

H. E. TALIAFERRO, EDITOR.

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For the South Western Baptist.

TALLADEGA, ALA., 28th Dec. 1861.

DEAR SIR: Christmas week has been a week in this part of the State. The battle of Drainsville has brought woe and grief into many a household. The 10th Ala. Reg't. which suffered so severely is composed of companies from this and Calhoun and neighboring counties. Many of our best men are officers or privates in that Regiment. While we are proud of their heroic courage and gallantry, the dead and wounded bring to many hearts a sense of the calamities of war. The death of Lieut. Col. Martin is a peculiar affliction. By his many virtues he was endeared to the community. After the regular prayer meeting on Thursday, (which has been uninterrupted kept up for nine months,) a meeting was held to testify the respect of the people for the memory of the dead. Suitable resolutions were adopted and remarks were made by Messrs Curry, Walden, Huey, Judge Bowie and Dr. Nall. After adjournment, a meeting of the Bar and officers of the Courts was called and appropriate and touching speeches were made by Messrs Walden, White, Parsons and Heflin. One of the speakers stated, as creditable to Col. Martin's piety, that while in command of the Regiment, he permitted no drilling nor parades on Sundays. While Col. Martin preserved his Christian character, he was, as the result has painfully shown, a brave and chivalric soldier, ready to seal his devotion and fidelity to his country by a heroic death. Instances are constantly occurring in this as in other wars, to show that the Christian soldier is the best soldier. On one occasion in Bernal, the army was suddenly apprised of the near approach of the enemy. Sir Archibald Campbell sent in great haste to order a particular corps to a post of great danger. The order was to no purpose, as so many were intoxicated, that they were unfit for duty. Then, said he, call on Havelock's saints; they are never drunk and Havelock is always ready. Havelock's "Baptists" or "Saints," as they were reproachfully termed, repaired forthwith to the post of peril and repulsed the enemy.

Col. Martin was better known as a lawyer and Judge than as a soldier. Without the advantages of early education, by diligent application and thorough conscientiousness, he marched by rapid strides to the head of the profession, in a circuit that has been prolific of eminent lawyers. What reflections on the brevity of life and vanity of human hopes and earthly aspirations crowd upon the mind, as we recall those who, in your time, have figured at the Talladege Bar! Two generations have come and gone, with here and there some acrobats lingering on the stage, while the third is rising into distinction. Short ridge, Mardis, Campbell, Brown, White, Thomas Chilton and Bowdon are dead, Judges Chilton, Rice, Stone and Walker have adorned the Bench and are honored by the State, having sought other fields and other homes. White, Parsons, Heflin, Walden and Wyche still remain, with a score of younger Cokes, most of whom have laid aside Blackletter for the musket and sword.

Have you read the "Address of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States to all the Churches throughout the earth? It is a very able document, the production of Dr. Thornwell of South Carolina, and some sentences condense whole volumes of learning and thought. The views on the subject of slavery are well presented. The Biblical argument is not new, but that derived from philosophy and pure speculation is worthy of being reproduced in your paper.

In reading the address, I was constantly reminded of Dr. Curtis' valuable work, the Progress of Baptist Principles in the last Hundred Years. Positions are assumed as axioms or of universal acceptance, which, a century ago, were peculiar to the "sect every where spoken against." Well, we rejoice in the onward march of truth. That feature of the development theory commands our unqualified assent. By the way, these ecclesiastical organizations are constrained in secession to do violence somewhat to their principles. When each nation constitutes a separate and independent church, the argument for secession is one rather drawn from convenience than from Scriptural right and authority. Dr. Thornwell, himself, rather concedes that "the complete development of Presbyterianism would naturally give rise to a 'strictly universal council,' and we can see no law in the inference; but when there is so much to commend and approve we forego willingly the criticism and ensure.

The following extract contains so faithfully the seeds of so many good

things, that a place must be asked for it in the "Baptist." To well-informed Baptist students the sentiments will be entirely familiar, but it is seldom that the difference between the church (the churches) and the state is so succinctly and perspicuously expressed:

The provinces of Church and State are perfectly distinct, and the one has no right to usurp the jurisdiction of the other. The State is a natural institute founded in the constitution of man as moral and social, and designed to realize the idea of justice. It is the society of rights. The Church is a supernatural institute founded in the facts of redemption, and is designed to realize the idea of grace. It is the society of the redeemed. The State aims at social order, the Church at spiritual holiness. The State looks to the visible and outward, the Church to the invisible and inward. The badge of the State's authority is the sword, by which it becomes a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well. The badge of the Church's authority is the keys, by which it opens, or shuts the kingdom of heaven, according as men are believing or impenitent. The power of the Church is exclusively spiritual, that of the State includes the exercise of force. The Constitution of the Church is a divine revelation, the Constitution of the State must be determined by human reason, and the course of providential events. The Church has no right to construct or modify a government for the State, and the State has no right to frame a creed or polity for the Church. They are as planets moving in different orbits and unless each is confined to its own track, the consequences may be as disastrous in the moral world, as the collision of different spheres in the world of matter. It is true that there is a point at which their respective jurisdictions seem to meet, in the idea of duty. But even duty is viewed by each in very different lights. The Church enjoins it as obedience to God and the State enforces it as the safe-guard of order. But there can be no collision unless one or the other blunders as to the things that are materially right. When the State makes wicked laws, contradicting the eternal principles of rectitude, the Church is at liberty to testify against them, and humbly to petition that they may be repealed. In like manner if the Church becomes seditious and a disturber of the peace, the State has the right to abate the nuisance. In ordinary cases, however, there is not likely to be a collision. Among a Christian people, there is little difference of opinion as to the radical distinctions of right and wrong. The only serious danger of it is where moral duty is conditioned upon a political question. Under the pretext of inculcating duty, the Church may usurp the power to determine the question which conditions it, and that is precisely what she is debarred from doing. The condition must be given, she must accept it from the State, and then her own course is clear. If Caesar is your master then pay tribute to him, but whether the *if* holds, whether Caesar is your master or not, whether he ever had any just authority, whether he now retains it, or has forfeited it, these are points which the Church has no commission to vindicate.

For the South Western Baptist.  
Can we know that our Prayers are Answered?

How frequently do we hear it said, nay, how frequently do we say it, "This must be an answer to my prayer; I have been praying for this very thing." Why not say this, "This is an answer to my prayer; the Lord has heard my cry." It is undeniable that however exactly the events of Providence correspond to our prayers, we are seldom fully assured that those events so occur in direct answer to our prayers. Let us search for the causes and the remedies of this deficiency. Deficiency, I say, for it is clearly a defect in Christian character. It was not so with that woman of sorrowful spirit, whose soul silently poured through her moving lips, before the Lord in Shiloh; "For this child I prayed," said she, "and the Lord hath given me my petition that I asked of him" (1st Sam. 1: 27). It was not so with Ezra, when he prayed for direction and help by the river of Ahava: "So we fasted and besought the Lord for this, and he was entreated of us." (Ezra 8: 23.) It was never so with David. "I cried unto the Lord with my voice, and he heard me out of his holy hill." (Ps. 3: 4.) "I love the Lord, because he hath heard my voice and my supplications." Ps. 116: 1.

"Blessed be God, which hath not turned away my prayer nor his mercy from me." Ps. 66: 20. It was not so with our Savior, one perfect exemplar who, as a man, prayed unto God, and, as a man said, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me." John 11: 41. It is a defect, therefore, to lack the assurance that our prayers are answered in the blessings we receive, because thus we fall short of the highest examples of Christian character. But it is a defect also, because it implies a want of the highest style of faith. "All things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." Matt. 21: 22. In this, and in numerous other passages we discover that there is an established connection between prayer and the enjoyment of favors sought. What kind of connection this is, whether of the nature of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent, we need not to enquire. It is certain that there is such a connection, which God has established. This is what we are required to believe; and, it is the failure to believe this with reference to

ourselves, (although we may recognize it as a general truth,) the failure to believe that there is a connection between our prayers and our reception of blessings asked, that prevents the assurance that God has heard us and answered us. This inferiority of faith I may mention as the first cause of the deficiency, underlying every other. But, more immediately, the want of this assurance is due to the fact, that after we have prayed, we do not watch for the hand of God moving in answer to our prayers. The truth is, we often ask blessings of God, and never think of it afterwards, never look at the subsequent events of Providence to see whether our request has been granted; so that when the goodness of the Lord gives us what we desired of Him, we do not so much as remember that we ever asked for it, and if we thank Him at all, it is for His general benevolence to His creatures, and not for His special attention to our supplication. We rest satisfied if we can feel that our prayer has reached heaven, instead of watching eagerly to see it come down again to earth with the blessings for which we sent it thither. No angels find us standing looking steadfastly towards heaven, while our ascending petitions enter there. Dismissed from our lips, they are dismissed from our minds, and we turn away, not to wait anxiously the fruit of their mission, but to forget them utterly amid the perplexities of life.

