a sermon, I advise you "Our city is enjoying a religious re- to keep awake. But I don't mean him." Thus he proceeded, pointing out every

hundred of them are rejoicing in God | Judge White was all this time sitting there has scarcely been his like since his teeth and cheek was a monstrous

"And now I reckon you want to know who I do mean? I mean that dirty nasty, filty tobacco chewer, sitting on the end of that front seat"-his finger meanwhile pointing true as a needle to the pole-"see what he has been about chewed any more tobacco in church.

THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT .- As a result that the number of converts is not less

been closed since 1836. Hundreds of persons near Russia have refunded to the government the duties on smuggled | ten a man of ordinary gifts intellectgoods. Law suits have greatly diminished, and in villages once noted for in conducting public service, as to cartheir profanity, not one oath is heard.

Infidelity in the Bosom of the Church of England.

The decline of Puseyism in the Es-

lowed by a terrible development of an Christian Intelligencer. infidel element at Oxford and elsewhere. The denial of inspiration, of the atonement, and other doctrines connected therewith, and the unblushing boldness with which men, whose names are writis derived from the Established Church or the Established Universities, which in this country are entirely ecclesiastical in their character, make us wonder whereto the present uneasy and restpublication which at this moment is at a certain portion of the rising youth, he was mad. and spread in certain circles a deleteto fear any serious or ultimate damage of my people."- True Witness. to the best of causes. Certainly the Church of England is in a strange contwo extremes of error-gross supersti-

Open and Close Communion.

ians, generally, if not universally, practice close communion. Of the Par-"Of the extent of open communion in cease. this body, very grave mistakes are made in this country. From all the information published nothing like half of the churches practice it. In the northern parts of the Kingdom few churches can bear to touch it. In nine nence of its adherents gives it, in the Congress, and in that at Montgomery. eyes of strangers, an influence and universality it is far from possessing .- ded to the Congress and Government at Judging from the pamphlet published Montgomery, and to the Confederate have come under my observation, am a member of that body, perhaps he in England, is as sound as it is here. The of men that he had any knowledge of. deep rooted in eternal truth, and despising alike the wildest blast and the powers of decay. Nor should I be surprised a century hence, if the entire excrescence had passed away, and if our common denominational parent stood before the world 'Fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

Formal and Free Prayer.

Our Episcopal brethren justly glory under the administration of good men. in the simplicity, majesty, beauty, and It is said of Summerfield, that his acterized by excess and bloodshed.

than 550,000 out of a population 3,500, prayers were worth as much as his 000. Two thirds of the distilleries have preaching. They were so full of earnestness, pathos, of unction, that they melted every soul in the audience. Ofnally, will yet have such enlargement ry a whole congregation with him np to heaven's gate. Directness, simplicity, pertinence, the true spirit of humility, the language of Scripture, and a real longing of heart for the blessings tablished Church, or shall we rather asked-these are requisites not confinsay-its amalgamation with Popery by ed to a few, but open to all; and when means of those repeated secessions attained, they make a minister's devowith which for several years we were tional exercises in the pulpit a wonderfamiliar, has, I regret to say, been fol- fully useful adjunct to his sermons .-

Tears for Souls.

The apostle Paul, in writing to the Ephesian elders, said, "Remember that by the space of three years, I ceased ten "reverend," and whose emolument not to warn every one of you, night and day, with tears."

What an example of ministerial fidelity, and deep, tender earnestness for immortal souls! and in this lay his power. Every one was warned, not in less discontent will grow. If the men the congregation alone, but day and who are hurrying on the school to which night, wherever he found a dying morwe now allude in their mad career stop tal, his theme to him was Christ; and short of Atheism, it will not be because for his soul he dropped the tear of pity. their principles warrant any earlier or Oh, that we had his spirit, his fidelity, safer issue for their teachings. The his tenderness of feeling, and yearning desire for the salvation of souls! Then tracting the chief notice of the reading we might say with him, "For me to portion of the community on their side live, is Christ." This is what the pulis a series of essays, which, though pit wants in our day; unceasing fidelianonymous, have been unanimously ty, a deep, yearning, weeping desire fathered upon Badan Powell and the for sinners. We do not mean mere tears clique whom he animates and represents. of sympathy, but tears for souls. This This pretentions book issues thus di- exhibition of earnestness is the true rectly from Oxford. It is a new speci- eloquence of the pulpit. This we canfic development of Oxford bearing in not get from books nor as a gift of nathe present day, and it succeeds legiti- ure, but of grace. It is to be obtainmately to the almost forgotten "Tracts ed in the closet. Personal religion, for the Times." The power of the lat- then, communion with God, is the main ter was not despicable. They did se- spring of all our power in social life, rious damage to the cause of truth, and in the pulpit. We must feel as well though the good indirectly derived from as glory in the cross. The fount of elothe controversies which they excited quence is in the heart, and it is feeling was doubtless of great importance .- which gives to words and thoughts And now that their influence is dying their power. Yes, there is power in out, or dead, this new and more formid- tears; when standing, as it were amidst able enemy appears, brandishing his the solemnities of the judment bar, they novel weapons and threatening Chris- are shed in pity for souls; and it was tianity with ruin. No doubt this power this intensity of earnest feeling that also will have its day. It will seduce caused the world to say of Paul, that

Brethren, we want hearts to feel and rious influence; but the evil will be tears to shed for souls. Then should temporary, and by summoning to the we say with Jeremiah, "Oh, that my aid of the Gospel such champions as head were waters, and mine eyes a foun-God can raise up and furnish for the tain of tears, that I might weep, day work of resistance, there is no reason and night, for the slain of the daughter

VIRGINIA BAPTI TS --- Bro. A. E. Dickenson asks in the Religious Herald : -dition when she proves capable of har. What is to become of our benevolent boring and nourishing in her bosom the enterprises? The Foreign and Domestic and State Mission Boards are retion and rampant infidelity .- Christian trenching. The Education Board has an empty Treasury. The S S and Publication Board has dismissed twentyfive colporters, and must continue to retrench unless liberal and speedy aid A writer in the Christian Chronicle is received. Are our people willing to states that the Baptists of the New abandon the work of sonverting the Connection, England, who are Armin. world because it may require some sacrifice at a time like the present? Surely it is well for us now to decide this question and either recall every laborticular (Calvinistic) Baptists, he says : | er, or to say that the work must not

Mr. Stephus at Atlanta.

Mr. Stephens passed through Atlanta recently, was warmly received, and made a brief spech. We select the following paragraphs from the Atlanta Commonwealth.

Mr. Stephens expressed a proud satiscases out of ten, it is a mere whim of faction for so gratifying a receptionthe minister without any development | so unexpected and so flattering. Being in the practice of the church. There nnexpected to him, was sufficient for are no published statistics on this sub | him to plead want of preparation; but ject, and from what I know of English considering that he had been kept up churches, not ministers, open communion until one o'clock, the night before, and is exaggerated a nundred fold in the had been up and travelling since five in United States! This arises naturally the morning, by which he was a uch enough. Many of the London churches fatigued, he hoped he would be excused practise it, and as they and their min- from making a speech. But coming, isters are best known, the whole de- as the meeting d d, from all parties and nomination is supposed to be like them. all clases, he could not refrain. We Much of the open communion of En had all been Uionnists-we were now gland is confined to ministers, especial all Secessionists. For himself, he had ly leading ministers, and the promi tried to do his duty in the United States

But his Honor, the Mayor, had alln-

by Dr. Stow of Boston, a year or two States of America. In behalf of that since, and various other facts which assemblage he would say-and yet as of the opinion that the heart of the de- should not say it - that it was one of nomination on the communion question the most noble and self sacrificing bodies top branches of the tree may wave here For intellectual superiority, for highand there with the fascinating breezes toned honor, for integrity, for patriotism of popularity; but the stem is sturdy, they stood without a superior in this age. Every man seemed intent on doing all he could, and the best he could for his constituents, and for the advancement of the interests of each member of the new Confederacy. All personal ambition and prejudices, all personal animosities, all political differnces had been buried, and they each and all as one man, came forward to lend their aid in the establishment of a good government, upon correct principles.

No such revolution had ever been variety of their noble liturgy. Yet free effected in the history of the world, prayer often has a power which no without bloodshed or physical struggle, of the revival in Sweden, it is computed forms, however excellent, can reach. All former revolutions had been char-

This Congress had adopted a Permanent Constitution, which, in many respects, was an improvement on the old, and it had been unanimously adopted. South Carolina and Georgia, and Alabama, and Florida, and Mississippi and Louisiana, stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder, and gave their vote as a unit for the new Constitution. There might be some things in it not in accordance with the views of some citizens -some he might object to-there might have been some things left out, some citizens might have wished inserted. but upon the whole it was a good instrument and a decided improvement upon the Constitution of the United States. He wished he had the strength to go into details and show its great super-

The grand distinctive difference between the two instruments was that the Constitution of the Confederate States was based on the acknowledged inequality of the races. The new government had for its corner stone, the great truth that the descendants of Ham, by an Almighty decree, were "to be hewers of wood and drawers of water"-the "servant of servants"-throughout all generations; and that his true normal and scriptural condition was one of inferiority, mentally, politically and socially-of perpetual servitude. The old Constitution, and the old political system were based on precisely the opposite view Madison, and Washington and Jefferson, when the old Constitution was formed, believed that the institution was passing away; and that it would soon disappear, while the Constitution just framed and promulged as the organic law of the Confederate States regarded the institution as existing by Divine decree, and to exist until time should be no more.

The old Constitution was careful to

guard the mode of taking the money from the pockets of the people. As a new nation, poor and without resources, on a sterile soil, the framers of that instrument had been careful as to the amount of money to be drawn from the people, and how it should be drawn .-The new Constitution, on the contrary. had guarded the mode of taking the money from the Treasury after it had been put there by the people. Under the old government, the expenditures had been run up from what would have done--forty millions--and above what had been estimated by the President and Cabinet-sixty millions--to the enormous sum of eighty millions of dollars per annum. This had been done by members of Congress, who, wanting a fat contract for their friends or themselves, would move amendments to the appropriation bills, whereby from twenty to forty millions of dollars of the people's money had been wasted. For this extravagant expenditure the President had been unjustly held responsible, for the appropriations generally exceeded the sums asked for, and these were made by the Congress. But under the Constitution of the Confederate States no money not asked for by the Chief Executive or the heads of the Departments, could be appropriated, excepting by a two-thirds vote.

Under the old Constitution, the matter of taxing one portion of the people, or one branch of industry, to sustain another branch of industry, to sustain another portion of the people or another branch of industry, and of carrying on a system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, had been a source of much trouble, extravagance and dissatisfaction. Under the Constitution we have framed no appropriations for Internal Improvements can be made by the General Government. Each city and State must bear its own burdens, and provide its own avenues and mode of transportation for its own commerce. Georgia built her road opening communication with the States lying North of her, and paid thousands, perhaps millions, into the United States Treasury in the way of duties on Iron, and other necessaries for the Road; but it is the policy of this Government to let each State improve its own modes of communication; let each city tax its own commerce to improve her own harbors-Charleston hers Savannah bers, and Mobile, New Orleans and other cities theirs.

Our Confederacy comenced with but six States, we now in number seven, the number of stars in one of the constellations in the heavens. Let no party zeal mislead us; let intelligence and virtue govern ns, and these States will form the nucleus of the governing power of this bemisphere.

Arkansas cannot go with the North, neither can Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina nor Old Virginia, they must all eventually become a portion of this government. The Republic must and will expand South North East and West. But we do not want to grow too fastrapid growth is not consistent with long life; animals and plants that grow too fast die soon. Let party strife and party bitterness be checked and smothered -let true patriotism and singlness of purpose animate all, and a glorious career indeed will be that of the Confederate States of America.

The S. EA. Baptist. TUSKEGEE, ALA.:

Permanent Constitution.

