

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

TALIAFERRO & CO., PROPRIETORS.

For Terms, &c., see last page.

for the South Western Baptist.

Was Apollus a Jew or Gentile?

The 18th of 18th of Acts says he was a Jew, but it is probable his parents were originally Gentiles, and converted to Judaism after the birth of their son.

Where and when converted to the Christian faith, and where he received the initiating ordinance of Christianity are unknown—probably in his native country, since, though he was mighty in the Scriptures, an eloquent preacher yet he knew "only the baptism of John."

It appears that he was very popular as a preacher in Achaia, a large province, especially at Corinth, the capital, where his persuasive discourses eclipsed the efforts of Paul himself.

The brethren at Ephesus commended him by letters to the Christians at Achaia, when he first became acquainted at Corinth, and Paul entreats him to go with Timothy and Titus to bear the letters to Corinth.

Though baptized by some of John's disciples most probably, he is not once chided or blamed for its deficiency or want of validity.

Can it be that the apostle, and the churches at Ephesus and Corinth would patronize and fellowship, as a minister, probably an administrator of the ordinances in their midst, a man who was only half a Christian? I do not believe a word of it; he never would have been treated as kindly and with confidence as he was, had there been any lack in his baptism.

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What shall I say? Enoch by it could tell what should be done at the end of the world. How did the prophets circumstantially prophesy of Christ's birth, his death, his burial, of their giving him gall and vinegar, of their parting his raiment and piercing his hands and feet, of his riding on an ass also.

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John's disciples or the Twelve, and it is conceded there is some obscurity in the passage. But there is none in the case of Apollus; his was John's baptism only, and it was never repeated; hence it was current, valid, satisfactory in primitive times; if so, then, we should acquiesce in the decisions of that age.

"A Mother's Parting words to her Soldier Boy."

The Baptist Colportage Board located in this city has recently issued a tract of eight pages, with the above title. I doubt whether a tract has been published for many years which has in so short a time effected so much good as this soul-stirring production.

A few days since our colporteur at Charlottesville was distributing tracts among the soldiers who were stopping for a moment at the depot. He handed one to a prominent officer of the regiment. He read, "A mother's parting words to her soldier boy!" and with a sad heart he turned to the colporteur.

"Are you acquainted with my experience on this subject?" A negative reply being given, the officer proceeded, "I thought you must have known the circumstances under which I parted from my mother. She then spoke words of tenderness and love such as few have ever heard. O sir, those parting words of my mother! I thank you for this tract; though I've read only the title-page, I've received a blessing which fills my heart with joy."

Thus it is that good is being done by the publication and distribution of tracts. The minds of our soldiers are carried back to the pure and holy influences which were theirs before their places in the domestic circle became vacant.

Salvation Complete at the Resurrection.

"Now we shall see Him," to wit, Christ in his glory. Not by revelation only, as we do now, but then face to face; and He will have us with him to this very end. Though John was in the Spirit when he had the vision of Christ, yet it made him fall at his feet as dead; and also turned Daniel's beauty into corruption, it was so glorious and so overweighing a glory that He appeared in. But we shall at the day of our resurrection be so furnished, that we shall, with the eagle, be able to look upon the sun in his strength.

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### Colportage Among the Soldiers.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 10, 1861.

Permit me to invite your earnest attention to an enterprise through which the Soldiers of the Confederate army may be supplied with the bread of eternal life.

For five months the Baptists of Virginia, through their Executive Board located in the city of Richmond, have been sending pious colporters among the forces within the borders of the Old Dominion.

We have explored the destitution, and as far as we could, have sought to supply it. We have published upwards of seven hundred thousand pages of tracts adapted to general distribution among soldiers. These publications have been received with great favor by the public. They are in course of distribution by pious soldiers and chaplains as well as by the colporters who are laboring in the various encampments.

Though so much has been done, the "fields are still white unto harvest." From statistics before us, we are led to believe that seventy-five thousand of the Confederate soldiers in Virginia are destitute of a copy of God's inspired Word. In some regiments we have found only one-third supplied, while in others one-half are destitute.