Again, the lack of this assurance may be attributed to wrong ideas concerning the design of prayer. I speak of prayer as distinguished from praise. The end of praise is the glory of God, the end of prayer is the good of man. We too often confound these, and pray just as we sing, in a spirit of adoration, instead of petition. We seem to feel that we are under obligation to pray to God as a partial return for his goodness to us. Hence it is, that we have so much offering of prayer, and so little urging of prayer. Prayer is not a sacrifice to be offered to God, it is a power to be used with God. Praise and prayer may be united when we approach the throne of grace, but they should not be confused; both are to God, but praise alone is for God; prayer is for man. It is the losing sight of this distinction, the offering prayer merely as a part of the worship which we owe to God, instead of using prayer as an instrument with which to move God, that causes us to fail of recognizing the actual results of our petitions. We do not expect any results. If, now, we know the causes of our deficiency, the remedy may be prescribed in a word. Let us seek for a higher faith; learn to believe that there is an appointed connection between our prayers and the enjoyment of blessings sought. "Then, when we have prayed for a special object, let us remember it; strive to feel as if we had sent a living messenger to God on urgent business, and were waiting anxiously his return. Lastly, let us always use prayer as a means to an end,—an only means to an earnestly desired end. Then when the event occurs for which we have prayed, when the messenger returns with the desired favor, when the end sought is obtained, we shall know it, we shall be perfectly assured of the fact, and all the powers of darkness could not make us doubt it.

J. A. C.

For the South Western Baptist.  
Short Sermon with Reflections.

David danced before the Lord.—2 SAM. 6: 14; Prov. 18: 17.

(1.) We see that David, a good man, danced,—therefore it is right for all to do likewise. David's example condemns all Puritanical, Methodist notions to the contrary; good people danced in ancient times, much more may the young who make no pretensions to piety.

2. There is no expression of disapprobation made to David's conduct except by Saul's daughter, a violent enemy, but all vicious practices are condemned; hence dancing is right. Let all your long faced hypocrites praise and blame us as they please, we have the example of the pious king of Israel on our side, and he was a man of a thousand. Does not the Bible say, "Rejoice, O young man, &c."?

3. If we have proved dancing to be right, uncondemned by the Scriptures, then we hope to hear no more jeremiads against the innocent amusements of youth.

We have now heard the sermon, and let us, before we lay down the paper, read the reflections of neighbor R., who "cometh and searcheth" his discourse by the direction of Solomon in Prov. 18: 17.

The sermon is wrong, because it argues the mirth and revelry of the ball-room from the religious service of David and Israel, as the Lord had rescued the ark from the custody of their enemies. David leaped, exulted, marched to the tune of musical instruments as soldiers do, as the Hebrew word signifies; but it was as different from the dances of the present day and their music, as that of Pan from the vocal melody of Handel and Hayden in their oratorios—as the noise of a common country magistrate's court from the order and dignity of that at

the King's Bench. Would it be fair, good reasoning, to compare the riotous uproar at Ephesus—Acts 19: 19-41—with the sober and discreet proceedings of a Christian Church, because the word assembly in the 32d and 41st verses is the same in Greek as that translated Church? So in the case before us; the word may be rendered dance, but it has no affinity or connexion with our idea of the dances of this age.

(2.) Modern dancing can not fairly be compared with David's marching to the tune of musical instruments in a religious service; hence the teaching of the discourse, now under searching examination by neighbor R. are unfair, erroneous and illogical; they are based on the mere translation of a word which has no reference to modern amusements. Men only were engaged in this sacred ceremony; hence it is unfair to attempt to make it identical with customs in which both sexes unite in promiscuous sport, and after our modern fashion.—David had left his regal garments and put on a linen Ephod, like the sack of ladies of this age, though without sleeves, such as the priests wore, because it was a religious service, is this like modern dancing? Who objects to marching to the sound of music on great or joyful occasions as the 4th of July or national festivals on the recovery of the ark of the Lord? Such did the king of Israel; but it outrages all rules of interpretation to infer the propriety of modern dancing from David's expressions of joy.

It is said John Wesley put up at a hotel where there was to be a ball and he was invited! But the impromptu hymn he composed and sung when he reached the hall, broke up the dance and produced reflections so serious that they were connected with repentance unto life. Are dances opened with prayer or hymns of a serious cast? Any religious conversation? If death comes in and freezes some lady's heart—does the dance go on? Or, are death and dancing strangers? Who would like to die in a ball-room? Why not? If conscience were at ease, would death's short visit occasion so much remorse and spoil so much mirth?

In the quotation, "Rejoice, O young man," the writer employs a most cutting irony; for it continues, "for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." You may practice these things if you can not be dissuaded from them; but it is at your peril—you are ensnaring your own soul by these forbidden pleasures and must give account to God, for wasting talents and killing time. He who remembers he is going to the judgment to give account for the deeds done in the body, will not indulge in amusements and sports that drown the soul in perdition. If all the entreaties of the wise man are insufficient to draw you away from the maelstrom of bewitching pleasure; then take your course and rue the consequences in the regions of despair.

For the South Western Baptist.  
"House of the Lord."

I  
You may sing of the beauties of mountain and dale,  
Of the silvery streamlet and flowers of the vale,  
But the place most delightful this earth can afford,  
Is the place of devotion, the house of the Lord.

II  
You may boast of the sweetness of day's early dawn—  
Of the sky's softening graces when day is just gone;  
But there's no other season, or time can compare,  
With the hour of devotion—the season of prayer.

III  
You may value the friendships of youth and of age,  
And select for your comrades the noble and sage;  
But the friends that most cheer me on life's rugged road,  
Are the friends of my Master—the children of God.

IV  
You may talk of your prospects of fame or of wealth,  
And the hopes that oft flatter the favorites of fate;  
But the hope of bright glory—of heavenly bliss,  
Take away every other and give me this.

V  
Ever hark blessed temple, abode of my Lord!  
I will turn to thee often, to hear from His Word;  
I will walk to the altar with those that I love,  
And delight in the prospects revealed from above.

CUT OFF THE BACK LEGS OF YOUR CHAIRS.  
—I will tell you a secret worth knowing. A thousand things not worth half so much have been patented, and elevated into a business. It is this:

If you cut off the back legs of your chairs, so that the back part of the seat shall be two inches lower than the front part, it will greatly relieve the fatigue of sitting, and keep your spine in much better shape. The principal fatigue in sitting comes from sliding forward and thus strained the ligaments and muscles in the small of the back. The expedient I have advised will obviate this tendency, and, as I have suggested, add greatly to the comfort and healthfulness of the sitting position. The front edge of the chair should not be more than fifteen inches high, for the average man, nor more than fourteen for the average woman. The average chair is now seventeen inches high for all which no amount of slanting in the seat can make comfortable.—Lewis' Gymnasium.

You can have the truth nowhere but in Jesus.

For the South Western Baptist.  
The One Dollar Effort.

Rev. H. E. Taliaferro of the S. W. Baptist, encloses \$2 from two sisters at Auburn, and says, "I hope your one dollar proposition will raise you thousands." If there are a few thousand such Baptists in Alabama as the two sisters at Auburn, bro. T.'s wish will be realized. How easy for every friend of the South to give a dollar with which to provide for the soldier's spiritual interests!

Rev. S. A. Creath sends \$153.00 and promises more from the friends of the cause in Alabama.

Rev. L. L. Fox, of Uniontown, under whose ministry I sat when a boy, and to whom I shall ever feel much indebted, sends a kind invitation to visit his field. His Churches have contributed nearly \$100 to this object.

Let the One Dollar Effort be fairly tried—let every friend of the soldiers exert himself in this behalf and it will be seen that this is one of the easiest and most effective means of providing the "sins of war."

A. E. DICKINSON,  
Gen'l Supt. Army Colportage,  
Richmond, Va., Dec. 28, 1861.

Patience Under Present Trials.

We are engaged in great work, greater far than we know. Say what we may of human agency as connected with its causes and its progress, it is already very clear, that God's Providence is superintending the wonderful revolution, which is now advancing in our midst. If we look at its commencement; if we go farther back into the succession of strange events that the statesmanship of the old Union tried so hard and so long to control, but tried in vain; if we mark the energetic rapidity with which it has extended itself and observe how the sure instincts of ten millions of people have sprung to its support; we shall need no proof that a Divine hand is holding its issues within its grasp. Certain benefits of this revolution are obvious enough.—But after all, men are often unconscious workers, executing plans higher than their own, and unexpectedly to themselves, fulfilling infinite counsels, that are wisely hidden from their eyes. So, will it be in this instance. The mighty struggle—every step of which is a new page in the annals of heroism—will accomplish much vaster results than we foresee.