We publish on the fourth page the Constitution of the Confederate States of America. Let all our readers examine it carefully, and judge for themselves. For our own part, we regard it the best human production in the world. The body of men who framed it, for patriotism and ability, have never been surpassed. The commendation of the Southern press is quite unanimous upon the whole instrument. An editor here and there have shown that they were capable (?) of criticising a document framed by the greatest men of the world. For instance, a contemporary tried his hand and came to the sage conclusion that a certain clause "was an unnecessary superfluity." O Webster! O Worcester! is there such a thing as a necessary superfluity?

The Difference.

Infinitely different is the diplomacy of the court of Heaven from the courts of earth. The court of Heaven in the Council chamber of infinite wisdom arranged a programme in regard to earthly relations, and had the frankness and ingenuous to make it known in a luminous volume, written by "holy men, as they were moved by the Holy Spirit." Nothing is held back-nothing obscured by endless verbosity-nothing set down in malice-men's destinies were involved in the programme, and they can read as they run. This accords with the honesty, love and sincerity of the Holy Trinity. The programme, or covenant, was arranged by an infinite Mind. He had infinite resources at command to carry out its provisions, hence He feared not to announce it in lan. guage which could not be mistaken. but by minds bent on "wresting it to their own destruction." Nor has Jehovah ever changed his counsel-it stands, and he continues to do his original pleasure-to develop the provislons of the "everlasting covenant."-As time goes on and exigencies arise they are provided for, not by a new Council, but provision was made in the old programme to meet them. The divine Being is never taken by surprise. He says to all opposers, and to all opposing influences, "Be still and know that I am God."

Shift the scene, and behold the diplomacy of the courts of earth. Their programmes are weak, partaking of the weakness and folly of their framers. And to conceal the weakness of their instruments they use language, heaven's gift to make things plain, to conceal their future policy. The man who is the most successful adept in using language to conceal thoughts and policy is set down as the greatest statesman, the most renowned diplomatist .--In the political drama of nations Acts and Scenes pass so rapidly before the vision of Courts, that old programmes become worthless, old landmarks are removed, and the work of remodeling and resetting is ever going on in the dark recesses of Cabinet Court Councils. The Acts and Scenes of 1860 in every continent have given Courts immense trouble, and 1861 promises them none the less. An Angel might have, had he been authorized, proclaimed from the Council Chamber of Heaven, "Wo to the diplomatists of 1860 and 1861!"

Industrious men! how manfully (we speak after the manner of Courts) do they meet their obligations! How arduously do they labor for "our dear subjects," "for the people," for the "commerce," and the "honor of the nation !" And yet "our dear subjects," and "the dear people," cannot tell what they are doing, unless some "traitor" ekes it out. England, France, Austria, and the United States are vieing with each other in the regions of midnight diplomacy. Abraham I. is a match for Napoleon III. You might as well try to look through a mill stone as to look through the diplomacy of these men, for both are impossibilities. As Abraham was to be a second Washington, how does his dark diplomacy, analagous by the way of his great sympathy for negroes, accord with the honest, frank and luminous diplomacy of uncorrupted George? We never made an attempt to peep into diplomacy before our country became involved in its present troubles; forced to do so, we have done our best, and can apply to the Court of Abraham the graphic language of Jude the Apostle:

"Clouds they are without water, carried about of winds; trees, whose fruit withereth, without fruit, twice dead, plucked up by the roots; raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame; wandering stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever."

Editorial Tribulations.

Among the thousand and one, is hav ing money stolen from him somewhere on the mail route. Letters are reaching us constantly stating that money has been sent us from January to March, which has not reached us. Cruel! cruel!! cruel !!!

Declined.

Resolutions passed by a Church ex pelling a member to whom a letter of dismission had been given, have been sent us for publication. It appears that after the letter had been given the person was found guilty of crimes, the letter was demanded, the person refused to give it up, or come to trial, hence the resolutions. We have of late uniformly declined to publish such resolutions, except in the case of ministers of the Gospel

Black Republican Theology.

The New York World concludes Jeremiad article upon the hypothetical surrender of Fort Sumter thus : Thursday, March 28,1861

"May God avert the disgrace, if it be possible; and if not, enable the country to profit by the discipline of humiliation."

We are accustomed from childhood at the South to believe, that, in a question of power, "all things are possible with God," but this exponent of Republicanism is not so certain that God can find opportunity for us to finish our work. prevent the "humiliating" surrender .-The authorities at Charleston, and of the Confederate States, these "rebels" and "traitors," have attained to vast power, greatly to be "deplored," if they should out general Jehovah. After all, it is no great triumph to get the advantage of the God of those who hold to a "Higher Law." They have risen above his Bible enactments, and why should not "rebels" overreach him? We trust the World will take some rudimental lessons in Theology.

No Reaction.

The first general election since the disruption of the Government occurred in New Hampshire on the 12th inst., and has resulted in an increased majority for the Republican Governor, and the return of the former members to a child of God, but he can receive noth-Congress, and a Republican Legislature. Where is reaction? Has'nt the South done well to take her interests his conviction and repentance may into her own hands?

State Conventions.

with the Baptist Church at Athens, on April 1861.

held with the Macon Baptist Church, are known illusions. And though God commencing on Thursday before the in his sovereignty has in exceptional fourth Sabbath in May 1861.

Baptist Convention is to be held in Sa- stances, the key to them was depositvannah, Georgia, commencing on the ed with the history of events. The mitenth of May 1861

NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPETH .- The Anheld the first Friday in April of each year, was on March 7, at a meeting of the Board of Managers, postponed until the third Wednesday in October, 1861. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep!"

For the South Western Baptist, The Ministry in the Baptist Churches.

NUMBER VI.

Support continued.-I have taken ground in the preceding number, which will, perhaps, be criticised. If so, well. light is made, can not be comprehend-I have not sought to make out a case, but to find the truth. The sum of my telligible to one who has experienced position is, that men of eminent qualifications, in mind and heart, guided by the change is admissible. Resting in the indications of providence, will usually be provided for; but that many continues. It may, therefore, be reviewdeserve a more generous support than ed. To examine it is to strengthen it. they receive.

the ministry a lucrative calling. Pos- unchangeable God to a heart made by sibly it might tempt unworthy men. - him willing to receive it, how can it Possibly it might remove the pastor too fail? The disciple of Christ has been refar from the numerous poor of his flock, generated and the force of the truth for whom the economy of grace has brings him sooner or later joyfully and made special provision. Possibly there gratefully to believe it. The voice of would be fewer sons of consolation .- nature will be heard in the Christian as He has nevertheless made it a happy in the Infidel. The language of the new calling. All his devoted laborers have creature is that of repentance, faith and been happy men; happy alike in dark- love-not as causes but as fruits of salness and day. They and theirs have vation. Joyful in itself and social, this been held, by the pious and worthy, in consciousness of life seeks discussion sake. Such consideration is above all bosoms. The confidence and love of all minister's family are very great. And then, pine after unattainable assurthe highest intellectual privileges are ances, but rejoice, with thanksgiving, his. But far above all, so far as he is that while his Heavenly Father has in personally concerned, are the holy rap- love provided for him the best conceiv ture of the pulpit, and the ministration able estate he has graciously secured of the bonds of life to the conscious that estate to him by the strongest possinner. 'Feed my sheep-feed my lambs,'-graciously, sweetly, said the Great Shepherd.

It is by no means clear that God intends every one whom he calls to the work to be exclusively confined to it. -Some men appear to be called to preach occasionally. And it is far better, when vivals of religion that has ever occurthe liberality of the churches fairly red in this city or State. In the midst listed, will not suffice for a brother's of an unprecedented political excitemaintenance, that he so far secularize ment: while the minds of our people as to take care of himself, than to al- are filled with thoughts of civil war low debt to embarrass him, and destroy insurrection and wide-spread desolation his influence. "Keep out of debt," was the voice of the ministry is heard and one of the heads of an ordination charge, the glorious work of salvation goes on I once heard by one of the most sensi- Bro. T. J. Fisher of Kentucky, has ble of men, and all observation has just concluded his long and arduous labeen a pertitent commentary on it .-- bors with us, having been instrumenta Complaints are unworthy the ministe- in the conversion of precious souls .rial character. "Endure hardness, as a He is known to our denomination as an good soldier of Jesus Christ."

ministers for secularizing themselves, North-western State who have been come with an ill grace, at least from the brought to Christ through his instruchurches who are slow to provide .-- mentality. Some years ago a company of brethren As an orator I doubt whether Bro. F. were seated at the dinner-table of a has a superior in this country. The conman of wealth. The table groaned trol which he exercises over the thoughts with the lucious viands. A costly struc- and feelings of an audience is truly ture sheltered the guests from a sum- wonderful. Sometimes you find his inmer sun. Broad acres of loam and fluence upon you going to such lengths prairie of incomparable fertility, lay as to control respiration, and you around. The host suddenly addressing breathe as he breathes, or as he gives himself to a worthy minister present, you permission. I have felt this brothconspicuous for talents and services, er's eloquence, but I cannot describe it. (who had a mind also to take care of I might as well attempt to describe the his children,) broke out, "Brother B., thrill of joy or of despair. He is the why don't you preach more? If I had most entertaining speaker to whom I your preaching talents, I would ride up have ever listened; and yet I cannot and down over the State and set it on tell what it is that makes him more infire." "Well, my brother," replied the teresting than other men. I cannot atready preacher, "I will make you a tribute it to the exhibition of great fair proposition. You and I are equal- learning, for his life has been too pracly interested in the spread of the Gos- tical to enable him to gain a great pel and the conversion of sinners; and stock of lore. It is not his literary I make this proposition : I understand taste for many of his figures and tropes

not less than those of your own. Just give me the other \$10,000, and I will give my whole time and energies to

When ministers become holier, more industrious and more devoted men; when the churches undergo a like improvement; when both come habitually to live wholly for Christ and for souls, there will be a better day for ministers. Meanwhile, let us console ourselves with a reflection offered before, God will E. B. T.

For the South Western Baptist. "One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind now I see." The believer's hope rests on his consciousness that at some former period he was subjected to a change of heart by the Holy Spirit. Of the mode of that change he profess es to know nothing. The nature of the Agent, the subject acted on and the subtlety of the operation conspire to leave him ignorant of the manner of the transaction. Accustomed to re ceive knowledge of objects through a variety of bodily senses, he would at times be pleased to be able to refer to a vision of the Savior, to an audible assurance of his acceptance or some like testimonial of the gracious action of the divine Spirit in constituting him ing of that kind. The excitement thro' which he has passed in the process of have supplied his imagination with a phantom, peradventure he may produce before his mind a false image, but his The Georgia Baptist Convention meets | case requires and reposes on a real basis. How could be distinguish a true Friday before the fourth Sabbath in from a false light in the natural world? To what account could be turn a The Mississippi Convention will be strange voice? Dreams and visions cases used them as instruments of in-The next session of the Southern telligence to man, even in those inracles which attend Paul's conversion, having no connexion with it, instantly disappeared. The true proof of it renual meeting of the Bible Revision As- mained in the love he bore henceforth sociation, heretofore constitutionally to Christ and in his devotion to the extension of his kingdom. The Spirit of God acts on the spirit of man, reversing his moral nature, and the evidence that he has done so is spiritual evidence. And, however the believer in the occasional distrust of his acceptance may cast about for other forms of proof, the strength of his case is in the agreement of the evidence he has with the fact he would establish. How the passage from death to life, from darkness to ed. The contrast is none the less init, and no substitute for the feeling of

consciousness, like consciousness it Inaccessible to a stranger, it can not For some reason, God has never made be plucked from us. Supplied by an unwonted consideration, for the work's and comparison with its kindred in other price. Money cannot purchase it; hu- thereby increase. Thus the great famman hands cannot bestow it. The re- ily of God in Christ is formed, extends ligious advantages of a truly pious and abides. Let no regenerate heart

> M. J. W. Columbus, Ga., March 1861.