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### WHEAT MEN OF THE WORLD ARE DOING.

IMMENSE sums are being given by all classes for procuring food and raiment for the army.

In some instances irreligious men have given tens of thousands to this noble object. Shall men of the world be more concerned and make greater sacrifices for the soldier's body than Christians make for his soul? I am happy to believe that the Christian community have been as ready as any class to give, according to their ability, for securing the comforts of life for the army.

The Baptists were the first denomination to inaugurate a regular systematic effort to supply the Southern army with the means of grace. The 1st of June the Baptist General Association of Virginia, at their annual meeting in Petersburg, resolved to make this the great object upon which they would bestow their liberality, and called upon the denomination throughout the South to unite with them in these labors of love.

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### The Conduct of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE OF ONE OF HIS GREATEST MIRACLES.

We read, that "when he had sent them away, He departed into a mountain to pray."—Mark 1: 46.

There is something deeply instructive in this circumstance. Our Lord sought not the praise of man. After one of his greatest miracles, we find Him immediately seeking solitude, and spending his time in prayer. He preached what he had taught elsewhere, and when he said "enter into thy closet, and shut thy door, and pray to thy Father which is in secret."

None ever did such mighty works as he did. None ever spake such words. None ever was so constant in prayer. Let our Lord's conduct in this respect be our example. We cannot work miracles as he did. In this he stands alone. But we can walk in his steps in the matter of private devotion.

When this is the case we need not wonder that the Church of Christ does little in proportion to its machinery. The Church must learn to copy its Head more closely. "We have little," because little is asked. (James iv: 2)

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### Writing for the Press.

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There are various ways in which ministers may do good, and one, not the least, is that of writing for our religious papers. Thus they may preach to thousands instead of hundreds. Others may catch up their thoughts and preach them, and other editors may reprint. Many too, who may not hear the minister, or if hear not understand, whereas if in print, they can read and re-read till understood; and if they have heard the minister preach it before, that fact instead of diminishing their interest but adds to it.

Let ministers take heed; their relations to God and their fellow men demand of them all the good they can; and this one way they much neglect. Every sermon might furnish a few thoughts for publication—a short article, but a page or two—often the shorter the better; for more will read it and to profit.

When I was eleven years old my mother moved to the country. Our nearest neighbor was a person by the name of Wayland, who, in addition to his ministerial duties, owned and cultivated a large farm. One night my attention was attracted to a bright light in one of the upper rooms in our neighbor's house. In a moment I saw the wife fly past the uncurtained window, closely followed by the husband, who was armed with a huge fire-shovel—round the room she went, still pursued, and as I listened breathless, I thought, nay, I was sure I heard a scream.

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### The Woman of This Revolution.

The following account of what a single woman is doing for the alleviation of the brave soldiers who are defending the South, has been furnished the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel by a citizen of Hancock county, Ga., in which the lady resides.

The facts are worthy of note, and what this woman has contributed worthy of record. If the facts are as stated—and we perceive no reason to doubt them—the lady in question is no ordinary woman. But few would attempt, to say nothing of being able to accomplish, so much. With such women at home to provide for and cheer them, no troops can be defeated—with such women no country can be subjugated.

"Miss Mary Ezell, a member of the Soldiers' Aid Society of this place, has, within the last six weeks, spun, wove, cut, made and brought into the society, eleven pairs of pants for the soldiers, worth at least two dollars each. The cloth of which they are made is what the ladies call brown dimit, and is as nice an article as anybody can make with the distaff and loom.

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The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, A. LA.: Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

Testaments for the Soldiers.

The Bible Board of the Southern Baptist Convention is now prepared to supply at short notice, any number of copies of the new Testament for distribution among our soldiers, and our Sabbath Schools, at a cost of about twelve and a half cents per copy.