For the first time in its history, liberty is now engaged in a process of self-purification. Other struggles have been between Despotism and Liberty, but ours begun in an effort on the part of Liberty to assert its acknowledged rights no less than its inherent and essential prerogatives. And this single fact gives a most imposing aspect to the conflict. We are fighting as freemen—not to win freedom but to defend and sustain a freedom already ours by virtue of constitutional guarantees, by virtue of ancient traditions, by virtue of inherent glories. Our only aim is to perpetuate republican institutions on their true and legitimate basis, to deepen and to widen their foundations, and thus to elevate and ennoble the principle of self sovereignty in the eyes of the world.

Here, then, we stand. Our simple and honest purpose is openly avowed and to it and its fortunes, whatever they involve, we are sternly committed.

In view of this struggle—its trials and sufferings—the temper that most becomes us is patience. Time is needed. Providence always puts an emphasis on that word—Time. Whether in the growth of an oak tree or in the formation of a coal deposit or in the preparation of the world for the Christian era, it is the same law of time. And we may be sure that the rule will be operative under our circumstances. Facts plainly indicate that we shall suffer long—struggle hard—sacrifice much—ere we can enter on the magnificent heritage which is being provided for our possession. But let us remember, that this is precisely the discipline our hearts and lives require to enjoy and improve the freedom that awaits us. Our blood has become thin and watery by too much indulgence; our blessings have lost one of their finest charms by the ease with which they have glided into our hands; we have become the victims of an elegant and showy civilization; and now Providence is calling us back to locusts and wild honey. Desert fare! Aye, verily; but it is the diet to make stern souls and grand heroes.

Let us be patient. The world turns round fast enough. Things are working out the great problem in the best way. We do not want Jonah's vine but a cedar of Lebanon to shelter us. Have patience "The morning cometh," and come it will, thanks to God, just as surely after a long winter night as after the short darkness of a summer night.—Christian Advocate.

Expect troubles from every quarter; you are born to them.

Nature always leans to legality or licentiousness.

Sinful Sloth.

The question often arises in our mind, what can be done to induce the great body of our people to work for God? That a majority amongst us do nothing at all for the interests of religion is lamentably true. Such professors, it seems, think of being

—"Carried to the skies,  
On flowery beds of ease."

No time is spent by them over the Sacred Volume; no prayer do they offer at the family altar; no sacrifice do they make of time, labor, or money; no sweet smelling savor of Christ is found about them. All is stupidity, slothfulness, death-like inaction.

Nor do the mischievous effects of their conduct terminate on these professors themselves. Their example has a pernicious influence upon the ungodly around them. They are stumbling blocks in the way of others. Like the spies who went before Israel into Canaan, they bear back an evil report of the land. Practically they say, the Christian's faith does not give him the victory over the world. Ask such a brother why he does not study his Bible? His reply will be, he has no time. Why he does not pray in his family? He feels himself too weak. Why he does not take a religious newspaper, and interest himself in the religious history of the day? O the times are too hard to allow him to pay for it!

Now the question is, how is this dreadful evil, which has hung for years with more than a mill-stone's weight upon our cause, to be taken out of the way? Yes, this is the question! If we are not greatly deceived, it will require more faith, more prayer, more untiring effort on the part of active Christians to effect this object, than they have ever yet exercised. Brethren, will you look at the work and address yourselves to its performance,

Illuminated Truths.

There is probably no Christian who has an intimate spiritual acquaintance with truth, who has not, at peculiar seasons, beheld truths which had long been familiar to his mind, as if illuminated or irradiated with the glory of heaven. References to this are often found in the biographies of the excellent of the earth. When Bishop Butler was desponding during his last sickness, his hope was revived by his chaplain repeating to him the passage, "Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out." He remarked that the passage, although long familiar to him, had never struck his mind as it did at that moment; and its truth, its beauty, its adaptation, were all so displayed, and so irradiated, that his soul was at peace, and he departed without a fear.

There is a cold, moonlight view of truth, which is pleasing and instructive; but when it comes home to the soul in demonstration and power, in the warmth and effulgence of sunlight, it is most precious. The soul is confirmed by it, doubts are scattered, religion becomes endeared, and temptations lose their power. If these distant glimpses of the glory of the truth as it is in Jesus, are so enchanting, what must be the impressions which are made on the human soul when introduced into heaven! How vivid! How unspeakable and full of glory! They are wisely withheld for the present. Human nature under existing circumstances could not sustain such revelations—mere foretastes are given. The full exhibition is reserved for a brighter and happier state.

He that thinks he has no need of Christ, hath too high thoughts of himself; he that thinks Christ cannot help him, hath too low thoughts of Christ.

Christ and the Gospel are light, and there is no darkness at all in them; if you say that you "know Christ," and his Gospel, and yet keep not "Christ's commandments," but dearly hug your private darling corruptions, "you are liars, and the truth is not in you," you have no acquaintance with the God of light and the Gospel.

Spiritual Songs.

How many sweet and joyous, or deep and touching hymns are there in our days, which never reach beyond the family or social circle which they gladden! How many have been written to comfort one sorrowful heart, and having accomplished that are heard no more! How many gush out on occasion of some special sorrow, or joy, or deliverance, and are forgotten like the song of the birds who poured out their happy music yesterday morning!

Yet none of these are lost; they reach God, to whom they are sung, and they speak of him to man—and more neither song nor singer can seek to be or do. And not only this. There are hundreds of thousands who never wrote a hymn, who may yet have made better spiritual music with many hymns than those who wrote them. The hymn-writer only speaks the thought or feeling of all Christians, and the echo may often be sweeter and purer than the original notes because less mixed up with self.

The faith which sees the Invisible, and is loftier than all flights of imagination, is not the dower of a few but the heritage of all.

The whole church is a choir, as well as a priesthood. The harps of God, with the priestly robes of festival, and the victors' crowns, are the purchased possession of all who stand by that sea of glass mingled with fire. But what those images mean, and what that song and that joy will be, we know not yet; we only know that it shall be, and that its first notes are only to be learned on earth.

Testaments and Tracts for the Army in Missouri and Kentucky.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 20, 1861.

Editors Dispatch:—I have made an arrangement with a publishing house in Nashville, Tennessee, by which the Confederate forces in the West may be supplied with religious reading. In no division of the Southern army is the destitution so appalling as in this—many regiments being almost entirely destitute of God's inspired word. The Colportage Board, at its recent meeting, directed me to make an appeal for funds with which to supply our brave men in the West. I expect to spend January and February in visiting some of the prominent points in the South, and the amounts which may be contributed will be used for this purpose, unless the donors wish them to be appropriated in some other way. Almost every day brings us some new instance in which the printed page has been of service to our soldiers. Thus far, more than three millions of pages have been published and distributed; but the fields are still white unto the harvest. Let all who have a heart to aid in such a cause send by mail to me, or to Mr. George J. Sumner, of this city, their donations.

A. E. DICKINSON,  
General Supt Army Colportage.

Retributive Providences.

"With what measures ye mete, it shall be measured to you again," is the law of providential retribution in the present life. It appears to be recognized in the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." That man of destiny, Napoleon I, was compelled to submit to this law. At one period of his life, he made and unmade kings at his pleasure; at another he was defeated, dethroned, sent to a distant rock in the ocean, to linger out his solitary life, as a marked illustration of the Law of Divine Providence, God often deals with men as they deal with their fellow-men.

Sacred history abounds with facts which illustrate this rule of retributive justice. The case of Haman, suspended on the gallows fifty cubits high, which he erected for Mordecai, will occur to every one. Adonizeb, one of the belligerent chiefs of Canaan, is another instance. When the tribe of Judah, after a hard-fought battle, captured him, they cut off his thumbs and great toes. The vanquished chieftain, maimed and bleeding, recognized the hand of God in the judgment inflicted upon him. "Three-score and ten kings, having their thumbs and great toes cut off, gathered their meat under my table: As I have done, so God hath requited me." Judges 1: 7th.

Good men as well as bad must submit to the operation of this law of Providence. The history of Jacob furnishes a case in point. Instigated by his mother, he obtains the honor of superiority, the blessing due to the first-born, by deceit and falsehood.—Though he repented of his sin in deep humiliation, his repentance does not exempt him from the retributive sentence. The sin of his youth, is made a rod for his correction. He is deceived by Laban in the person of his wife,—a blow that he must have felt most acutely—deceived in his wages, which were changed ten times—deceived by his sons, who dipped the many-colored coat in blood to persuade him that Joseph had been destroyed by a wild beast. The most intense sufferings of his life are brought upon this godly man by deceit and falsehood—the very arts he had practiced to supplant his brother.—There is a most salutary moral lesson in the interesting history of this patriarch for the instruction of the world in all coming time. The God of Israel is the ever-living God, the God of Providence, who will render to every man according to his works.