For the South Western Baptist

Revival in Mobile. BRO. TALIAFERRO: It is my pleasure to record one of the most important reeminent evangelist. There are hun-The censures sometimes heaped upon dieds in almost every Southern and

you have an income of \$20,000 a year; I will not bear faithful criticism. It canknow you can live comfortably on \$10,- not be mere clap-trap, for he is too I have a family whose wants are pious and dignified to condescend to

such trickery. He has the power of | guage, but have made all the other at holding his congregation spell-bound tainments requisite to admission into for hours, but it is difficult to discover t' Freshman class. Now it appears in what this power consists. There to me that there are many young men seems to be no limits to the range of in Alabama, who would be glad to spend his imagination, and yet he has it under some time at Howard College, who have perfect control. His flights are easy not had it in their power to attend to and natural. You would be amazed at the above mentioned preparatory stuthe ease with which he soars to "un- dies, I propose then, that an English trodden heights," and at the composure | course shall be arranged for the benefit with which he looks down from places of those who may choose not to study "where angels bashful stand." Every the Latin and Greek languages. I also feeling which he expresses, seems to propose the adoption of the Military emanate from a warm heart. Indeed, system, as far as practicable. I learn every word, look and action indicate that an arrangement of the studies has his deep sincerity and his true devotion been made for the benefit of those who

to the cause which he advocates. about six weeks. He divided his labors given to the public by its esteemed botween the two Baptist congregations, President. If the English course which During his stay with us there were add- I have suggested be adopted this win ed by baptism and by letter about thir- ter-the arrangement for Students who ty to the St. Francis Street Church, and desire to pursue an irregular course about eighty to the Mission Church. A will prove sufficient for the wants of great many who were converted at our | those who wish to patrotnize Howard meetings have united with other denom- College. I learn with satisfaction that inations. Several who have embraced that at no previous period, have so religion have not united with any many new students entered the college church. The good work goes on, Our classes as during the present session Presbyterian and Methodist brethren | yet I regret to learn, that the sum total are holding meetings with considerable of the students has been diminished success. God grant that the little leav- owing to the present embarrassing conen may leaven the whole city. The dition of our country. Mission Church (of which I am pastor,) I am pleased to learn that, although has now a membership of about 210 .- the institution is entirely under the We have a comfortable and commodious control of Baptists, no effort is made house of worship. God is smiling up- nor ever has been to proselyte the sons on us. Your bro. in Christ,

J. B. HAWTHORN. Mobile, Feb. 15th, 1861.

For the South Western Baptist Greenville Theological Seminary, South Carolina.

Brethren of Alabama:

I have raised, since I came to your State, \$23,000 toward the endowment of the above institution. If I knew where to find them, I am satisfied that there are brethren enough whom I have not seen, perfectly willing and able to give the other \$2,000.

I propose, most affectionately, that any of the friends who will make contributions, drop me a line, by mail, directed to Montgomery, giving their places of residence, and the amoun they will give. I will then call upon them, and give them an opportunity to execute their Bonds. Terms, three equal annual installments; 1st payable January 1862.

Please let me hear from you, brethren, without delay; as the amount must be raised (if possible) by the 1st of May, Respectfully yours,

A. BROADDUS, Agt. Eutaw, Ala., March 19, 1861.

"A Love Letter."

A paper is fortunate in having such friends as

Pascagoula, Miss., 16th March, '61. MESSRS, TALIAFERRO & Co.: I perceive, by an editorial remark, that you call upon your delinquent subscribers and friends to send in means to enable you to continue the publication of the South Western Baptist; that unless a considerable amount shall be received by the first day of May next, that you will be necessarily compelled to stop. This I should much regret, for unto the principles of Christianity I am indebted for what I am, and for all that I have; and therefore, out of the abundance of the goods entrusted to my care, I send you a small mite (a ten dollar bill) as a present; which, together with what I hope others will send to you, I hope will keep up the dissemination of principles to which alone I believe our Republic is indebted for the enjoyment of life, liberty and prosperity.

Your friend, T. L. SUMRALL. N. B .-- I perceive from an expression in your letter of recent date, that you take me to be a member of the church. I, however, am not, but I am a wel wisher; and whether I am myself to be benefited or not, I hope that others may by the continuance of the publication of your paper.

From Marion Commonwealth. Howard College.

Mr. Editor: As a well wisher to the cause of Education I feel an interest in the prosperity of this institution of learning, and with your permission others proposed, some of which, it is in its behalf.

I cannot but regret the disposition which I have seen manifested by some to injure it by aspersions upon the He continue to bless this church. President and Faculty. I am confident that an appreciative community will perity of Marion must wish well to Howard College. The citizens of the town ought to frown upon the individual who places any thing in the way of its prosperity and to give him a decided expression of their disapprobation. The fortunes of the College, since I

first became acquainted with it, have been in some respects peculiarly adverse. Twice has the building occupied by it been destroyed by fire, yet the experi- dained minister and two young gifts. ment of its endowment has thus far proved a successful one. Quite a number of the young men of Alabama have received their education in its halls, and have gone forth to benefit the world by their labors. It seems to me that I can make a suggeston or two, worthy of the attention of the Board of Trustees at the present juncture. By a reference to the Catalogue, I see that arrangements have been made for admission into the Freshman Class, of young nah? men who have studied the common English Branches, the Latin and Greek Grammars, Cæsar, Virgil, Sallust or Cicero's Sclect Orations, the Greek Reader and Davies Elementary Algebra ted, in as exchange, as saying : "Whatthrough Equations of the First degree. ever I possess of religion began in a The Scientific course is open to those revival. The most precious, steadfast

desire to enter the ministry. I hope Bro. Fisher preached in this city that the details of this plan will be

> of the members of other denominations who may pursue their studies in it, am glad also to know that students holding what are called Landmark and Anti landmark views, may, without hinderance, enjoy all the benefits of the Institution. I should judge from the resolution passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alabama Baptist Convention that it is the intention of the friends of the College to keep it if possible out of the intestine strife which is agitating the Denomination. It reads thus: "Resolved that any active participation in the agitation of the exciting questions which are at present distracting our denomination is unbecoming in young men, preparing for the sacred work of the Gospel Ministry, has a tendency to obstruct the progress of their education and the cultivation of that personal piety and consecration to the sacred office which is so essential to a minister of the Gospel, and is also calculated to prejudice the interests of the Institution with which they are connected and that therefore all the Beneficiaries of the Board are hereby affectionately advised to assume and maintain for the future a position of neutrality in respect to these matters of controversy."

> I know I speak the wishes of many good citizens in our State when I say "Let Howard College prosper and let the man who strives to overthrow it bring upon his own head the ruin which A FRIEND he is plotting.

To Howard College.

Revivals.

Morganton, Ga., March 7, 1861. MR. EDITOR : Dear Brother-I again have the happy privilege of writing you a few lines in regard to the state of religion in this section. Notwithstanding the political excitement, we have had some great and glorious revivals. A meeting commenced at Hemptown church, Fannin Co., Ga., Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in January, and continued near two weeks. 24 joined the church--- 19 by experience and 5 by letter. Tuesday after the first Sabbath in February the writer and Rev. W. B Brown, in the presence of a large crowd of people, baptized 12 happy converts in the beautiful little stream of Hemptown Creek. The fourth Sabbath the writer baptized 5, and 2 to be baptized. Ministers who labored with the writer were Rev. M. Walker, W. B. Brown, and S. Williams.

I commenced a meeting at Pleasant Grove Church, the second Sabbath in February at night, and continued all the week following -- 9 joined the church by experience. On the third Sabbath while there was snow on the ground and snow falling, I baptized 6 of them in the likeness of Jordan- 3 to baptizewill say a few words to your readers expected, will join at Philadelphia Church. Saturday following, none of my brethren in the ministry were with me, but the Lord was with us. May

I attended four Churches last year as Moderator: Mt. Zion, Philadelphia, not permit such efforts to prove suc- Pleasant Grove and Hemptown; and cessful. The man who desires the pros- I have agreed to supply them all this year. Over one hundred joined these churches in the last eight months .-Hemptown is my home church, where my membersship is. In this church, 1 was first liberated to exercise in public; was licensed and ordained in this church. Some 8 or 9 years ago the church was constituted with 8 members, and I was one of them. The church has now 63 members; one or-J. B. PARHAM.

> To the Baptist Pastors and Churches be longing to the Southern Convention. Will you not bring the claims of the Bible Board before you, and raise a contribution for it, between this and the Ist Lord's day in May?

> Will not every Southern Baptist make a donation at least, of one dollar, to this praise-worthy object, before the meeting of the Convention at Savan-

May God give you liberal souls. L. W. A.

REVIVALS .- Bishop M'Ilvains in quowho have not studied the Greek Lan- and vigorous fruits of my ministry, have

been the fruits of revivals. I believe | PENSYLVANIA. - Revivals are in prothat the spirit of revivals, in the true gress at a number of churches sense, was the simple spirit of the religion of apostolic times, and will be follows: Berean, Phil., ten; Montgome more the characteristic of these times the churches in the region round about as the Lord draws near. May the Lord Meadville have shared in the gracious bless us with it more abundently and visitation. Reading, twenty eight; Au-

The following lines from the pen of a worthy Church the pastor has baptized sevenyoung lady, on the importance of enlarging and teen within the last few weeks. At strengthening the mind by close and constant Greenwich, nine; Salem, three. Says thinking, is a subject worthy of all persons as the Examiner :-- The churches in New. well as "Cousin Lizzie"

DEAR LIZZIE: Will you, my dear girl. take the advice of your Consin, who has seen a few more years than yourself, and has passed her joyous schooldays which you now claim to be yours. and who has cast her frail barque on life's raging main, while you are yet safely anchored within the walls of your Collegiate Institution, and ever guard ed, and counseled by your anxious preceptors, but which your better judgment teaches you will not always be the case. You, too, some day will be the very large ingathering under the ushered out on the chequered waves of life to endure its many hardships, and enjoy the few pleasures that are occasionally interspersed-and it is for this reason that I address this admonition to you. Dear girl, let not the reason ing faculties, the brain, the mind, which God has given you-your mental organization, be cast away as unfit for use, as a mere encumberance, as something with which you could very well dispense. And now in direct language, I entreat you to always think under any and all circumstances. Now that you are a school-girl, and under the administration of competent teachers, do not imagine that they will do all the neces sary thinking, and you can spend your time in idle listlessness, but let every word and precept bury themselves in the 450 out of the 600 at the Asylum, mandeepest recesses of your mind.

Be ever grateful, dear Lizzie, that you have a rich advantage, which is by no means bestowed on all-the privilege of a good education. You have the fundamental rules of life to commence with, if you will only observe them .- tized by Rev. I. Cole, at Lee street Look at that venerable old man, with furrowed brow and hoary hair, on his gressing with increased interest. countenance we trace care and thought, by Dr. Fuller, at the Seventh church, his form is prematurely bent; hear him and one by Rev. Mr. Williams, at the speak ; the learned revere him, the ig- First church, and Rev. N. Davis five at norant and idle loathe him, and why? the Saratoga street African church, on Because, by years of thought, he has attained that which he has long desired. Ever remember, "that thought makes the man, and he who thinks most lives the longest."

It is very true, that on this important subject I have read less, and seen less written than any other within my limited observation, and which leaves me to wonder why it is, since, it is undoubtedly the foundation of all things, celestial or terrestrial, whether the production of God or man, and has been faith and holiness, are exalted into since the creation. It occurs to me that our lecturers, and instructors, have been rather remiss in their duty to have

overlooked so important a theme as this. Good, pious thoughts produce good deeds, and evil deeds are either the production of evil thoughts, or recklessness, without thought. Never suffer your mind to be polluted by evil thoughts and your character will never be formed by evil deeds--but let your thoughts be pure, and your words and actions will be such as will not fall harshly upon an angels ear, or would

stain an angels tongue. Now, cousin, it is my earnest request | business in their line. that these few lines shall be often perused, and carefully preserved by you. Take the admonition of one who wishes you well, let thought ever be seated upon your pure white brow, and no Diamond, or Sapphire, will be needed to bedeck or immortalize you, for your good, thoughtful deeds will shine forth far more resplendent than gems of first water, and I now entreat you to cultivate your powers of thought, the greatest gift of God to man. "Tis greatly wise to talk, with our past hours

And ask them, what report they've borne to And how they might have borne more welcome

From the True Union. Revival Record.