Papers, secular and religious, desirous to see the word of God in the hands of the defenders of our country, and of the children of the poor, will aid the good cause by copying this notice.

Alabama Baptist Convention.

The thirty-ninth annual session of this body was held in Marion, commencing on Friday, 8th inst. Dr. H. TALBURN, President of Howard College was re-elected Moderator, and Prof. A. B. GOODRICH, Clerk.

The delegation was much larger than was expected. Many thought that the troublous times would cause a thin meeting; all were happily disappointed.

The falling off in funds sent to the session for missionary and other interests fostered by the Convention was regretted by all, but the cause, the financial condition of the country, produced the sad result, and not any want of interest on the part of the Baptists of Alabama.

Rev. A. E. DICKINSON, superintendent of Colportage in Virginia, was present, and fully presented the mental and spiritual wants of the Confederate armies before the Convention, and met with a hearty response.

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Rev. A. M. POINDEXTER, of the Foreign Mission Board, was present, and pleaded in his usual eloquent manner the claims of the heathen.

There were many edifying discourses delivered during the session by Dr. MANLY, W. J. N. REEVES, W. JACOB PARKER and J. J. D. REESE.

The next session will be held with the Baptist Church in Tuscaloosa. The Convention left under the decided impression that the hospitality of Marion had not in the least diminished.

Howard College. The war has borne heavily upon this institution. The energetic Faculty have not suspended, however, like some other colleges. Surrender they will not.

The Mission Boards.

At the Convention in Marion we were gratified to learn that up to date the Foreign Mission Board was able to meet all its liabilities. The same is true of the Domestic and Indian Board.

A Sickening Sight.

"PERSONNE," the able correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Leesburg describes a sad sight. After the battle of Leesburg, the enemy sent a flag of truce, asking liberty to bury their dead, which was granted.

Further along, we came to the trench where the Yankees had buried their dead, and here another drove were busily at work rooting up and eating the horrid looking remains.

Proceeding to the bank of the river, there we saw some eight or ten bodies which had risen floating down the stream. One or two were divested of clothing, but the scene that most grieved upon the sense of decency was a party of men in a boat, riling a pocket and persons, and afterwards allowing them to drift on, with the death white faces upturned for crows to peck at.

Many of these bodies will never rise; others have floated down towards Georgetown, and lodged on the banks of the river. Two recently came up clasped together in the same attitude as when they sank to their watery grave in the terrible death struggle.

We distinctly avow that we never intend to be an officer in the Confederate army. If King Abraham pushes the South hard we do not say that we shall not enlist, but to be an officer, never!

In going to the Convention on board the "Senator," we saw about four hundred of Col. Deas' regiment on their way to Mobile. Many of them were sick, and the boat was crowded.

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The Baptist Church in this city has been without a pastor since the death of that godly and talented young man, N. H. DeYONZ.

In proof of the hold this institution has upon the public, the war has injured it less, probably, than any female college at the South.

Speculators, Howl!—The Legislature has come down heavily upon salt speculators. Brave men! the people will sustain you. This same body have their eyes upon other speculators, as their acts will soon prove.

A Severe Lecture.

The New York Post severely lectures the Lincoln Government for withholding the facts of their disasters. At first they made out the Leesburg defeat a small affair, but soon the facts got out, and it was seen to be a sad affair, "a stupendous blunder," the Post calls it.

Some time since, when fears were entertained that the rebels would cross the Potomac at a point where it was weakly guarded, they were quickly dispelled by the somewhat indignant reply that General McClellan desired nothing so much, and that he has plans especially with a view to such an imprudent step.

Our officers might have seen through such a discourse, and perhaps taken the hint to provide rafts that would bear the weight of a cannon and sufficient to convey either way more than fifty men in an hour.

Having met a defeat, it was the duty of the Government to acknowledge it in all its fullness. Panic rumors it was bound to suppress, but the truth we have a right to know.

As it is, the way the reports of this affair have been managed, the public are disposed to magnify the disaster. What needs concealment, they say, must be hid. They refuse to consider even the incidental or prospective advantages we may have gained.