THE BEST WAY.—It was the habit of Dr. Arnold, a most honored and successful English teacher, to treat his scholars as gentlemen and reasonable beings; making them respect themselves by the respect he showed them. Lying to the teachers he made a great moral offence, and always placed implicit confidence in a boy's assertion, then if a falsehood was discovered, there was punished severely. There grew up in consequence a general feeling that it was a shame to tell him a lie, as he always believed it.



## The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.  
Thursday, Jan'y 9, 1862.

1861-1862.

What emotions thrill the heart of the Christian patriot as he bids adieu to the past and greets the new year! Eighteen hundred and sixty-one has bequeathed to history events pregnant with the fate of nations. Perhaps no single year within the present century has been marked by such startling scenes. A revolution involving not only the destiny of the North American continent, but the peace and commercial interests of the civilized world has reached such a point as to be regarded already as a fixed fact. Out of the ruins of a government which might have proved the most enlightened, powerful and prosperous on earth, but for the triumph of sectional fanaticism, a new Confederacy has arisen more comprehensively, yet sharply defining those principles of liberty and independence bequeathed to us by our fathers. The experience of eighty years has not been without its lessons of wisdom; and it is one of the most favorable auguries for the stability and success of the Confederate States, that it had the statesmanship which could discern and appropriate these suggestions of wisdom, and incorporate them into its organic law. What a contrast do the Northern and Southern governments present to the contemplative mind! On the one hand, we see an infuriated cabinet, backed by an equally infuriated Congress, madly engaged in attempting to force back the dismembered fragments of a union for which they have no affinity, which they loathe and despise, and from which they have been literally driven by the hatred and malice of the very people who now seek their subjugation. Having forever alienated these dismembered States by a system of slander and vituperation which could not have been more intense if we had been the vilest savages which disgraced humanity—having fastened a scheme of national legislation upon the country which recognized the Southern States as nothing more than the simple patrimony of New England, enriching the latter by impoverishing the former—having repealed directly or indirectly the solemn stipulations of a common constitution, as well as the enactments of the Congress of the late United States, guaranteeing to Southern citizens their sacred rights to property which that constitution and these laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court clearly defined—and finally, having perpetrated the last insult of which malignity itself is capable, by placing in supreme power a party whose sole principle is to crush the rights and institutions of the South—we say, having done all this, they pretend to be greatly horrified that we have dared to resist these aggressions, and to establish a government of our own which will secure to us the rights and liberties which are the birthright of freemen! As if we had no sense of honor or right! As if the measure of their cupidity and hatred was to be the measure of our shame and degradation! They seem to have forgotten that a union formed in the mutual interest, mutual rights, and mutual prosperity of parties could survive a state of mutual antagonisms in all these respects, and that where the powerful elements of affection, interest, and national unity are all destroyed, that no earthly power can cause these broken fragments to cohere. Did the sun of heaven ever shine on such a spectacle as Washington City now presents! A grave Congress deliberating how they can bring back the spirit of liberty into a body which themselves have murdered! The suicide invoking the ascending ghost of a victim, after he has plunged the steel into his heart!

What a relief to turn from this disgusting spectacle to the deliberations of another body of men, who "have an understanding of the times, and who know what our people ought to do." In our Southern Confederacy, we have a President whose patriotism and statesmanship, whose purity of character and nobility of soul, whose transparent integrity and self-sacrificing devotion to his country, make him the idol of a grateful people. Associated with him in the administration of our general government are men, who, while the late Union was in existence, were stars of the first magnitude. To go no further, the "Great Commoner of Georgia," as our Vice President has been aptly termed, is sufficient to give dignity to any earthly cabinet. Then we have a Congress whose labors have already vindicated their claims to a compass of statesmanship not even surpassed by that of 1782-83. A unity of sentiment and feeling, a loftiness of end and aim, and a sternness of purpose, such as patriotism only can inspire, have characterized its proceedings from the day of its organization in the city of Montgomery last February. A spirit which lifts it as far above party trickery, as was roiled and mired the late government of the United States, as the heavens are above the earth, animates the bosom of every member of that dignified body. The sacred behests of patriotism have crushed that bidda-headed monster, party spirit, which now riots amid the desolations it has wrought in the Northern government. There, the penalty of questioning the policy of the ruling party, is a loathsome and ignominious dungeon. Even the forms of law are superseded by the intolerant spirit that sets at defiance with equal sternness the protests of a Supreme Judge, and the outspoken criticisms of an humble shoe-maker. But here, the utmost free-

dom of discussion is allowed—a freedom which has in some localities degenerated into treason. Even the columns of that filthy sheet in East Tennessee, whose name we will not pollute our paper to record, was allowed to run with the most licentious and deadly venom week after week, and month after month, until it died of its own poison. In not a single instance has the right of *Habeas Corpus* been denied. We have yet to hear of the first instance of interference with the freedom of the press in the Southern Confederacy. Is there nothing suggestive in this marked difference in the spirit of the two governments?

The two first months of the year 1861, witnessed the formation of the Confederate States of America, with barely six States in the federation. The close of that year chronicles the addition of eight more powerful sovereignties to the grand galaxy. The beginning of that year found the Southern States without an army, or navy, comparatively destitute of arms and munitions of war, and all its forts manned by Federal troops—its close finds an army of not less than three hundred thousand well drilled and well armed soldiers in the field, most of the forts and fortifications in our hands, a good nucleus for a respectable navy, and machinery in successful operation to manufacture all kinds of arms and munitions. In January last, our enemies laughed among themselves at the puerile madness of what they were pleased to call the rebellion, averring that it would run its course and die in three months, or if it did not, at all events it could be crushed by the power of the Federal Government in ninety days. The three months and the ninety days have twice rolled around, and it is ten times more formidable than when these prophesies were uttered.

Nor less suggestive are our military achievements during the year just closed. We have met the enemy in a hundred contests, great and small, and in nine cases out of every ten, we have beaten him. Such a series of brilliant successes could scarcely have been anticipated by the most sanguine when the scene opened by the capture of Sumter. Our occasional reverses have only served to intensify that firm resolve which holds every Southern heart as with marble rigidity to the grand achievement—the complete and perpetual severance of every foot of Southern soil from Northern despotism. The capture of Hatteras yielded nothing to our enemies but a barren sand bar around whose inhospitable shores are strewn the wrecks of Yankee vessels—while it called into the field ten thousand additional troops from the old North State to drive back the invaders. The capture of Port Royal and Hilton Head lit up the surrounding islands with the "fires of patriotism," which leaves nothing to be destroyed or appropriated by the vandals, and has extemporized an army amply sufficient to confront them, without weakening our force at any material point.

Nor would we attempt to conceal the fact that our victories, brilliant as they are, have been dearly purchased. Those gaseous declaimers, at a convenient distance, denounce the North as a nation of cowards, are neither magnanimous nor truthful. With the exception of that most marvelous of all our victories, the Battle of Bull Run, every contest has cost us some of our best blood—Alas! what multitudes of the noblest sons of the South have been cloven down in battle, to sleep in their gory beds until the resurrection morn! And still larger numbers have fallen victims to the ravages of disease. Every encampment around our coast and along our borders, is dotted with new made graves, marking the resting places of generous spirits, who were the delight of cherished circles of loved ones. Thousands of households are dressed in mourning over the ravages of this wicked, unnatural war. Widows and orphans, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, alike weep in sadness over buried hopes and departed joys. May the God of all comfort cheer and console this multitude of mourners! For this, after all, is the saddest aspect of this inhuman contest. With the blessing of God, a few years will restore to us our pecuniary losses. Our commerce will revive with reloaded energy when peace is proclaimed. But alas! who will restore to us our buried husbands, fathers, brothers and sons! "This is a lamentation, and shall be for a lamentation." We shall enshrine their memories in grateful hearts, and sing,

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes blest;  
By fairy hands their knell is rung;  
By tones that sweeten our dirge is sung;  
"There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,  
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;  
"And Freedom shall a while repair  
And dwell a weeping heritage there."

With this record of the past year, we enter upon the year 1862, with an unflinching trust in God, and with a confidence of final triumph which success cannot increase, and which disaster cannot weaken. This is not blind, presumptuous infatuation. It is the calmness of a settled purpose which will be pursued in weal and in woe with a constancy of effort as unquerable as that which fixes the revolutions of day and night. Our experience in the past is our exponent of the future. We accept of its lessons with profound gratitude to God, to fight up our pathway in that career of honor and glory which will, at no distant day, enroll our Confederacy among the nations of the earth. He must be smitten with a more than common blindness who does not recognize this as being one of the most certain of all certainties which the future has to reveal.

Let us, then, Christian reader, with a still higher degree of faith, commit the sacred interests of our country to the protection of Him who has thus far blessed us with such amazing success. Let us be importunate in invoking his aid, and give him no rest day or night until he establishes us among the nations of the earth. We cannot doubt that in His own good time, He will speak peace to our afflicted land. That time will be, when our people shall humble themselves under His mighty hand, and acknowledge that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." It is for us to say when peace shall be restored. God is as able to speak the word that shall calm the tumult of our enemies now as He will be at any conceivable period in the future. *It is not a question of power with Him, but a question of penitence and faith with us.* S. H.