Illinois - Panola, fourteen baptized Good Hope, five; Point Pleasant, seventeen At this place, says the Christian Times, the people applied themselves assiduously to the study of the word of God: searching the Scriptures day and night to see if those things were so .-At first many thought Baptists something to be dreaded. But when they heard their doctrines preached, it was just what they believed themselves. At Berlin of morality by pious parents, he, in boyhood, took the Bible for his standard and acknowled took the Bible for his standard and acknowled took the Bible for his standard and acknowledged to be acknowledged baptisms, sixty-five, candidates for baptism, one; restored, two: received from Campbellites on experience, three: received by letter, four. Some have joined other churches and others are hesitating as to duty. At Kickapoo, says the pastor, I have baptized over fifty, the greater portion of whom had been sprinkled before, and some confirmed in the Episcopal Church. At Howard College. He graduated at the Univer-Prairie city six baptized.

have professed hope in Christ, and a considerable number are still inquring.

MICHIGAN .- A revival is in progress in the colored Baptist church in Derioit. Eighteen persons were recently bap-

NEW YORK. - At Watertown about sixty have been converted. At the last meeting of the New York Ministerial Conference one hundred and two baptisms were reported for the month. A general and deep religious interest has eler returns." existed for several weeks in the Strong Place congregation of Brooklyn. About fifty persons have been hopefully converted, and the work of grace is increasing in power. The Examiner says: "We also hear of a very interesting and vicinity, Chenango Co., New York." martyr's crown he so nobly won is now word

ry, twelve; Meadville, thirteen. All gusta, eight; Treverton, four. NEW JERSEY .- At the First Cohansey

ark, N. J., are receiving precious evidences of the divine love. Rev. C. W. Clark, pastor of the Fairmount church has baptized twenty-five converts since the first of January; Rev. R. Atkin. son, of the North church, seventeen; Rev. D. T. Morrill, of the Fifth church nine; Rev. E. M. Levy, of the South church, six. Additions have also been made to the First church, a louse of worship has been purchased h German church, and all the interes of our churches in Newark are prosper us. A more powerful work of grace is now in progress at Trenton, N. than has been experienced there sing pastoral labors of the lamented Morgan Rhees. Rev. O. T. Walker, pastor of the First church, has baptized fifty four persons within four weeks, and Rev. G. R. Darrow, of the Centeral church, eleven.

CONNECTICUT. - At Noank, the pastor baptized eighteen on the last Sabbath in February, fifteen on the preceding Sabbath, and gave the hand of fellowship to forty-one; making within those previously received just fifty within this month. Of these, thirty nine were by baptism and eleven by restoration, a large majority of them are males -The work is still progressing.

Indiana .- At Southport, fifteen have ately been baptized; at Decatur, seven.

JUVENILE ASYLUM, N. Y.—There has peen quite a large number of hopeful conversions, and a deep solemnity rests on the whole institution. Recently, ifested their desire to become Christians While their previous life indicates the necessity of caution, many of them do give decided evidence of having passed from death unto life.

BAPTISMS IN BALTIMORE. - On Sabbath. March 10th, five candidates were bapchurch. The meetings are still pro-

Five candidates were also baptized the same evening.

NOMINAL BELIEVERS .- There is much good sense in the following suggestion from one of our Baptist exchanges:

We are, I apprehend, in danger of precipitancy in baptizing mere nominal believers, who presently will not endure sound doctrine; at least, of assigning a minor importance to the weightier matters of the law. A baptized world s not synonymous with a converted

While ever the singns of repentance, Scriptural prominence, the churches are safe; whenever they are thrown into the background there is danger.

OUR FRIENDS continue to encourage us by their contributions and labors. We thank them heartily. We trust they will continue their labors till our paper is out of danger, financially.

practitioner, and highly esteemed gentleman, has been living in our community for several months; and has gained constantly upon the Messrs. GACHET & MENEFEE have dissolved

See the card of Dr. J. G. GRIGGS. This able

their Law Firm, (see card.) and each one announces himself ready to receive and attend to

Tribute to the Memory of Rev. N. L. DeVote.

FORT MORGAN, Feb. 16, 1861. The REV. NOBLE LESLIE DEVOTIE, Chaplaint o the "Independent Blues" and "Governor's Guards," and acting Chaplain to the Fort, havng been drowned at Fort Morgan on the 12th nst., a meeting of the two Companies was called to day, immediately after the recovery of the body, to express their appreciation of his

life and character. Upon motion of Lieut. Hardie, of the Guards, Capt. James Kent was called to the Chair, and James Lapsley requested to act as Secre-

Upon motion it was resolved that a committee of six be appointed to prepare a suitable tribute to the memory of our deceased Comrade, and to draught resolutions expressive of our sorrow on account of the sad loss we have sus-

The Chairman appointed the following com-

Lieut. F. L. Johnson, of the Blues, Corp. W. S. Maples, Private Bush Jones. Lieut. Jos. Hardie, of the Guards. Serg't W. B. Milton, Private H. Haralson,

as their report : NOBLE LESLIE DEVOTIE, aged about twentythree years, was a man of rare endowments head and heart, and his sudden death casts a gloom on many a heart, and mourning to many home. He was pliant in his disposition, and

large of heart. Instructed in the great truths edged Jesus Christ as his Master and Lord. Possessed of those kindiler feelings, which t ligion always bestows, he had the good wishes of all who knew him. Always mindful of the Great Commandment, and the one like unto it, he called no man enemy, but stamped upon the hearts of all some of the great principle which governed his own actions. Cheerful of disposition tion, slow to condemn, quick to forgive, we balanced in temper, cherishing no evil-the good and bad alike loved him. His earlier years were spent in Marion, Ala. He went through the Sophomore class in the

sity of Alabama in 1857, with the first honors, Wisconsin.—At Pewaukee some thirty Theology in the Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. Soon afterwards he was elected Pastor of the Baptist Church of Selma.

In the discharge of his duties as Minister, he won universal love and admiration, and gave promise of a bright future of usefulness to his Church, and fame for himself.

When the "Blues" and "Guards" were or dered to Fort Morgan, he requested that they would receive him as their Chaplain, which fer was gladly accepted. Upon his arival at this post, he was appointed Chaplain to the Garrison, and was discharging his duties with his usual zeal and diligence, endearing the hearts of all to him, when he was suddenly called to his long home-"that bourne from whence no trav-

Resolved, 1st. That we deplore the death our friend and Chaplain, not only as a personal bereavement to us, but as the loss of a bright exemplar of the virtues which adorn the phi lanthropist, the patriot and the christian.

2d. That his brilliant talents, his quiet mair ners, and his exalted piety have made an im state of religious feelings at Altay, press on our hearts that will endure while like Schuyler Co., New York : at Pitcher lasts and cause us to hope and believe that the

4th. That the colors of the two Companies the Fort be invited to do the same.

5th. That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to the papers in Mobile, Belma, Marion, Tuskegee, Ala, and Columbus, Ga., for publication.

552 miles in length, being hearly three times as great as that of the same free States, which is but 2183 miles.

These seven States cover the very garden of the earth, and if they but keep their Govern-The Meeting then adjourned.

JAMES KENT, Chairman. JAMES LAPSLEY, Secretary.

Secular Intelligence.

Fort Morgan. We learn, says the Mobile Tribune, that the two large Columbaids which came through Union the fairest and riches portion of the Mobile a few days ago have been put in position at Fort Morgan, and were tested last Saturday. They work like a charm, and make

The garrison is also busy in erecting other but smaller Columbaids, received from Pensacola. Within a few days these will be in position, and then the fort will be ready for anything which chooses to come aganst it. Missouri Convention.

St. Louis, March 17 .- Convention, by a vote of sixty-one to thirty, voted down the amendment saying that Missouri will never countenance or aid the seceding States in making war upon the Federal Government, nor provide men and money for the later to coerce the seceding States.

Washington Affairs. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Gentlemen intimately connected with the Administration say that, whatever measures it is pursuing, the Administration has no design whatever to provoke war, January 19th, 1861. but of a peaceful character.

Secession voted down in Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 20,-The secession ordinance was voted down to day, amid

ting of the Convention to be held on the third Monday in August next.

Orders from Gen. Bragg.

Gen. Braxton Bragg commanding at Pensacola, has issued orders forbidding supplies, fuel and water by the citizens of Pensacola and boat or vessel will hereafter be allowed to visit of Dr. J. M. Vason. Fort Pickens or any United States naval vessel without special sanction. An efficient harbor Died at his residence in Macon county, Ala, police has been organized for the enforcement of on the 14th Feb. 1861, after a protracted illness Washington, March 22.

The rumors of the non-evacuation of Fort tion of the present National difficulties. Special dispatch to the Constitutionalist.

no excitement here, and everything is calm, It is thought that Maj. Anderson will evacuate by Wednesday. In my opinion, those who ought to know are

will not be brought to that. The Administra- in an obituary notice.) tion evidently desire to throw the odium of the evacuation upon Maj. Anderson. A boat visited the fort to day. GEORGIA.

Can't Collect the Revenue.

A dispatch received on Friday afternoon advised us that Attorney General Bates had come to the conclusion that "the Administration cannot collect revenue in the Confederate States under the laws as they now exist." The grounds of this opinion are no doubt stated in the following remarks of the New York Herald, which show the practical impossibility of the Adminstration at Washington collecting revenue in e port of a seceded State, according to exisng laws. The conclusion of the Attorney deneral, if adopted by the Administration, essens the dangers of a conflict:

"Suppose that the ship Alliance arrives at harleston from Havre, with a cargo of silks, aces, fancy goods, manufactured articles, etc., in all, say five hundred packages, consigned to fifty or more persons. In entering the harbor the Alliance is overhauled by a ship of war with a Collector on board. The master has nothing to show but his manifest, which does not particularize the quality of the articles shipped. t is for the consignees to produce their invoices and bills of landing, pay the duties and receive the goods. When the consignees fail to appear, the packages are to be sent to the public store, and in case they remain unclaimed during a stipulated period, they are sold at auction on account of the government. According to maritime law, all duties must be collected within one marine league of the port, and bulk cannot be broken until the vessel has been regularentered within the harbor. Should the executive override all these provisions, and declare that in case the duties are not paid according to the new regulations, cargoes will be forfeited, a fresh obstacle arises. The machinery for the ection of the revenue is not alone executive. The judiciary has something to do with it. The cretary of the Treasury cannot forfeit a pair gloves without legal process to be had before district judge and jury of citizens to be impanneled from the district where the consignees reide. Where would the government find a judge jury in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or

The Government Loan. Secretary Memminger gives notice that on e 17th of April subscriptions will be received five millions of dollars of the bonds of the with her bereaved husband and mother. onfederate States, in sums of from \$50 to per cent, on all cotton exported. The interest vill be made payable semi-annually at all the incipal cities, and the coupons will be made eceivable in payment of the export duty on otton, thus making them a currency of par alue. Books of subscription are to be opened n the cities and chief towns. Payments-five er cent. at the time of subscribing, and the alance by the 1st of May.

The Only Remedy.

on with a needle's point. It says: What a spectacle is this monstrous hypocrisy the North! Railing at the sin of the South keeping and working slaves, while the North ves upon manufaturing products of slave labor, nd Massachusetts alone works twenty thousand laves to keep her cotton mills going! And ow when the supply of the staple and the parkets of the South are barely interrupted by onists have raised up with their war cries of ive-headed barbarism" and "sacred animosity" are invited to attend. ad "heels to the neck of slave power," everyody is wondering and fearing and doubting hether we shall be able to get through all ais without a general and financial crash and

he first election ever made by a geographical

What is the remedy? Not this miserable ttle subterfuge of waiting for cotton to come orth which can better be sold by the South orth must shake off this incubrs of sectionalno have deceived them; they must resolve to e ap to their constitutional obligations, and slavery alone in everything except turn-it to the best account for the benefit of man-

This is the remedy; and the great question

by him in celestial courts where war and strife of the day. Union or a half dozen Republics, prosperity or national ruin, depends upon the an never come.