Friday, the 15th, was doubtless observed everywhere in the Confederate States, as requested by President Davis. At the commencement of this Revolution, the God of nations was appealed to by the South, and from that day to this she has made the Lord of hosts her refuge.

The people of Tuskegee suspended business, and observed the day by meeting at the various houses of worship. Sermons appropriate were preached by the various pastors.

QUESTIONS.—The Editor submits some queries to his patrons: The great Dr. JOHNSON once said, "none but a blockhead would think of writing unless he were paid for his labor."

GOVERNOR BROWN.—A council of war was held in Milledgeville, Georgia, where the Legislature is now in session, based upon the invasion of the enemy upon the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia.

CHAPLAIN TO COL. WATTS' REGIMENT.—We learn from the Columbus Sun that Rev. I. T. TICHEONER, formerly pastor of the Baptist church of this city, but for some time past a resident of Columbus, has received the appointment of Chaplain to Col. Watts' regiment.

CHRISTIAN PEACE.—Let me praise God for having turned me from a life of woe to enjoyment of peace and hope. The work is real. I can no more doubt it than I can doubt my own existence.

SELMA, ALA. The Baptist Church in this city has been without a pastor since the death of that godly and talented young man, N. H. DeYONZ.

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and my assurance was full. I said, almost in tears, "Who shall separate me from the love of Christ?" Small tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or the sword?—Henry Martyn.

Bethel (Ga.) Association.

A minister in this Association, sending a remittance, says: "The times are hard and money scarce, especially with ministers, but I cannot do without your excellent journal. I look upon it as among the best we have, and I sincerely hope you will be able to sustain it."

The Bethel Association, to which I belong, has just closed its session, and an interesting meeting it was. The body, by a unanimous vote, agreed to adopt brother and sister HARRIS, of Lagos, Africa, as their missionaries, upon recommendation of the Richmond Board.

We made a movement in the direction of Bible Colportage among our soldiers, which it is hoped will result in much good.

By the same mail we received another letter and remittance from the same Association, in which the writer indulges in the same strain, and gives additional items. He writes: "I hope you will be able to keep your paper from going down. It is too good and useful a paper to fail."

DEAR BRO. TALIAFERRO: I herewith enclose you five dollars, and I frankly confess my sins by saying, that knowing myself to be in arrears with you, for the S. W. Baptist, I ought to have sent the money to you long ago.

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How the Yankees Treat Negroes.

The Norfolk Day Book has received intelligence of shocking cruelties practiced upon the negroes who have recently escaped from the South, and are now at Old Point. That paper says:

Some time since we published a communication from one of these deluded creatures, plainly intimating that he had been duped, and exhorting his master to keep a watch upon his children, who were Southern slaves, and not to suffer them to make their escape, if they desired to—assuring him that Old Point was no place for a child of his.

The details of the brutalities intimated by this negro, as being practised at the Point, have come to light, and our readers will be shocked at their recital.

We are credibly informed that the negroes, who have escaped from their Southern owners, and are now at Old Point, are being put in harness, like so many oxen, and beneath the lash of a cruel and unmerciful overseer, are forced to do the work of mules, and haul large quantities of stone to the different works now being built at that place.

So very cruelly are the negroes treated by the abolition masters at the Point, that many of them not only wish themselves back again, but are making every effort to elude the watchfulness of those placed over them, in order that they may escape and return to their homes.

Col. Jno. V. Wright (13th Tennessee regiment) had his horse killed under him while leading a charge.

Captain J. Welby Armstrong (2d Tennessee regiment) was killed while trying to rally his men. Col. Marcus J. Wright, while giving orders, narrowly escaped being killed. A bomb shell from one of the gunboats exploded within five feet of him.

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body of the enemy until they were in the act of getting on board their transports, which they did very hastily.— They were so closely pressed that they did not have time to loose their cables but cut them to back out into the stream.