Jan. 1st, 1862.

## Modern Huns.

The change from Simon Puritanism to Hunnic Vandalism is natural and easy. The old Mayflower Puritans of the North have gone from nasal twang piety to a Vandalism, Gothicism and Hunism unknown since the subversion of the Roman Empire. You may search the annals of the Saxon race, from the time they set their feet upon Britain, and nothing can be found in their meanness equal to acts now perpetrated by their professed Puritanical descendants. And this is the nineteenth century!

In their first attempts to coerce the South, these hypocrites in sheep's clothing avowed great mildness of purpose, but no sooner were they met by brave and stern resistance than they commenced a series of the most barbaric cruelties, unknown in modern warfare. Robbing houses, breaking and destroying furniture, burning private residences, stealing stock and poultry, wantonly destroying every thing belonging to the unprotected and defenceless citizens. At first, negroes were not to be interfered with, but now they are stolen wherever they go, and they are debating the question of general emancipation, and the arming of the slaves to butcher, fire, rape and plunder. This will be the next step in the programme of perfect Puritanism.

Blockades, according to the laws of civilized nations, are admissible in war. But who ever read of a blockade enforced after the manner of Yankee Puritanism? Could they have made the blockade effectual with their fleet, after the manner of civilized nations, no one could have blamed them, but to bring old hulks of ships loaded with stone and sink them at the entrance of Southern harbors, intending to ruin such harbors forever, is a species of meanness that shames the kingdom of darkness. This they have done at Charleston, and threaten to do the same at all the Southern harbors.

To read their fiendish exultations over the burning of Charleston is enough to make one curse his race and die, did he not remember that it was the act of the worst type of mankind.

Time would fail us to notice a tythe of the enormities of these incarnate demons, once our friends and allies. Thank heaven the connection is forever severed! Let every Southern heart fight, suffer and endure against these modern Huns, and forfeit life itself rather than have any political connection with them again. There could be but one neighbor person upon earth than these Northern Huns, and who is he? A craven-hearted Southerner who would be willing to reconstruct the Union. Both he and the Yankees would still the nostrils of Lucifer, and vomit the stomach of Hell.

## The Drainsville Affair.

The reader will find several allusions to this unfortunate affair in our columns. Gen. Stuart should not be blamed for the result. His command was intended to protect wagons of the foraging party, not expecting to meet an enemy in very strong force. The enemy through spies got word, and ambushed him in very strong force. Gen. Stuart's purpose was to merely keep the enemy in check till his wagons could fall back out of danger. The affair was honorable to our brave boys—they fought desperately against overwhelming numbers. Alabama is proud of the 10th Regiment. It did all that could be done. When General Stuart fell back a short distance the enemy would not follow, but soon left the battle field and went, as usual, to their hiding places. As to the enemy's loss it will never be fully known. At first they reported only about a dozen killed and wounded. Since then a Baltimore paper has reported a list of killed and wounded in two of their regiments, amounting to upwards of eighty. No aid and comfort to the enemy in this fight. Gen. Stuart's official report will soon appear.

JIM LANE, General Jayhawker Jim Lane, Senator from Jayhawking Kansas, and CARLISLE, Senator from Pierpont's Tory Northwestern Virginia State, have had a spirited debate recently in King Ab's Congress. Jayhawking Jim urged an immediate advance of the grand armies, and the abolition of slavery forthwith, without which it was useless to prosecute the war another day. Tory Carlisle insisted that the policy of Jayhawker Jim would convert every Tory in the South to the Southern Confederacy, and gave the whole Washington batch a healthy warning. Vile Tory as Carlisle is, he "used up" the Jayhawker. Nevertheless, it must be amusing to foreign governments to see two such men in a King's Senate.

Read the Proclamation of the Governor of Ala., in another column.

## "The Missouri Swamp Fox."

M. JEFF THOMPSON is the Marion of the current Revolution. He is truly a character. He eludes the Yankees everywhere, and comes down upon them as unexpectedly as a thunderbolt. The Yankees are begging for his picture. They wish to see the picture of such a genius, and also, to make a fortune from the sale of it. For the present he is stationed at New Madrid, Missouri, from which he has issued a characteristic proclamation. Here are a few paragraphs. They are short, for earnest men, men of action, say but little:

"I will be with you, through weal or woe, and the authorities will give me such positions as you desire; whether it be among you with my musket on my shoulder, or at your head, leading you as I have done, will be as you may wish, so do not hold back on my account."

Our commanding Generals have promised me that I may keep the field all winter, and not be penned up behind embankments. I will be allowed to roam through our district, wherever I may be needed, and I have permission, that "whenever I see a head I may hit it."

I have told them that your brave hearts shall be my *breastworks*, and a fair field and clear sky, my *fort*.

I have ample preparations to clothe and equip all who may enlist, and on the day mentioned in my general order number 62, I will expect you. Citizens from other States, who desire to serve with us, will be welcomed.

YANKEE GAS. Take a specimen from the New York Express:

It is not probable that England will go to war with us on this Trent affair—but she may—she will—she thinks we fear, shake or quiver before her—England only respects bayonets and big guns. Tyrant the earth over, she will no more respect us than the East Indies, or Chinese—if we are unprepared for her.

Take another from the New York Herald:

What has happened once may happen again. Venice, so mighty for thirteen hundred years, and the greatest maritime nation of the world, what is she now? Where is now the glory of Carthage and Tyre? Spain, Portugal, and the Dutch Republic have, in turn, ruled the waves. But they have lost the tri-umphant, and England, which has succeeded to the empire of the seas, sees her sway gradually transferred to the Western World. Hence her jealousy of the American Republic, and her desire to split it into powerless fragments. But a war with us would hasten her downfall, and precipitate the fate she is so anxious to avert.

## The Surrender.

Dr. Lincoln and his Cabinet have surrendered MAXON and STELL, at the demand of Lord Lyons, the British minister. In this issue we only announce the fact.

The New Express says that this surrender to a necessity may soon impose on us other necessities in connection with Great Britain, to which we must either yield or fight; that nine days will not elapse without some further insulting demand from the English Oligarchy. It advises instant preparations for war, to the extent of a million and a half of men; and says the Administration have given up Mason and Slidell, not to law, equity and right, but to a necessity. The American eagle, in all its trials and troubles, has humbled itself for the first time to the British lion. The rebellion now on hand drags down a flag never before humiliated before England. Let us, as Americans, hang our heads because of our humiliation and dismiss the subject, with as much silence as possible.

The Spirit of the South, Enfaula, Ala., of Dec 24th, appears in mourning for its townsman and editor, Col. E. C. BULLOCK. He was Colonel of an Alabama Regiment at Mobile, caught Typhoid Pneumonia at Pensacola, was taken to Montgomery and died on the 23d ult. Col. Bullock had not reached the prime of manhood. He was a man of rare abilities, and the loss of the State and of the Southern Confederacy is great.

Alabama mourns the loss of another promising young man in the person of JAS. B. MARTIN, Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th Alabama Regiment, who fell at the battle of Drainsville the 20th ult. He was the idol of his Regiment and of the whole section where he had lived: Jacksonville, Calhoun County. These young men were stars of the first magnitude in the constellation of Alabama.

## To Parents.

A young lady, a member of the Baptist Church, Southern born and educated, and of three years experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher in some private family, or Irish school. She is qualified to give instruction in the usual English branches, the French language and music. Satisfactory references will be furnished. Apply to this office.

We are just in receipt of the manuscript of the Bethlehem Association. The clerk, brother GEORGE L. LEE, sent them to another printing office as an early date, but that office failed to do the job, and it was some time before brother Lee could recover the manuscript. He then had, by letter, to make a bargain with this office. Brother Lee is not to blame. The Minutes shall be printed as early as possible. These are times to exercise forbearance.

N. R. KEELING, of the Tuskegee Steam Mill, has a notice in this paper announcing his terms as cash in the future. Those indebted to him are requested to call and settle up.

As good standing matter, we have published the Constitution of the Confederate States. Let a copy be preserved for your children's children.

## Letter from Nashville.

For the South Western Baptist.

Bro. Editor: The Bible Board of the Southern Baptist Convention are shipping Testaments as rapidly as they can obtain transportation, which is exceedingly difficult, owing to the immense amount of freight and passengers required for the Army. I am informed that several thousand copies have been forwarded to Virginia, and a few hundred to other points. The Board hopes to be able to supply any demand that may be made, and orders addressed to C. A. FELLER, Treasurer, will be attended to. The price is 13 cents per copy.

The distinguished Texas Ranger, Col. TERRY, was killed in a skirmish day before yesterday, on Green River. The particulars, you will find in the secular papers. The Rangers were victorious with an enemy three times their number.