3d. That we deeply sympathise with the relassense and justice of the people of the North to tives of the deceased in their grief, and tho' we stop this aggression upon the South, and change can administer no solace to their pangs, yet we this whole policy of an irrepressible conflict would bid them hope that though no voice an- into a full recognition of the equal rights of the swers to the name, and no form fills the place of States, and the strict observance of the duties N. L. DEVOTTE in the army militant, yet his between the States, enjoined by the Constituname is enrolled in the Register of the army tion.

The Confederate States. The Confederate States of America now be draped in mourning, and that we wear the number seven, with a population of 5,054,323, usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and that a detachment from each Company attend the remains of our deceased friend to their final side of the Rocky Mountains, with the excepresting place, and that the other Companies in tion of Kansas. They have a seacoast of 5332 miles in length, being nearly three times

> ment pure and just, and free from all corruption they will ere the close of the present century constitute the most powerful Confederacy on

> the face of the earth. As the Government of Great Britain lamented in dust and ashes that spirit of intolerance which separated America from her forever, so will the Northern States yet lament that spirit

> The Confidence of the Southern people in their new Government is evinced in the fact that when it called for a loan of \$15,000,000 they promptly took it at par; whilst at the same time the Government at Washington called for a loan of \$10,000,000 which was taken at an average discount of 8 per cent.—Portelan (Me.)

> DEAR BRO. TALIAFERRO: Please publish the

Shelby Co., Ala., Jan. 21, 1861. THE BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH Would give notice to the public generally, that N. J. Norris, a minister of the gospel who was excluded from her fellowship, and published in the S, W. Baptist, was restored to fellowship on the 19th of January. Done by order of the Church, in conference-

JAS. D. TEAGUE, Mod'r. E. VICK, C. Cl'k.

MARRIAGES.

great excitement. A compromise was subsequently made, by which the people will vote on the 1st of August for secession or co-operation on the 1st of August for secession or co-operation.

Rowler State

At the residence.

At the residence.

At the residence.

On the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. B. Parham, Mr. WM. THOM-The Convention has adjourned to that time. As and Miss AYLSEE POTEET, of Union co, Ga,

Dbituaries.

Died, in Tuskegee, Ala., on the 17th inst., in vicinity to the United States vessels occupying the 35th year of her age, after a painful and a threatening position outside the harbor. No lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH, wife

> of some six or seven months, HUBBARD HOLLO-WAY, in his 66th year. It is often the case that we see in our reli-

Sumter, it is said, have been put forth for poli- gious journals, (and written, too, by professing tical effect. It is positively certain that the fort | christians.) fulsome, flattering, and in some cases will be abandoned speedily. It is equally certain that Fort Pickens will not be reinforced. character, life, and death of their deceased All the signs are favorable to a peaceful solu- friends. We have heard others, when they have read these, express astonishment that such articles should emanate from such sources. The CHARLESTON, March 23 .- Fort Sumter is writer of this brief notice of the life and charstill in possesion of Maj. Anderson. There is acter of our deceased friend and brother, (when read by those who knew him best and had the best opportunity to judge of his merits,) will be cordially concurred with, and will concede to our brother all the virtues and excellencies of fully posted; all are ready for a fight, but it character-(which can be but briefly alluded to

In the first place, then, we may say of the deceased, he was an humble, yet a decided christian; and was a member of the Baptist church in which he lived, without a blemish upon his christian character, for upwards of 30 years. He was firm and decided in the tenets and doctrines of his church, but not bigoted or obtrusive of his opinions upon others. In private life, no man enjoyed more implicitly the confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances. In all his dealings he was distinguished for his love of justice and punctuality. A kind neighbor and true friend, liberal for one of his limited means. He was industrious; labored hard, and provided abundantly for the subsistence of his family. In his domestic relations, he was an affectionate husband and kind father. He bore his protracted sickness with great patience and resignation to the will of his Divine Master, and to his last end, he expressed unwavering confidence and faith in the Savior of sinners.

Thus brother Holloway lived, and thus he died. Truly it may be said, a good man has died, and though dead, he yet speaketh. May all his children follow their father's bright example, and may they be led, as he was, to the Savior of sinners--live the life of faith, as he did, and die as he did, in the triumph of faith, and meet their dear father in that bright and happy world where he is gone, is the prayer of him who was their father's friend and PASTOR.

Died, at her father's residence, in Pike Co., Ala., on the 27th Feb. 1861, SUSANNAH MALIN-DA CHESTER, of Dropsy. She was born in Harris Co., Ga., Oct. 30th, 1841, aged 19 years, 3 months and 27 days; leaving a father, 4 sisters and 3 brothers to mourn her loss. She was not a member of any Church, but was very affectionate and obedient to her father; and as she was mentally afflicted from infancy, we have hope in her death.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH NOLEN died at the residence of her husband in Talladega, January 14th, 1861, after a severe illness of more than twelve months. She was born in Ashville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 14th, 1832, and while she was quite small her parents removed to Talladega town, where she grew up and remained in the midst of many friends to the day of her death. She was married to Mr. J. M. Nolen, June 3rd, 1850, for whom she was the mother of four children. Two of them went to heaven before her, and she left two-a son and a daughter--

Mrs. Nolen professed faith in Christ in early 1000. The bonds will bear interest at the life, and was baptized into the fellowship of the tate of 8 per cent., and are secured by the Church in Talladega, by Eld. H. E. Taliaferro, ledge of the export duty of one-eighth of one then pastor of the Church. She maintained a consistent Christian life until death, and died in the triumphs of a Savior's love. She bore her afflictions with commendable Christian patience, and the last few days of her life, she prayed to the God of her soul to come and relieve her auxiety by taking her to himself.

Her pious, faithful mother, and devoted husband, patiently gave her every attention, with the cheerful aid of many friends. May the Lord God sanctify this severe stroke to their The Boston Post touches the Secession ques- spiritual good. And O, thou God of the motherless, care for and watch over these little orphans! Her disease was Pulmonary Consump-J. J. D. R.

District Meeting at Hephzibah.

The meeting of the Third District in Salem Association, will commence on Friday before the fifth Sabbath in this month, (March.) at is "battle of the States," which the Aboli- Hephzibab four miles west of Troy. Brethren generally, (Ministers and Deacons especially,)

March 16, 1861, 2t

We are gratified to announce to our readers a CATHARTIC PILL, (of which see advercisement in our columns,) from that justly celebrated physi-What has mainly produced this but this mad clan and Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer. His Cherry ar of the North on the South, culminating in Pec toral, everywhere known as the best remedy ever offered to the Public for Coughs, &c., bas prepared them to expect that any thing from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of England and France, and in the meantime inching laboring men and failing the men of usiness. Not at all. The remedy is in an attire change of the Northern aspect of hatred that has ever issued from his Crucibles, and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—Racine Com. Adv.

They must turn their backs on the men Buy the Dollar Size of Helmstreet's Inimi-have deceived them; they must resolve to "If you wish to have the real color, instead of the doll ough look which hair-dye imparts, use Heimstreet's Res-positive, which invigorates the roots of the hair and make-t young again, no matter how much it may be faded."—

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

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It is just the remedy to cure all diseases of the Liver and Stomach. Try it. See advertisement.

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March 28, 1861.

DISSOLUTION. THE Law partnership heretofore existing between N. Gachet and J. T. Menefee is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Each party will give his attention to the settlement of the business of the old firm.

N. GACHET.

March 28, 1861.

J. T. MENEFEE.

LAW CARDS. N. GACHET can hereafter be found at his old office, east of Brewers' Hotel.

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J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutledge's brick

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FOR TAX-COLLECTOR. Mr. Editor : Please announc 2 00 BEN LINTON

as a candidate for Tax-Collector at the ensuing August We are authorized to announce S. B. HARMAN

as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax-Collector at the ensuing August election. FOR SHERIFF.

W. S. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff of Macon County, at the election on the 1st Monday in August, 1861.

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GOULD & LINCOLN, 59 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON. March 21st. 1861.

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Leave Tuskegee 8.45 A. M. Arrive Chehaw 9.15 NIGHT. Leave Tuskegee 7 00 P. M Arrive Chehaw 7 30 " Leave Chehaw 7.50 " " Arrive Tuskegee 8.20 " Leave Tuskegee 10.10 " "
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BOOKS THAT CAN BE TRUSTED. These, and these only, will be kept at the Depositor; for sale. Sunday schools hereafter will only have to send their orders to the Publication Society, in order to secure

PEMBERTON & CARTER, to be throughout the Bible. February 14th, 1861.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

ON MONDAY, OCT. 1st, 1860. THE JUDSON INSTITUTE is one of the oldest and mos I firmly established Seminaries in the country, and of-fers unsurpassed advantages for the cultivation of the Female mind and character. It's interests are confided to NOAH K. DAVIS, Principal,

Who has proved himself equal to this difficult and impor The Faculty of Instruction consists of

FIFTEEN PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS, Besides other officials. The services of Mr. Milton E. Bacon

Have been secured as Instructor in Mathematics and English Literature. Mr. Bacon is well known as the forme President, for a long series of years, of THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE, in LaGrange. Ga. which during his administration attained a position and popularity un-surpassed in that State. For two years past he Presided over the Female College at Aberdeen, Miss., and has established it upon an elevated basis. He now consents to bring his accumulated skill and experience to the service of the Judson, and will give his whole time and energy

to its interests.

Mr. L. G. Blaisdell, Who has added to the celebrity of the Musical Department during the past Session, will continue in charge as Director of Music. He will be assisted by a Faculty of four others, who devote themselves exclusively to this branch.

Mr. Samuel I. C. Swezey, Will resume his duties before the close of the Session. The Department of Drawing and Painting will continue under direction of

Miss H. N. Harrison. Instruction in these branches is on the most elevated basis, of which the extraordinary success of the last ses sion is sufficient guarantee.

A Native French Lady will give instruction in her Lan guage, that the best advantages in both reading and speak-ing French may be secured to the Pupils. Miss S. G. Follansbee,

From Tuskegee, will Freside, during the day in the Study Hall, and instruct in English branches. Miss Mary E. Sherman

Will Preside in the School Room, and give instruction in Latin and English branches. The reputation already es-tablished by these ladies gives sufficient assurance of their Al the members of this large Faculty have proved them-selves in the highest degree skillful and faithful Teachers, and will maintain by their energy and zeal, the high rep-utation of the Judson as a Seminary of Learning. From the Primary School throughout all departments there is an earnest endeavor faithfully to impart sound and thorough instruction, to cultivate properly the mind, the manners and the heart. Those who enter at an early age, and pass through the entire system, enjoy superior advantages, but we call attention to the fact, that large numbers who receive their early training nearer home, come here to complete their course of study, seeking the superior benefits of the Ad-vanced Literary course, and of the various Departments of Art, and thus securing to themselves the Diploma of

the Judson.

The Boarding department will continue under the management of Mr. J. H. Lide. EXPENSES. The expenses are as light as in any other Institution respectable grade in the South. Tuition in Advanced Classes, (English) \$40 00 Languages (Latin or French) . Music and use of Instruments, Drawing, ... Incidentals (use of Library, Fuel, &c.) ..

To these expenses must be added cost of books, sheet music, painting materials, &c. The cost of clothing is limited by the Uniform Dress prescribed. Washing is \$1 50 per month.

An "Announcement for the Session of 1860-'61," just published, containing full particulars can be had on application to the Principal,

GEN. E. D. KING, Pres.

S. H. Fowekes, Secretary. August 16, 1800.

EAST ALABAMA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Ninth Annual Session of the East Alabama Fe-male College will begin on Wednesday the 19th o The Institution offers advantages which are believed to be unsurpassed by those of any other in the country. I is abundantly furnished with all those appliances which facilitate the work of the teacher, and contribute to the improvement and comfort of the pupil; elegant schoo furniture, superior Musical Instruments Apparatus, Li the teachers employed possess qualifications of the highest order. Every department will be under efficient and vigorous administration.