The 154th then opened fire upon them, and the slaughter was terrible; numbers were killed that fell into the river, some of the balls penetrating the bodies of three or four at each volley.

After having taken possession of seven fine army wagons, several fine horses, ammunition, &c., the 154th returned to camp.

It was a second "Manassas rout"—the road was strewn with overcoats, blankets, haversacks, guns, cartridge boxes, coats, caps, etc., which the retreating Yankees dropped in their haste.

Our loss in killed is estimated at about 75—our wounded number about 150. The enemy's loss very heavy—from 200 to 300 having been left dead on the field.

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our paper will indicate that the whole establishment has gone to flight, and its reappearance will show that the Hessians are whipped."

A writer in the New York Times says: Had Great Britain assisted the United States Government in crushing this rebellion, instead of assailing the rebels by a proclamation of neutrality, the trade between the two countries would have been seriously interrupted.

Good for JOHN BULL.—The New York Times, French correspondent says: The gin shops of London have invented a new drink which they call Bull Run.

RECIPE FOR DIARRHOEA DISSENTORY.—Take of tincture of Peppermint, tincture of Camphor, tincture of Opium, tincture of Cayenne Pepper, tincture of Catechu, tincture of Rhubarb, equal parts. Carefully mixed in a bottle, add twenty grains of pure aniseed.

THE NORTH IS BECOMING DISSENTED WITH McClellan. The N. Y. Herald has opened an account for the "slow advance" of his army, and says, "the people generally are beginning to fear that McClellan is an unmitigated humbug."

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at this port yesterday, brings news from Europe to the 24th ultimo—one day later. The London Times publishes an editorial on the Federal blockade of the South.

THE ARRIVAL AT SAVANNAH. We give the following letter, says the Daily Chronicle & Sentinel, corroborative of the good news we published yesterday.

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How they snatched—The Northern papers are full of denunciations, fierce and bitter, against the administration for its management of military movements generally, and at Lees...

At Vienna, where the blood soaked soil cried out—why? We believed the good king was slain and in confidence said "Our banners were on the ground." But the heart of a nation...

Gen. Johnston moving from Bowling Green, Ky., informs us that Gen. Johnson left at 10 o'clock on the 12th inst. with a force of 40,000 men...

Gen. Marshall has also returned from Richmond, and has been assigned to duty at Prestonsburg, where our Government is concentrating a considerable force.

Our informant says that everything is now prepared in Kentucky—the people eager for the contest, and we may look for stirring times from that quarter.

How still and peaceful is the grave! When days of grief are past; The silent, solitary house Receives us all at last.

Death has again cast a gloom over our Spartan band a dark veil hangs where all was sunshine and brightness, a beloved friend and soldier has fallen.

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HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2. REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., President, and Professor of Moral Science. A. B. GOODHUE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.

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

EXPENSES. Tuition, per term, of 4 1/2 months, in advance \$25 00. Room and board, per month, \$12 00 to 14 00.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Dear Sir:—Your attention is respectfully invited to the following resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Howard College at their annual meeting, viz:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard College be authorized to receive the Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States, in payment of the principal of all Subscriptions, or Debts due to the Endowment Fund of the College, and that he be instructed, by circular letter and advertisement, to notify the Debtors to the College of this resolution of the Board.

SOUTHERN TRAIL ONLY. A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Prints, Flannels, Worsteds Goods, Coats' Thread, Domestic Wool, and a VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS.

MRS. E. WOLFF'S CLOTHING AT COST!! Clothing of every description, such as Over Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Satinet and Cashmere Pants.

MRS. M. S. SAULSBURY, (Up Stairs in Haro's Brick Building.) IS receiving a large and beautiful assortment of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, FOR 1861, FROM NEW ORLEANS.

J. H. CADDEHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala. Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Tallapoosa, Chambers, and Russell.

DR. J. G. GRIGGS, HAVING permanently located in Tuskegee of his services to the public in the different branches of his profession, such as formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchell.