The remains of Col. Terry were brought down yesterday, and the military and civil authorities had a procession, in connection with the General Assembly of Tennessee, now in session. The corpse was taken to the Hall of the House of Representatives, placed in state, in front of the Speaker's chair, where thousands had an opportunity of looking upon the lifeless form of the noble Texan. The Rev. Dr. HOWELL conducted the religious exercises, as the family of Col. Terry are Baptists. His son is with the remains, as is also Mr. Anderson, (son of Gen. Paulding Anderson, member of our House of Representatives.) Maj. Wilkins and Capt. Walker. Anderson is of a Baptist family, his father being member of the church at Lebanon, in Wilson county. In the fight mentioned, Paulding Anderson, Jr., killed the man that shot Col. Terry, and obtained his gun. Young Terry killed four men over his father's dead body. They were trying to bayonet him, thinking, probably, he was not dead.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the Texas Regiment, (Col. LUBBOCK) is now in this city, very ill. His family, also, are Baptists, and the news of the death of Col. Terry has rendered him much worse, and his recovery is doubtful.

It is fearful to hear the Rangers talk of how they will avenge the death of their gallant leader. May God have mercy upon the Hessians who may hereafter come within range of their guns.

The war news pretty much absorbs public attention, and exciting news is hourly expected from Bowling Green. Telegraphic communication is temporarily suspended.

The news from Europe is very cheering, and is exceedingly gratifying.

Wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year, I remain yours, in the Gospel of the Son of God,

Nashville, Dec. 19th, 1861.

For the South Western Baptist.

## Baptism of three Choctaws,—Choctaws volunteering for the War.

Bro. TALLAFERRO: Bro. Hogue, the Missionary sustained by the Bethel Association, Ga., writes under date of Nov. 21st, that he has, lately baptised three half-breed Indians, two men and one woman. They came forward when there was no excitement, and appear to be in good earnest. One of the men has volunteered for the war, and leaves to-morrow. In answer to a demand for more volunteers a company was made up in his neighborhood (Armstrong Academy). At one of his Churches there is but one male member left. The Choctaws are not behind in their support of the Southern Cause.

The Council of the Nation has ratified the treaty offered by the S. C. The Indians of the Territory generally are warm friends of our Southern Institutions, and will support them at the cost of life itself. Let Southern Baptists furnish them the Gospel, and send the minister of Christ to their camps and to the homes of their families that the women and children may have the bread of life.

M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec.

GEORGE Y. BROWNE has an advertisement of a female school in Enfaula in this issue. Brother Browne is an able and experienced teacher, and is highly commended by the Georgia papers, having lived and taught in that State. We wish him success in Alabama.

## Secular Intelligence.

Interesting War News: RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—The editor of the Petersburg Express has a dispatch stating that, under a flag of truce, late papers were brought to the Norfolk Dock.

A dispatch from Washington, the 31st, of the New York Tribune of Jan. 1st, says there is reason to believe that Mason and Slidell would sail for England on the 1st. The surrender does not come up to the demand of the ultimatum. It was a part of Seward's bargain that Capt. Wilkes is not to be censured.

The London Post says England will have a reckoning as to the Stone fleet.

Boston papers say Lord Lyons has ordered the Niagara to take out Mason and Slidell. McClellan is still very sick. Ben Ward, of Ohio, is suggested as his successor.

The Persia has arrived at Halifax with troops.

England's warlike preparations will continue in view of the difficulties arising from the stone fleet blockade.

The surrender of Mason and Slidell is said not to come up to the whole of England's demand.

The steamship which Lord Lyons selected to carry Mason and Slidell to Europe was the English ocean steamer Niagara.

They lost 200 killed, wounded and missing and 100 prisoners. The Confederate loss was 12 killed and 20 wounded.

McIntosh is still pursuing Opotheholo, who is fleeing to Kansas.

The Confederates captured a large number of wagons and 100 Indian horses. The reader will remember that Opotheholo is the leader of the Indian faction known as the Upper Creeks, and is supposed to have espoused the cause of Lincoln from his hostility to McIntosh, the leader of the Lower Creeks.—Ed.

(Special Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.)

CENTREVILLE, Dec. 21. Yesterday morning a heavy skirmish occurred at Drainsville, which resulted disastrously to us. A foraging party was sent out by Gen. Stuart, consisting of about two hundred wagons escorted by the 11th Virginia, Col. Garland; the 6th South Carolina, and Lieut. Col. J. Secrest; the 10th Alabama, Col. John H. Forney; the 1st Kentucky, Col. Tom Taylor; the Sumter Flying Artillery, Col. Cutts; and detachments from Ransom's and Radford's cavalry. Our whole force amounted to nearly 2500 men. They started early in the morning, and before we were some distance from the city, Gen. Stuart, after leaving a rocket was sent to shoot up in the direction of Drainsville, which, as was afterwards ascertained, was a signal from the enemy, and indicated that our approach was known. It is about 15 miles from here to Drainsville. When within a short distance of the place, two or three regiments of the enemy were deployed as skirmishers in the skirts of a pine thicket, which stretched out on either side of the road. Gen. Stuart drew up his force and prepared to make an attack. On either side the woods were very thick, and it was difficult to make through them. In our force were some sharpshooters, and the firing was soon commenced. The 11th Virginia, being in the advance, was deployed on the right of the road with the 10th Alabama, while the 6th South Carolina and the 1st Kentucky were sent to the left. On account of the dense thickets on either side, the artillery was forced to advance down the road in order to gain a position to make the guns effective.

As we approached the Yankees, the 11th Virginia charged them with a yell, and drove them back to their line within eight of Drainsville. The enemy seemed somewhat confused, but soon formed again in line of battle. The advance position was soon covered by the 11th Virginia, the 10th Alabama, the 1st Kentucky and the 1st Tennessee. The latter on the left of the road. While waiting to get sight of the enemy the 6th South Carolina was drawn up, and the 1st Kentucky advanced upon them, and mistaking them for the enemy, a portion of the regiment fired without orders, killing five of the Southern soldiers. The error was soon discovered, and Col. Taylor advanced cautiously to the left, and soon after came in sight of another regiment but a few hundred yards away. To be sure there was no mistake. Col. Taylor shouted to the Colonel, and asked who he was?

"The Colonel of the 9th," was the reply.

"Of what 9th?"

"Don't shoot," said the Yankees, "we are friends, South Carolinians."

"On which side are you?" asked Colonel Taylor.

"For the Union," and immediately after the Colonel gave the command to fire, and a volley poured into the ranks of the 9th. The error was soon discovered, and the engagement then became general, and our four regiments, with Capt. Cutts' four guns, were soon actively engaged. The Yankees had every advantage of position. There were several houses along the Leesburg turnpike, and back of it a hill upon which their battery was posted. A Lower down, and opposite the 11th was another battery placed in position to enfilade the turnpike should we enter it. The main battery of six guns swept the road upon which we were advancing, and kept up an incessant fire of grape, canister and spherical case. The accuracy of their aim was remarkable, considering the rapidity with which the guns were fired. Capt. Cutts got three of his pieces in position, and returned the fire rapidly and successfully.

Meanwhile the enemy advanced several regiments of infantry, protected by the nature of the ground, until within a hundred yards of us, and forming in line, they fired some time, keeping the air full of ammie balls, and finally attempted to charge. Three times the officers gave the order and tried to get their men forward, but failed. They could not be pushed into the thicket. Soon after this the firing on both sides ceased, but not before great damage was done to our force. For over an hour both sides kept an incessant firing. The wounded and dead lay on every side, and the regiments were beginning to get scattered.

To give it a little more in detail: As our first advance was marching by the flank to the Yankees' skirmishers, two companies of the 11th Virginia were sent out to skirmish, and sent forward. Captain Honston's company charged the Yankees with a shout, and drove them in, and soon after the shout was taken up by others, and all advanced within sight of Drainsville. Company A. of the 11th, was deployed on the right, but by some means got lost, and was separated from the regiment until the fight was over.

When the enemy formed in line of battle, Col. Forney drew the 10th Alabama up also and prepared to advance upon them. The coolness and daring courage displayed by Col. Forney was observed by everybody. He rode backward and forward in front of the line, encouraged his men, and gave orders and prepared for the coming struggle. The same can be said of Col. Garland. Soon after the firing commenced, Col. Forney was shot through the right arm. Lieutenant Colonel Martin was killed, and the command of the regiment devolved on Major Woodward, who commanded on one side the line, and on the other, Captain Honston. This regiment lost more than any other. The Sumter Artillery was in the road, and had three guns in position. Only four pieces were out and about sixty men.—Capt. Cutts and his men fought bravely, and suffered severely. The enemy's batteries fired upon him from a distance, and killed nearly all his horses, destroyed his limber, and captured a caisson. Two of his horses were left dead upon the field. The guns still kept firing and did good execution, every shot scattering the Yankees and telling upon them seriously. He succeeded in breaking their line, and in driving their sharpshooters from the house behind which they were hidden. When ordered to fall back, the regiment was taken to the rear by hand, with assistance of the infantry.

Seeing the wagons safely to the rear, General Stuart gave orders to fall back to a better position. The regiment marched to the rear in good order, both sides having ceased firing. At the time Col. Tom Taylor rode to the right to see what disposition Lee and his neighbors, and on returning found his regiment gone, and himself nearly surrounded by Yankee cavalry. Throwing himself down he eluded them and afterwards crept into a pine copse, and remained there until dark, with Yankees on each side of him. At night he escaped, and joined his regiment this morning, sustaining no injury beyond a slight scratch on the hand by a musket ball.

Taking his force to the rear, where the ground offered better positions, Gen. Stuart once more drew up his force and awaited the enemy, but he had enough of it and was not disposed to give battle again. This ended the battle of Drainsville, and the Yankees disappeared to us, we were so to the enemy, if recent reports are true. It is believed there were seven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eight pieces of light artillery against us.

[Here follows a list of the casualties.]

It was the 10th Alabama to say they had omitted a number of wounded on account of their injuries being slight, and also all their missing, some thirty in number. As their wounded are constantly arriving, the list of this regiment will be considerably increased.

The enemy seemed perfectly aware of the approach of our party, and were prepared with an overwhelming force. Nevertheless, they suffered severely, and lost, it is reported by the citizens of Drainsville, more than we did. We took two prisoners, and a few stragglers.

A large number of frigates, transports and schooners are congregation in Hampton Roads. Memphis, Jan. 3.—A dispatch has been received at Little Rock, from the Northwest, containing official intelligence that Col. McIntosh's command of four regiments, had fought with Opotheholo, the Indian Chief, 75 miles Northwest of Fort Gibson, on the 26th, which lasted four hours and resulted in the total rout of the enemy.

Col. Cutts' cavalry did excellent service, and worked the guns under a hot fire from the enemy. He has since received the congratulations and thanks of the Generals.

The 11th Virginia acted with great gallantry throughout the day, and every man has an opportunity of having his courage tested. The 11th Virginia lost four killed, four wounded, and returned after the next morning, being out twenty-four hours.

**The Drainsville Fight.**  
Centreville, December 23.—You have doubtless read this full particulars of the bloody skirmish near Drainsville on Friday. While our loss was severe in killed, wounded and missing, it is much less than the first report authorized us to believe.

On Saturday our troops took possession of Drainsville. That place was occupied by the Yankees on Friday, and when our forces approached it on Saturday the Yankees gave good evidence of fleetness in double quick movements out of our reach—not a gun was fired.

The Federals who were killed and wounded on Friday numbered about 300, and the Confederate loss was 50 killed, 130 wounded and 40 missing. This report is believed to be correct. Several of the missing have returned to camp; missing, it is much less than the first report authorized us to believe.

**OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE WOODSTOWN FIGHT.**—The following order of Major General Hardee, giving a report of the recent fight near Woodstown, is in most admirable taste. It expresses much in few words, and is as modest as it is eloquent:

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL ARMY, Ky.  
Bowling Green, Dec. 21, 1861.

Special Order No. 64.—On the 17th instant, our forces under Brigadier Gen. Hindman, Kentucky, engaged a superior force of the enemy near Woodstown. In the action we sustained a loss of four killed and nine wounded. The enemy was driven back and lost about fifty killed and seven prisoners. The conduct of our troops was marked by impetuous valor.

On charging the enemy, Col. Terry of the Texas Rangers, making a noble and gallant effort, his regiment deployed the loss of a brave and beloved commander—the army one of its ablest officers.

The General commanding returns his thanks to Brig. Gen. Hindman and his command for their conduct in the above campaign in Kentucky. He bids the brave soldiers of his army, shown in the affair as a bright augury of their valor when the actual hour comes for striking a decisive blow. By order of

MAJ. GEN. HARDEE.  
D. H. White, Act. A. G. Gen.

**SUSPENDED.**—The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter has been compelled to suspend publication temporarily, on account of paper. The last number of the Planter cost the following, we copy for the special benefit of the worthy editor:

**WANTED.**—The editor of this paper being now out of employment, owing to a temporary suspension of the same, is anxious and willing to do something for a livelihood. He is desirous of accepting any small job, such as sawing wood, sweeping chimneys, making a baby, making duck water, turkeys, "rotting" bundles, grading an organ with monkey accompaniment, running for Congress, speculating in stimulants, selling wood or charcoal, or in any capacity his valuable services may be required.

N. B.—Has no objection to serving as deck hand on a flat boat, selling ice cream, or acting as paymaster in the militia.

There has been considerable disappointment felt that the landing of our troops on the coast of North Carolina has not produced that diversion of the Confederate troops before Washington which was anticipated. The expected rush homeward of the Carolina Confederates to defend their own States has not taken place; and, consequently, McClellan has as strong an enemy in his front now to fight as he had before we landed twenty thousand men at Hatteras and Port Royal. New York Times.

**SACRED SACRY.**—Hindman's pickets last Saturday night met the Federal pickets, passed them, and went on to the battle of Drainsville, eight miles of Columbia, captured John M. Frame, acting Quartermaster in Col. Grider's regiment took twenty-five mules, two horses, cavalry saddles, and Eofield rifles, and on their return four of them met nine Federal pickets, gave them a skirmish, killed three, badly wounded one, took two on the balance off, got all their horses and guns, and returned unhurt. The dogberry who commanded the post doubtless thinks this conduct is "tolerable and not to be endured."

(Nashville Banner, 19th.)







Deceiving Children.

I was spending a few days with an intimate friend, and never did I see a more systematic housewife, and all that seemed to me, one who had so quiet and complete control of her child. But the secret of the matter I soon learned. One evening she wished to spend with me at a neighbor's—it was a small, social gathering of friends, therefore she was very desirous of attending; but her child demanded her presence with him, and hearing him say his prayers she said:

"Willie, did you see that pretty little kitten in the street to-day?"

"Yes, I did," he replied; "I wish I had her; wasn't she pretty?"

"Yes, very; now don't you want me to buy the kitten for you? Perhaps the man will sell her."

"O, yes, mother, do buy her."

"Well, then, be a good boy while I am gone," thus saying, she closed the door, but he immediately called her back.

"Don't go till morning, then I can go with you; won't you stay?"

"No, Willie! the man won't sell it if I don't go to-night; so be a good boy."

He said no more, but quietly lay down.

"Is this the way you govern your child?" said after we had gained the street; "if you but knew the injury you are doing, you would take a different course."

"Injury!" she repeated, "why, what harm have I done? I did not tell him I would see the man—I only asked him if I should."

"But you gave him to understand that you would. He is not old enough to detect the difference now, but he soon will be. Then I fear you will perceive your error too late. You have yourself grafted a thorn in the young rose which will eventually pierce you most bitterly. You cannot break off the thorn, or club the point, to make it less piercing. On your return he will not see the kitten, therefore you will have to invent another falsehood to conceal the first."

We had now gained our friend's door, which ended our conversation. During the evening she seemed gay and cheerful; my words had little or no effect upon her. She did not think her little one was doing all he could to keep awake to see the coveted kitten on her return, wondering what made "mother" go so long. It was late ere I reminded her we ought to return. But little was said during our homeward walk. She went noiselessly into the room, supposing her boy asleep; but he heard her and said:

"Mother, is that you? Have you brought the kitten? I kept awake to see it, and I was so sleepy!"

"No, my dear; the man would not sell her."

"Why won't he, mother?" he asked with quivering lips.

"I don't know; I suppose he wants her to catch rats and mice."

"Did he say so, mother?"

"He did not say just that, but I thought he meant so."

"I did want it so bad, mother!"

The little lips quivered, and the tears started to his eyes. He rubbed them with his little hands winking very fast to keep them back, but they would come; at last he fell asleep with the pearly drop glistening on his rosy cheeks. The mother's glistened also. As she knelt to kiss them away, he murmured softly in his broken slumber, "I did want it so bad." She turned her dewy eyes toward me, saying—

"You have led me to see my error. Never will I again, let what will be the consequence, deceive my child to please myself."

Mother are you practising the same deception? If you are, pause and think of the consequences ere it is too late. Does it not lessen your confidence in a person when you find out they have been deceiving you? Will it not also that of your children in you, when they become old enough to detect it? Besides it would be very strange if they themselves did not imitate you in things of more importance.

It is the pride and joy of a mother's heart to gain and retain the entire confidence of her child, and it is in her power to do so if she but exercise that power by precept and example.

NATURE'S PROPHECY.—Every flower and every tree, and every root is an annual prophet sent to affirm the future and cheer the way. Thus, as birds, to teach their little ones to fly, do fly first themselves, and show the way, and as guides that would bring the timid to venture into the dark-faceted ford to first go back and forth through it, so the year and its nightly multitude of growths walk in and out before us, to encourage our faith of life by death, of decaying for the sake of better growth. Every seed and every bud whispers to us to secure, while the leaf is yet green, that germ which shall live when frosts have destroyed both leaf and flower.