The system of instruction adopted is one which aims to the system of instruction adopted is one which aims to the system of instruction adopted is one which aims to the system of the sys impart the greatest amount of practical, useful knowledge, and at the same time, to secure the highest development of the power of original, independent thought. All those subjects which admit of such a method are taugh by familiar conversational lectures, the substance of which pupils are required to reproduce in writing on retiring to their seats. The advantages of this method can not well

be overrated. It cultivates habits of attention, since it holds the hearer responsible for a failure to remember what is heard. It compels the mind to take hold of thoughts and principles and thus effectually counteract the pernicious tendency, every where apparent in the schools, to be content with words. And, finally, by fur nishing a daily exercise in composition, it cultivates the expressional powers and improves the style. The superiority of this system over that in which page after page of printed matter is required to be memorized and repeated, can hardly be realized by any one who has not had the opportunity to compare the results.

The order in which the various subjects are taken up, is, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the laws of men-tal growth. No desire to flatter the pride of parents can ever cause "Mental Philosophy" to be prescribed to those whose age and intellectual development indicate Mental Arithmetic as far more appropriate. The BOARDING DEPARTMENT will continue under the immediate control of the President. The great additional labor which it imposes is cheerfully assumed, from the desire to have those committed to his charge under his own domestic government, and to be in a position where

he can treat them as he would wish, under similar circumstances, his own child to be treated by others.

It is sincerely hoped that parents will so far consult the welfare of their daughters as to co-operate with him in discouraging every thing like extravagance in dress. Let to accounts be made here except for minor, unimporta no accounts be made here except for minor, unimportant articles, and let neat, but plain and economical out fit be furnished from home, and the work will be done. Where all are plainly dressed, none are less satisfied, less happy, or less respected, than if they were arrayed in silks and THE COLLEGIATE YEAR is divided into three terms of three months each.

First Term will begin, as above stated, (on Wednesday,

September 19th.).
Second Term will begin on Tuesday, January 2d.
THIRD TERM will begin on Monday, April 1st. NECESSARY EXPENSES. Primary Classes, term \$ 7 00 | College Classes, term \$16 00 | D & G ..., ..., 10 00 | Board, Washing and A & B ..., 13 00 | Lights, per month, 15 00

EXTRA EXPENSES. Modern Languages, per term \$10 00
 Embroidery,
 10 00

 Wax or Fancy Work per lesson,
 1 00
 Oil Paintings.
Piano, Guitar or Violin, per term
Use of Instrument for lessons and practice, per term
Harp (including use of Instrument) Extra Instructions in Latin or Greek, 10 10 60 Instruction in Vocal Music, 10 10 00 No charge is made for the use of Library, servant's hire N. R. KEELING, having bought the Steam Mill recontly owned by W. F. Teat, is prepared to furnand to share with her room-mates in the expense of look. Laths at \$2.25 per thousand.

No charge is made for Latin or Greek in the regular ish the citizens of Tuskagee and vicinity with lumber. Each young lady is expected to furnish her own towels If no specification to the contrary is made at the time of entrance, the name of each pupil will be registered for the year. By special agreement, a pupil is received for any length of time. No deduction is made for absence except in cases o' illness, protracted longer than one month. Board and tuition are payable in advance at the beginning of the first and second terms respectively, and for lic, hoping by strict attention to his business to merit the third term at Commencement WM. F. PERRY, President.

Tuskegee, Ala., Sept 13, 1860. GACHET & MENEFEE, JUST received, at the sign of the Golden Jar, a supply of fresh and genuine Medicines, &c., among which are ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

BROWN & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA.,

WHLL practice in the Counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery.
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THEY are applicable to every species of Headache, affording prompt relief to the victim of this malady, and eradicating the tendency to future attacks emanating from any cause, whether from nervous or biliary

Southern Chill Eradicator, FOUNDED ON LONG EXPERIENCE STOPPING in the short space of two hours, an expected attack of a Chill, and fortifying the system against future attacks, if directions are strictly adhered to. Prepared and for sale by THOMAS & WILLIAMS.

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200 GALLONS BEST KEROSENE OIL. ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

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For many of the Northern Patent Medicines, we are now preparing substitutes, and challenge comparison between the original and such as we prepare.

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CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS, Patent Medicines, &c., manufactured to order on reasonable terms, and sat J. B. KENDALL, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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CORN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before grinding, and the best of Meal made. Give me a trial, and I will be very much obliged for the J. LAMBERTSON & CO.

Tuskegee, Feb. 7, 1861. I will have MEAL and GRITS on hand all the time

THE TUSKEGEE

GREENWOOD & GRAY WILL CONTINUE THE

Warehouse & Commission Business IN COLUMBUS, GA. HAVING TWO COMMODIOUS HOUSES, (one situated near the corner of Broad and Randolphstreets, contiguous to the business portion of the city, and the other near the Muscogee Railroad Depot.) we shall have ample storage room for all cotton consigned to us. We are at all times prepared to make the customary advances on Cotton, or extend any facilities usual in our line. Orders for BAGGING and ROPE of FAMILY SUPPLIES will be promptly filled at the lowest market price. Our sales room and office will be kept at the old tand, near the corner of Broad and Randolph streets. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continu ance by giving our personal attention to all business con WM. C. GRAY.

Columbus, Ga., July 19, 1860. School Books! School Books!! J. M. LUTTRELL, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,

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Constantly on hand a large Stock. Davies, Locmis', Ray's & Fmerson's Mathematical Works. Wilson's New School Readers-best published. Also Mison's New School Readers—best published. Also, M'Guffey's Readers.
Anthon's, Bullion's, M'Clintock's, and Andrews'.
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Bullion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Grammars,
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Large stock Slates, Irks, Pens. Pencils, &c. &c. Any Book will be sold at Publishers' prices, and

sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the money. Call and get our prices. All accounts must be paid 1st January and July January 10, 1881. TO THE PUBLIC.

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Call and examine the stock for sale by

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CRANE'S

the above engraving, is beautifully finished in imita-tion of polished Rosewood, and is the most tasteful and appropriate Metalic Case now used. It permits a view of the entire body after it is enclosed, the top being com-posed of thick plate glass, protected by elaborately ornamented caps, one of which may be seen in its place in the engraving. All sizes, from 27 1/2 to 75 inches in length, onstantly on hand. A FINE HEARSE in readiness at all times.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 8, 1859. DR. J. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. BUYING mostly for CASH, in large quantities, at the right time and in the right place, we are fully prepared to offer great inducements to the traile, in every article usually found in a first class Drug Store.

Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a tacking cough? Do you expectorate hard, tough matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleep? If so, stake is your remove. It will unquestionably save you. Price \$1.00. Sold by July 26, 1860. 17 C. FOWLES, Tuckegee, Als.

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In LARGE Bottles and Vials. Nothing else is required to relieve children of Worms; and besides being one of the cheapest and best Vermifuges ever offered to the public. Its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children—for eight out of every ten cases generally require it.

DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LIT-TLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying it is the most valuable remedy to care children of WORMS he ever knew. A dullar bottle is quite

ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

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

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This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage, and from its unexampled success is likely to supersede every other remedy for the care of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrheal, Blennorrheal, and Leuchorrheal or Fluor Albus affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopula; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America

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FORTIS, No. 2. Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads.

there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no pa-tent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day,) let ail be cantioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus :-

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and also his name blown that the glass of each bottle. Se All orders and letters to be addressed to LITTLE & BRO.,

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soft-ening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Relief and Health to your Infants.

In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUC-

THOUSANDS OF CASES. PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes. ABSOLUTE. LY SURE,—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.— None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS. New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggist throughout the world. Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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PULMONIC WAFERS! THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of MUL-MONG WAFERS," in this or any other county; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

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BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAVERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

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No Family should be without a Box of Bryan's Pulmonie Wafers

IN HIS POCKET. No person will ever object to give for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For sale by all respectable Pruggists in the South.

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JOHN WRIGHT & CO., N. Orleans, Wholesale Agents. NO TASTE OF MEDICINE!

Know that worms more infants kill Than each other morfalill; But the VERMIPI GE will have Your pale darlings from the grave. MOTHER. MAKE YOUR CHOICE.—Shall the Child die, or the Worms? Remember, a few doses of Bryan's Tasteless

Vermifuge will destroy any number of worms, and bring them away without pain. Price 25 cents. GERRIT NORTON Proprietor, 15 Beekman Street, New York. Sold by C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala.

Permanently Cures Tetter, Scald-Head, Ring-Worms, and all Hehing and Burning Eruptions of the Skin. This Ointment penetrates to the Basis of the diseasegoes to its very source—and cures it from the fiesh beneath to the skin on the surface; throws the poison of the dis-ease upward, and every particle of it is discharged thro' the pores; the seeds of the disease are expelled from the flesh; consequently there can be no relapse.

Sold in large glass boxes. Price 50 cents. Gerry.

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Among the cold and cough "remedies," that flood the market this alone stands on the solid basis of true medical science. Dr. McClintock stands in the fore front of the profession. He stakes his reputation on what he offers to the sick as a genuine curative. Never has this preparation falsified his guaranty. Frice 25 cents. Grant Nonrow Ptoprietor, 15 Beckman Street, New York.

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LITTLE'S

A certain care for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitts,
Asthma, Pain in the Breast: also Oroup,
Whooping Coughs, &c., &c.,
amongst Children.

FRENCH MIXTURE.

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

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and as a southern States, they are to be had; and as

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we never have been able to say of any other medicine. we never have been able to say of any other medicine,—
NEVER HAS IT
GLE INSTANCE TO
when timely used,
an instance of disone who used it.—
are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.
We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years" experience, and PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE.
In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome connot speedily reme. We believe it the REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

ENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints-Do NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions

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BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE. Children dying right and left! Mothers not as yet bereit

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Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture.

sufficient for 25 cases. TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. 2, 1860

CONSTITUTION OF THE Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity-invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God-do ordain and establish this constitution for the Confederate States of America.

ARTICLE 1.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vest d in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederete States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal.

2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be and inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. 3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be

apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Confederacy according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined, by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress, of the Conferate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose six--the State of Georgia ten--the State of Alabama nine-the State of Florida two-the State of Mississppi seven-the State of Louisiana six. and the State of Texas six.

4. When vacancies happen in the representat'on from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be inpeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

SECTION 3. 1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled.

in consequence of the first election, they shall gress: be divided as equally as may be into three class-The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States; and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen. 4. The Vice President of the Confederate

States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided. 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; and also a Preident pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States. 6 The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation .-When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no

person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate

and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

1. The times, places and manner of holding election for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting stall be on the first Monday in december, unless they shall by law, appoint a different day. SECTION 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections returns and qualifications of its own mem-

bers, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do buisness; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each tiouse may provide. 2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly

behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel a member. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the

same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require se resy, and the year and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. 4. Neither House, during the session of Con-

gress, shall, without the cons at of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses

SECTION 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Conferate States. They shall, in all cases, expect treason, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

-. No Scuator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall he a member of either House during his continu ance in offlice. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

SECTION 7. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills

2 Every hill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be preseated to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. Il, after such reconsale ration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall trkewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by year and mays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill -hall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall bot be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have ha is presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Umgress, by their adjournment, prevent its peturn ; in which case it shall not be a law. The Provident may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same Litt. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations, lisapproved; and ball return a capy of such appropriations, with his officet one, to the House to which the bill shall lave originate I; on I the same proceedings shall then be holes in case of other bill disap-

the experiences of both Horsen may be necessary to acquisite of a partie of the both the necessary to acquisite of a partie of the both th

prevent by the fire west.

by him, may be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SECTION 8.