HARGROVE, EZELL & Co. (Successors to HARGROVE & SMITH.) No. 104 Commerce St., MONTGOMERY, ALA., KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A large and well selected Stock

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES. Which they will sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH. FORT HARGROVE, W. S. KEZELL, & JOHN H. COCHRAN.

J. E. & T. B. DRYER, DEALERS IN—CLOTHING AND—FURNISHING GOODS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS & VESTING. CLOTHING made up to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA. THE Trustees of this Institution will open on Monday, the 4th November next, a course of study in the Faculty of Medicine.

PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE undersigned offers for sale three hundred and fifty acres of choice Corn and Cotton land, situated in Macon County, Ala.

NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the estate of L. A. C. HARGREAV, late of Macon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby gives notice to all persons owning said estate, to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

THE PRODUCE LOAN.

THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Bonds to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, for the purpose of funding its Treasury Notes and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and materials.

THE PRODUCE LOAN. Under the authority of a previous Act the Secretary appointed Commissioners, to receive in advance from planters, manufacturers and others, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in Bonds of the Confederate States.

THE PRODUCE LOAN. The patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, no less than the lofty patriotism of the people, have rendered the loan of one hundred millions of dollars, in the first annual staple alone the subscription in several of the States reaches from one-third to one-half of the entire crop.

THE PRODUCE LOAN. The time of delivery, the factor or merchant in which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in which he is willing to subscribe.

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DR. LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE.

Nothing else is required to relieve children of Worms, and to break up the most obstinate and inveterate cases of this kind. It is a safe and pleasant medicine, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS. A certain cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all the affections of the Throat and Lungs.

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE. This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the form of No. 1 and 2) the most valuable medicine for the chronic stage, and in the most advanced stages of the disease.

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT. Hundreds of cases of Ringworm, Scald Head, and other diseases of the skin, have been cured by this remedy.

LITTLE'S BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE. Children dying right and left! Mothers not yet reprieved! Know that worms most infestants kill children.

LITTLE & BRO. Wholesale Druggists, Mason, Ga. Solely by Dr. J. S. Thomas & Co., Fort Worth, Texas; and by Dr. J. S. Thomas & Co., New York, N. Y.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN, AND ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND TO PRESCRIBE THE MANNER FOR FUNDING THE SAME, AND FOR HOLDING CERTIFICATE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in Bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum, until they become payable.

SECTION 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and other articles, or for the purchase of specie or other articles, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds, payable not more than six months from the date of their issue, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, until they become payable.

SECTION 3. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and other articles, or for the purchase of specie or other articles, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds, payable not more than six months from the date of their issue, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, until they become payable.

SECTION 4. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and other articles, or for the purchase of specie or other articles, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds, payable not more than six months from the date of their issue, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, until they become payable.

SECTION 5. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and other articles, or for the purchase of specie or other articles, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds, payable not more than six months from the date of their issue, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, until they become payable.

SECTION 6. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and other articles, or for the purchase of specie or other articles, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds, payable not more than six months from the date of their issue, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, until they become payable.

SECTION 7. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and other articles, or for the purchase of specie or other articles, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds, payable not more than six months from the date of their issue, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, until they become payable.

SECTION 8. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and other articles, or for the purchase of specie or other articles, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds, payable not more than six months from the date of their issue, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, until they become payable.

SECTION 9. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and other articles, or for the purchase of specie or other articles, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds, payable not more than six months from the date of their issue, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, until they become payable.

SECTION 10. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and other articles, or for the purchase of specie or other articles, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds, payable not more than six months from the date of their issue, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, until they become payable.

SECTION 11. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and other articles, or for the purchase of specie or other articles, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds, payable not more than six months from the date of their issue, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, until they become payable.

SECTION 12. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of military stores and other articles, or for the purchase of specie or other articles, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, is authorized to issue Bonds, payable not more than six months from the date of their issue, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, until they become payable.

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