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 Confederate 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 thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the basis of representation shall be the state of Georgia—ten—the state of Alabama nine—the state of Florida two—the state of Mississippi seven—the state of Louisiana six, and the state of Texas six.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation 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 impeached 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 be divided as equally as may be into three classes. 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, 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 President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the duties of the office.

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, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; 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 shall 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 members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; 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 House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, 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 secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the request of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

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 Confederate States. They shall, in cases of treason, felony, 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.

2. No Senator 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 be a member of either House during the term of his office.

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 bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented 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. If after reconsideration 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 likewise 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 yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve or disapprove any appropriation of the same bill, but he shall not, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SECTION 8.

1. 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 imports 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 constructing light, beacon, and buoys, and for aids to navigation upon the coast, 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 thereof.

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same; to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

5. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States.

6. To establish postoffices and post routes; but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, except the salaries of postmen, shall be paid out of its own revenues.

7. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

8. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

9. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

15. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, 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 militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding 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 any State, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

17. 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 thereof.

SECTION 9.

1. The importation of persons of the African race, 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 Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or denying or impairing the right of property in slaves shall be passed.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore 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 tax or duty 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 yeas and nays, 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 the debts of the Confederate States, or for the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the government, which is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in full the objects to which such appropriation is made, and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or honor, shall receive any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or when the person is subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy, than according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the

net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

SECTION 11.

1. 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 the authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizen of another State where the State is plaintiff; to claims of citizens of one State against citizens of another State, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact with such exceptions, and under such regulations, 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 crime 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 directed.

SECTION 12.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in, levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every State; and the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled 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 the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

2. 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 consequence 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 slaves, belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

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 Congress.

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 within the limits of the several States; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institution 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 inhabitants 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 Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee 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 legislature (or of the Executive when the legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1.

1. Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention such as that of the Confederate States, as the States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments 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-thirds of the same, or by the Congress, or by the same or other mode of ratification may be prescribed by the general convention—they shall thereupon form a part of this Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1.

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 abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate 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, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. 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.

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.

SECTION 1.

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 the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. 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.

SECTION 2.

1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

SECTION 3.

1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

SECTION 4.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior.

havior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2.

1. 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 the authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizen of another State where the State is plaintiff; to claims of citizens of one State against citizens of another State, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact with such exceptions, and under such regulations, 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 crime 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 directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in, levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every State; and the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled 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 the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

2. 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 consequence 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 slaves, belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

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 Congress.

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 within the limits of the several States; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institution 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 inhabitants 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 Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee 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 legislature (or of the Executive when the legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1.

1. Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention such as that of the Confederate States, as the States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments 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-thirds of the same, or by the Congress, or by the same or other mode of ratification may be prescribed by the general convention—they shall thereupon form a part of this Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1.

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 abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate 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, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. 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.

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.

SECTION 1.

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 the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. 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.

SECTION 2.

1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

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SECTION 4.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior.

### Business Cards.

**DR. J. H. McLEAN'S**  
**STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND**  
**PURIFIER.**  
The Greatest Remedy in the World.  
And the Most Delicious and Delightful Cordial.

EVER TAKEN.  
The thousands upon thousands who have taken this Cordial daily using McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Purifier, have been cured of all ailments, and have been made strong and healthy.

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**WILLIAM P. GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG,**  
**Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in**  
**Chancery,**  
Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860.

**SMITH & POU,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
TUSKEGEE, ALA.,  
Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.  
Office upstairs in Billore & Battelle's new brick building.  
J. H. SMITH, ED. W. POU.  
May 17, 1860.

**FERRELL & McKINNE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
Tuskegee, Ala.,  
April 19, 1860.

**W. S. WILLIAMS,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
Opelika, Ala.,  
Will practice in the Circuit Court of the State and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery.  
All business promptly attended to.  
April 18, 1860.

**BROWN & JOHNSTON,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
TUSKEGEE, ALA.,  
Will practice in the Counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery.  
Office upstairs in Billore & Battelle's new brick building.  
J. H. SMITH, ED. W. POU.  
May 17, 1860.

**J. H. CADDENHEAD,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala.,  
Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Tallapoosa, Chambers, and Russell.  
June 1, 1860.

**BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM,**  
H. A. L. determined to resume the practice of Physic in Tuskegee, and has professional services to the citizens thereof.  
Office on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets.  
June 1, 1860.

**DR. J. G. GRIGGS,**  
H. A. L. determined to resume the practice of Physic in Tuskegee, and has professional services to the citizens thereof.  
Office on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets.  
June 1, 1860.

**J. B. KENDALL, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**  
TUSKEGEE, ALA.,  
Office at C. F. Fowler's Drug Store.  
June 21, 1860.

**HARGROVE, EZELL & Co.**  
(Successors to HARGROVE & SMITH.)  
**No. 104 Commerce St.,**  
**MONTGOMERY, ALA.,**  
**KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND**  
**A large and well selected Stock**  
**OF**  
**CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES**  
Which they will sell at the  
**LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH.**  
PORT HARGROVE, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN H. CORDEN.  
April 4, 1860.

**NEW DRUG STORE.**  
**DR. S. M. BARTLETT**  
INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**  
CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS;  
With the best  
**LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE,**  
**FRENCH BRANDY, and**  
**VIRGINIA OLD BLEND WHISKY,**  
For Medicinal Purposes.  
He has varieties of FLAVORING EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, HART'S POMADE, TRIPLE SCOTCH, and the usual assortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store, all of which he will sell at reasonable prices.  
Office call and examine the stock.  
Feb. 9, 1860.

**FURNITURE STORE.**  
THE undersigned announces to the citizens of Tuskegee and the surrounding country, that he has opened a new and  
**SPLENDID FURNITURE STORE;**  
consisting of every variety of merchandise in that line, and in the best and most desirable manner. 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 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 dealer in the kind; besides you get your goods at home, save expense of transportation, and patronize your own trade.  
Office call and examine the stock.  
R. A. JOHNSTON.  
August 25, 1860.

**New Library and Sale Stable.**  
THE subscribers, having just entered their new and commodious Stable, are now prepared to accommodate the public in every department of the business. They have a large new Stock, and we think we can offer inducements rarely met with in our line of business. Those who may wish to purchase, would do well to call on us, as we are confident that we can sell as good any one. We have also a large and well selected stock of Carriage and Harness, 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 the public in every way commensurate with our business, we are,  
Very respectfully,  
O. T. 25, 1860.  
J. H. WYMAN, A. L. MOSES, J. W. ROBERTS.

**WYMAN, MOSES & CO.,**  
(Successors to Hall, Moses & Roberts)  
**DEALERS IN**  
**HARDWARE, IRON,**  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**  
**PAINTS, OILS, & C.,**  
**AND THE HOUSEHOLD**  
**OF THE PEOPLE.**  
106 and 108 Commerce St., Opposite Exchange Hotel,  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.  
Oct. 4, 1860.

**DR. J. BOVEE DODS'**  
**IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS**  
ARE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, and are as healthy as the most delicate of wines. Also, from the following valuable Roots: Berberis, Cassia, Sassafras, and other medicinal plants. They are pure and entirely free from the poisonous, and in the adulterated Wines and Liqueurs with which the country is so infested.  
We challenge the World to produce their equal.  
We do not profess to have discovered some "known" only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for the diseases of the stomach, and for the various ailments to which the human system is so liable. We present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of in handling Drunkards a remedy.  
**Impetuous Consumption,**  
Weak Lung, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism of the Nervous System, Chorea, the flesh is wasted, and the system is debilitated, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are truly valuable.  
For Sore Throat, so common among the clergy, they are truly valuable.  
For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution, the Bitters of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers, as Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, will find them beneficial.  
As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and as delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy, without its deleterious and dangerous results. They are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisonous, and in the adulterated Wines and Liqueurs with which the country is so infested.  
These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.  
Physicians, and all who are desirous of procuring a safe and an effective remedy, should send in speaking these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and they will be sent by mail in a box, or by express, as desired.  
**CHARLES WIDFIELD & CO.,**  
Proprietors,  
106 and 108 Commerce St., New York.  
And sold by Druggists generally.  
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Georgia, FLORIDA & LUTHER, Augusta.  
Feb. 26, 1860.

**DR. J. H. McLEAN'S**  
**STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND**  
**PURIFIER.**  
The Greatest Remedy in the World.  
And the Most Delicious and Delightful Cordial.

EVER TAKEN.  
The thousands upon thousands who have taken this Cordial daily using McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Purifier, have been cured of all ailments, and have been made strong and healthy.

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