The Congress shall have power-1. To lay and collect taxes. duties imposts, and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses there-

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankrupt cies, throughout the Confederate States, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same : 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof

and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures: 6. To provide for the punishment of counter feiting the securities and current coin of the

Confederate States; 7. To establish post offices and post routes : but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, after the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundeed and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to anthors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court : 10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water : 12. To raise and support armies; but no appro-

priation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years: 13. To provide and maintain a navy: 14. To make rules for government and regu-

lation of the land and naval forces: 15. To provide for calling forth the milita to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions: 16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the milita, and for governing such

part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the milita according to the discipline prescribed by Con-

7. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress. become the seat of the Government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals dockyards, and other needful buildings : and 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary

and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer

SECTION 9

1. The importion of negroes of the African vace, from any foreign country, other than the slave holding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. 2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit

the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this 3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of

rebellion or invasion the public safety may re-4. No bill of attainder, or ex post fucto law, or law denying or impairing the right of proper-

ty in negro slaves shall be passed. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken. 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-

thirds of both Houses. 7. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of

one State over those of another. 8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by year and bays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of Department, and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investiga of the principal officer in each of the Executive tion of claims against the government, which it Departments, upon any subject relating to the is hereby made the duty of Congress to estab-

10. All bills appropriating m ney shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each | in cases of impeachment. appropriation and the purposes for which it is mad ; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor officer, agent | p ovided two-thirds of the Senators present conor servant, after such contract shall have been cur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the made or such service rendered.

the Confederate States; and no person holding Judges of the Supreme Coart, and all other offiany office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of ments are not berein otherwise provided for, and any present, emoluments, office or title of any which shall be established by law; but the Conkind whatever from any king, prince or foreign gress may, by law, vest the appointment of such

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an President alone, in the courts of law or in the establishment of religiou, or prohibiting the free | heads of Departments. exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of enument for a redress of greivances.

13. A well regulated milita being necesary to the security of a free State, the right of the may be removed at any time by the President, people to keep and bear arms shall not be in-14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quar-

tered in any house without the consent of the when so removed, the removal shall be reported owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor. be perscribed by law.

their persons, houses, papers, and effects against the Senate, by granting commissions which shall unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be expire at the end of the next session; but no perviolated; and no warrants shall issue but upon son rejected by the Senate shall be re-appointed probable cause, suported by oath or affirmation. to the same office during their ensuing recess. and particularly describing the place to be

capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a Confederacy, and recommend to their considerapresentment or indictment of a grand jury, ex- tion such measures as he shall judge necessary cept in cases arising in the land or navai forces, and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occaor in the milita, when in actual service, in time sions, convene both Houses, or either of them; of war or public danger; nor shall any person and in case of disagreement between them, with be subject for the same offence to be twice put respect to the time of adjournment, he may adin jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, journ them to such time as he shall think proper; in any criminal case, to be a witness against he shall receive ambassadors and other public himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or pro- ministers; he shall take care that the laws be perty, without due process of law; nor shall faithfully executed, and shall commission all the private propertty, be taken for public use with- officers of the Confederate States.

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartil jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, viction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes which district shall have previouly scertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him: to have compolsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars the hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no at stated times, receive for their services a comfact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the Confederacy, than their continuance in office. according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual pumshments inflicted. 10. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

ance, or confederation; grant letters of marque traversies between two or more States; between and reputed; coin money; make anything but a State and citizens of another State where the gold and selver coin a tender in payment of State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming debts; ram any bill of attainder, or experifacto lands under grants of different States and be-

States; and before the same shall take effect. essary for executing its inspection laws; and shall be approved by him; or being disapproved the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the t. easury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, except on sea going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue, thus derived, shall after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in was, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divider or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

ARTICLE II. SECTION 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re eligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whol number of Senators and Repre-entatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or pro it under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector. 3. The electors shall meet in their an respec-

tive States and vote by ballot for President and Vice Pre ident, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distict ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make dictinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the government of the Confederate states, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House- of Rep resentatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majori, ty of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have su h maj rity, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President .-But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice .--And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of

the President. 4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. 5. But no preson constitutionally ineligible

the death, or other constitutional disability of

to the office of President shall be eligit le to that of Vice President of the Confed rate States. 6. The Congress may dertermine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the some throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inabil ty both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any

of them. 10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Consti-

SECTION 2. 1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States. and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States; he may require the opinion, in writing, duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to graat reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to mak . treaties, advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint 11. No title of nobility shall be granted by ambassadors, other public ministers and consols, ce:s of the Confederate States, whose appointinferior officers, as they think proper, in the

3. The principal officer in each of the Execuspe ch, or of the press; or the right of the peo- tive Departments, and all persons connected ple peaceably to assemble and petition the gov- with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and

4. The President shall have power to fill all 15. The right of the people to be secure in vacancies that may happen during the recess of SECTION 3.

searched, and the persons or things to be seized. | 1. The President shall, from time to time, give 16. No person shall be held to answer for a to the Congress information of the state of the

SECTION 4. 1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conand misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. 1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such Inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, bot; of the Supreme and Inferior courts, shall pensation, which shall not be diminished during

SECTION 2. I. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; o all cases affecting aminesadors, other public ministers and consult; to all cases of admiralty and 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, allihav, or law, impairing the obligation of con-tracts; or grace may title of mobility.

States, eltigens or subjects; but no State shall be 2. So State shall, without the consent of the most or well most or impact of any foreign State. States, eltinems or subjects; but no State shall be

a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall Scrofula, or Kings Evil, have original jurisdiction. In all the other cahave appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regu-

lations, as the Congress shall make. 3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have

SECTION 3. 1. Treason against the Confederate States shall son unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

the punishment of treason, but no a tainder of the punishment of treason, but no a tainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or for-tructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, in feiture, except during the life of the person at- deed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by

ARTICLE IV. SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and c. edit shall be given in each | must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine. and State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manshall be proved, and the effect thereof. SECTION 2.

to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired 2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of

such State, who shall flee from justice, and be fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. 3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or

lawfully carried into another, shall, in conse quence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3 charged from such service or labor; but shall be SECTION 3.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several States; and may permit them, at such times, racy. In all such territory, the inst tution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress, and by the territorial government: and the inhabitan s of the several Confederate States and Territories, shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves, lawfully held by them in any of the States or territories of the onfederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to every State that now is or hereafter may become a member of this Confederacy, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legisis not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V. SECTION 1.

1. Upon the demand of any three States, 'e- | known and approved by all gally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the States, to t ke into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made: and should any of the proposed am adments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-tried tirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention—they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Sanuta.

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Th sentation in the Senate. ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abol-

2. All debts contracted and engagements ontered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in States under this Constitution as under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any bing in the constitution or laws of any State to the con-

trary notwithstanding.

1. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned and the members of the several State legislatures. and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

The FAMILY CAwith due reference to this compounded from a varie-Extracts, which act alike mentary canal, and are so where a Cathartic is ments of the Stomach, the Back and Loins, Soreness over the den cold, which frequently if neglected, end in a long course of Fever. Loss ing Sensation of Cold which frequently if neglected, end in a long course of Fever. Loss ing Sensation of Cold which frequently in the head. trary notwithstanding.

federate States. 5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States.

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII. 1. The ratification of the conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and, for the meeting of the Electoral College; and, for counting the votes, and inaugurating the President. They shall, also prescribe the time for holding promoting the strength and growth of the Hair, and giv-the fir t election of members of Congress under ing it all the beauty of youth. Do you doubt it? this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Con-stitution shall continue to exercise the legisla- W. E. Hagan, Troy, N. Y.,—Dear Sir: tive powers granted them; not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

Adopted, unanimously, March 11, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS. NEW BINDER

A LOOP CHECK " HEMMER. AT REDUCED PRICES. THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Com-

pany having gained all their suits at law, with 灣 infringing manufacturers of Sewing Machines, pro-pose that the public shall be benefitted thereby. 八大 and have accordingly re-duced the prices of their Sewing Machines. After this date they will be sold at rates that will pay a fair profit on the co-t of manufacture, cap-ital invested, and expense of making sales; such prices as will enable them to make et class inschines, and, as iscretofore, guarantee them every particular. GSORGE COWLES, Agent. in every particular. GO/RGE COWLES, Agent.
Also agent for Ladd. Webster & Co.'s improved Sewing Machines, the best machine in use for I early work. Thread and all kinds of fixtures always on hand GEO. COWLES, Agent.

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Sarledge, a novel of deep interest.
Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur.
The Hubits of Good Society, a hand book for ladies. In- Private Correspondence of Alexander Von Humbelt The Will on the Flows, by the author of Adam Bede. ife for a life, by the author of John Halifax. Interestives, and Rujas Choat, by Edw. G. Parker, any Hall, by Thus. Head, by Hungan, by the aether of Grace Truman. I many other new houts, pure received said for sale in the sale of th

who will supply dealers at l'yopristors' prices,

ses before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. ing in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon

their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treaonly suffer from scrofulous complains, but they have fa-less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which although not scrofulous in their nature are still rendere 2. The Congress shall have power to declare fatal by its taint in the system. Most of the consum tion which decimates the human family has its origin the same cause. One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we

invigorate it by healthy food an I exercise. Such a medi

cine we supply in AYER'S ner in which such acts, records, and proceedings Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our imes can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this oul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system rom its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also tho other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLO CHES, BLAINS and BOILS; TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES DROPSY, DYS-PEPSIA. DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions

> Ayer's Cathartic Pills. FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their pene-trating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate

ple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints Costiveness, Heartburn Headache arising from de Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Ina tion of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appitite, Jaundice and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanc-

ed stages of the discase. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is to and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confedeemploy for the distressing and dangerous affections of the ulmonary organs that are incident to our climate While many inferior remedies thrust upon the commi nity have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. PREPARED BY

> DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. All our Remedies are for sale by CHAUNCEY FOWLER, and Dr. J. S. Thomas, Tuskegee; and by all Druggists dealers in Medicines everywhere September 27, 1860.

SANFORD'S lature (or of the Executive when the legislature LIVER INVIGORATOR NEVER DEBILITATES. TI is compounded entirely from Gums, and

lidence in all the diseases It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in The dose must be adapt the individual taking it. The dose must be adapt the individual taking it.

housands can testify.) in twenty minutes, if two or three Tea at commencement of at tack. All who use it are giving their testimony Mix water in the mouth with the invigorator, and swallow both together. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER COTTLE. ALSO,

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS. COMPOUNDED FROM

GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate. The Family Cathar- | tlc PILL is a gentle but ective Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty on years. The constantly increas who have long used the | PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in induced me to place them = regard to their use, has within the reach of all. The Profession well know - that different Cathartics ct on different portions of The FAMILY CA-THARTIC PILL has lessness, Headache, or all Inflammatory Disdren or Adults, Rheufier of the Blood and flesh is beir, too numerous tisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE THREE DIMES. The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns. S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,

208 Broadway, Corner Fulton St., New York. YES YOU MAY USE OR RECOMMEND

Heimstreet's Inimitable HAIR COLORING! AND FIND IT TO BE

A PERFECT HAIR RESTORATIVE,

Read! Read! Read! SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX Co., N. Y.,) Having used your Hair Coloring or Restorative, and be-ing much pleased with it. I take pleasure in making the following statement: From the effects of a very severe fit of sickness, when about 18 years of age, my hair com menced turning grey, and so continued to grow until it became perfectly white, being very harsh and coarse. Last summer I had reached my fifty-third year, when I was in-

duced by a friend to purchase two bottles of Heimstreet's Hair Restorative prepared by you. I commenced using it according to directions, and in a few days was surprised to find that my hair from the roots outward was turning back to its original color. It so continued to grow until it was as truly brown and glossy as it was in my youthful days, and is now fully restored to its original color MYLA SEAMAN. Es ex Co., 45,-Myla Seaman came before me and was duly sworn, and says that the above statement is true, -this 6th day of February, 1858.

I hereby certify, that my hair having become quite grey

I used Heimstreet's Hair Restorative, (prepared by W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y...) for four weeks, and my hair was

JOLL F. POTTER, Justice of the Peace.

PITTSFORD, VT., Aug. 1, 1857.

in that time restored to its original color. I can fully recommend the article to be all it claims.

WM. KINGSLEY. Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pittsford, Vt. MECHANICSVILLE, N. V., March 17, 1858. Mr. W. E. Hagan: I have used Heimstreet's Hair Resto rative for three years, and have found it to be be a most sxcellent article. It not only restored the color of my hair, giving it new life and strength, but it cured mysell and wife of a most obstinate eruption upon the scalp, which nothing else seemed to tenent. I fully believe it to be the best article in use. Yours Respectfully, KNOWLTON HOWLAND. The above are but a few of the many letters of recom mendation which have been tendered to the proprietors of Heimstrant's Hair Coloring or Restorative. It has

been used by thousands of people, and it never talls to restore the color and growth of the hair. This singular effects to not produced as when does are used for it acts upon the natural secretions of coloring matter at the roots, and thus effects the change. The color produced is not a counterfoit, but the colors and those the site. not enler the skin. Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. E HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, S. Y. Sold by all Druggiets in the Southern States. JOHN WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Business Cards.

GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama, WILL practice in the Courts of Macon. and the surrounding Counties; in the Supreme €ourt of 'Alabama, and in the United States District Court, at Montomery.
Office up-stairs in Echols' new building.

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

Chancery, WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Cham bers and Tallapoosa Counties: int e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860.

WILLIAM P. CHILTON, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery. TUSKEGEE, ALA., WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Tallapoosa, Chambers and Montgomery; and in the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Duly or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Head, Palpitation of the Head. Strict attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care.

Office over "the Bank," in Echols' new building.
February 14, 1861.

W S WILLIAMS. HAMNER & WILLIAMS Attorneys at Law, Opelika Russell Co., Ala., WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of the State and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery.

SMITH & POU, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. TUSKEGEE, ALA., Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties. Office up-stairs in Bilbro & Rutledge's new brick

All business promptly attended to. Feb'y 22, 1861. tf

ailding. -64

BYTHON B. SMITH AUG. C. FERRELL. FERRELL & MCKINNE ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Tuskegee, Ala. MEDICAL NOTICE.

WM. J. MITCHELL, M. D. J. G. GRIGGS, M. D. DRS. MITCHELL & GRIGGS, H AVING formed a partnership in the practice of Med-icine and its Collateral branches, tender their pro-

ional services to the citizens of Tuskegee and vicinity.

Bo Dr. Griggs may be found at night at his boarding house. Col. B. F. Foster's, on Main street. REESEE & SAWYER, AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office at Dr. Mitchell's Old Stand.

TUSKEGEE, ALA. THE subscribers, having associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business will attend promptly and faithfully to all business en-Particular attention given to estates and other sales --Consignments and a share of the public patronage respect-

Regular sales every Saturday night. They will, for the present, occupy the store formerly occupied by B. P. Clark, on the north side of the Public Square. Refer to the business men and citizens generally of Tuskegee. Dec. 22, 1859.

NEW DRUG STORE. DR. S. M. BARTLETT INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS; LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE, FRENCH BRANDY, and VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY, For Medicinal Purposes

He has varieties of Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery,

HARR POMADES, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES, and the usual assortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store; all

(all and examine stock. Feb. 9, 1860. FURNITURE STORE. THE undersigned announces to the citizens of Tuskegee

of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

and the surrounding country, that he has opened SPLENDID FURNITURE STORE: consisting of every variety of merchandise in that line found in the best stores in cities and towns. He is constantly receiving supplies to his already large stock and will soon be able to accommodate every taste, and all purchasers. The articles he has on hand, and will soon receive, are too numerous to mention. Come and see before you purchase in other markets, as he is determined to sell on as good terms as any other Store of the kind; besides you get your goods at home, save expense of transportation, and patronize your own trade. Call and examine the stock, and prices. &c.

R. A. JOHNSTON,

New Livery and Sale Stable. THE subscribers, having just entered their new and commodious Stable, are now prepared to accommodate the public in every department connected with their business. Having an en tire new Stock, we think we can offer inducements rarely met with in our line of business. Those who may wish to go in the country, or to any point in the vicinity of Tuskegee, can always be accommodated by calling upon us. We shall also keep Stock to sell, and those wishing to purchase, would do well to give us a call, as we feel confident that we can sell as low as any one. We shall also run an Omnibus to the 'Depot', when the Cars reach Tuskegee; and, believing that competition is the life of trade, we would most respectfully solicit a share of the patronage.

Holding ourselves ready and willing to accommodate

Oct. 25, 1860. CHAMBLESS & OSBORNE. B L. WYMAN, A. I. MOSES, WYMAN, MOSES & CO., (Successors to Hall, Moses & Roberts)

the public in every way commensurate with our business,

Very respectfully,

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS PAINTS, OILS, &C., SIGN OF THE PADLOCK, 106 and 108 Commerce St , Opposite Exchange Hotel MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Oct. 4, 1860. MACON HOUSE. SELMA, ALA. (Heretofore known as Stone's Hotel.)

THE PROPRIETOR of this justly popular and well known Hotel takes great pleasure in inviting the attention of the traveling public to the same. He has newly fitted and furnished it. and feels well assured that those who favor him with their patronage, will find all the comforts and convenience usually met with at first-class Hotels. J. E. J. MACON.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS A RE made from a pure and unaculterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines,

Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs. &c., viz

colomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfray, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark and Bayberry. We Challenge the World to Produce their Equal!! We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for 'all the diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation. which every intelligent Physician in the country will ap-

prove of and recommend. As a remedy for Inciplent Consumption, Wesk Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsis, Diseases of the Nervous system, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are Unsurpassed!

For core Throat, so common among the clergy, they are truly valuable. stitution—for Ministers of the Go-pel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to expension and support of the Ribs being worn. This is the expension of Planters and Gin makers, who know the seed a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are Give us your orders, try our Gins, and pure and outlied for the strong friends. J. W. of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only CURE, but provided to excessive use interesting flooding the part patromage, we solicit an interesting flooding for past patromage, we solicit an interesting flooding for past patromage, we solicit an interesting flooding for past patromage.

and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is had, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. eing entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Californ and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advantos, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these fruly calcuble BiTTEits over the hind and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO., 78 William St., New York. And sold by Druggists generally.
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Georgia, PLUMB & LEITNER, Augusta. DR. S. M. BARTLETT, Sele Agent for Tushegen

NEW ORLEANS.

L. D. C. WHOM, JIMES H. LOW. J. M. LEDWINSER WOOD & LOW, Cotton Fortors, and Commission Merchants. NO. 35 NATCHES STREET.

N. R.—Correctal attraction given to the sale of Cotton and perchasing of Mandauth san Phonton applies. February 2, 14m., 17

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOW PURIFIER. The Greatest Remedy In the World. And the Most Delicious and Delightful Cordin



Before taking remedy for renovating the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering an INVALID to HEALTH and STRESGTH McLean's Strengthening Cordial

Will Effectually Cure LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidney all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Head, heass or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, on ing or Sufficiating Freeling when lying down, Dryss, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, he Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side den Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Free Dreams, Langor, Despondency, or any Nervous Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Apa Chills and Fever).

Over a Million of Bottles Have been sold during the last six months, and in mo stance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction, W then, will suffer from weakness and debility when I Lean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you? No language can convey an adequate idea of thelm diate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated and shatten nervous system, whether broken down by excess, we by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and strung organization is restored to its pristine health a

Married Persons, Or others conclous of inability, from whatever cause, all find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regener tor of the system and all who may have injured then selves by improper indulgence, will find in this Cordial certain and speedy remedy.

TO THE LADIES. McLean's Strengthening Cordial Is a sovereign and speedy cure for INCIPIENT CONSUMTION, WHITES. Obstructed or Difficult Menstruction, Incontinence of User or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Work Giddiness, Fainting and all Diseases incident to Fen There is no Mistake About it.

Suffer no longer. Take it ac ording to Directions

will stimulate, strengthen, and invigorate you and caus the bloom of health to mount your cheek again. EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. For Children. If your children are sickly, puny, or afficted, McLenn Cordial, will make them healthy, fat and robust. Is lay not a moment, try it, and you will be convined. IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE. CAUTION .- Beware of Druggists or dealers who me try to palm upon you some Bitter, or Sarsaperilla in which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cord and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that willy rity the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strength.

Fever, or any prevailing disease. It is put up in Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. JOHN MCLEAN Sole proprietor of the Cords For Principal depot on the corner of Third and P treets, St. Louis, Missourl. For sale by C. FOWLER, and J. S. THOMAS, Tuskeen Wholesale by H. H. JENNINGS, Montgomers

One tableapoonful taken every morning, fasting certain preventative for Cholera, Chills and Fever, 1

CHURCHILL & CO., 112 COMMERCE STREET. Montgomery, Ala, MANUFACTURERS OF SILK, CASSIMERE AND SOFT HATS. M AKE to order MILITARY HATS & CAPS of Alabam regulation, or orther patterns, solicit orders from

the trade, and guarantee satisfaction.

April 19, 1860. J. B. HART & SONS, DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &C.

Thankful for past patronage, wish it continued, and me pectfully solicit new customers,

WETUMPKA, ALA. JAS. G. ROBERTSON, } ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO., Commission Merchants

MOBILE, ALA. CHAUNCEY FOWLER, DRUGGIST & APOTHECARE (SIGN of the LARGE GOLDEN MORTAR)

No 35 North Commerce St.,

Tuskegee, Ala.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.] --- DEALER IN---DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS; PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES; GLASS, PUTTY, DYE-STUFFS; PERFUMERY; PATENT MEDICINES; PURE WINES AND LIQUORE FANCY ARTICLES, CANDIES, TEAS, SPICES,

SNUFF, TOBACCO, CIGARS;

GARDEN SEEDS, &c. &c. A FULL and well selected stock constantly on had to which the attention of buyers is respectfully by vited,—feeling confident that I can offer pure, fresh, genine articles on as reasonable terms as they can be be Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me the last fourteen years, I would most respectfully sold the continuance of the same; which I hope my endeat

all orders correctly answered.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, a

o give satisfaction will continue to merit.



JOHN C. SMITH, THANKFUL for the patronage beretofore extends bim, would solicit a continuance of the same, us is determined not to be undersold. He will continue

manufacture and keep on hand for sale,

and dispatch.

Carriages, Rockaways, Top and North Buggles, Iron Axie Tree Wagons for two, four and six horses. Having just received direct from the manufactors new and well selected stock of materials, and having or rienced hands to execute the work, he can guarante work left with him to be done in the best manner, and give satisfaction to his customers.

PLANTATION WORK done in the best manner.

REPAIRING in all its branches executed with neutral

PREMIUM COTTON GINS Reversing Breast Manufactured at Cotton Valley, Ala-By J. W. WEBB & CO.

OUR Reversing Breast Gin having given general in faction, and being thoroughly tested for two jets e presume to say, it is superior to any now manufe It will last longer than two of any other concause, the Breast being worn at one end, it can be in a few minutes, performing as a new one; at time, expense and trouble of repairing at a shop probably, the expense of a new Gin. Many Gins at ed on for dull saws, and finally thrown away, whether fault of the Ribs being worn. This is the expense of District Control of the control of District Contro

REVERSYCES: Homer Blackmon, P H Youngbles Springs; Maj. Menefee Tatum, Warrier Stand; I. Gary, W. M. Johnston Tuskegee; Col. J. F. White. Col. B. Hebdy, Pike co; Dr. James Boyd, F. Co Cotton Valley; Col. S. T. Austin, Columbus, Ga., Harrison, Managemery, Ala., W. S. Jarkson, Co., Springs, March 15.

CONGRESS WATER for sale at DR S M. BARTLET'S

LA PLACE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE THE Exercises of this fustitution will the ensuing Scholastic Year, on the last summber. The Trustees have secured the

A. H. Granterry, M. a. as Principal, who will as all the ausistance the tis meressary. Tultien 200, \$50 and \$40. Outstar 4, 1800.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla