H. E. TALIAFERRO, EDITOR.

"Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye."-Acts 17., 19

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

VOL. 13-NO. 35.

PROPRIETORS

The South Western Baptist, A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER | Baptist students the sentiments will be PUBLISHED WEEKLY. TALIAFERRO & Co., For Terms, &c., ser, last page.

For the South Western Baptist, TALLADEGA, ALA., 28th Dec. 1861. Dear Sir : Christmas week has been a sad 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 Calboun and neighboring coupties. 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 uninterruptedly kept up for the State includes the exercise of force. 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 events. The Church has no right to made by Messers Curry, Walden, Huey, construct or modify a government for Indee Romie and Dr. Nall After ad. the State, and the State has no right to 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 Heffin. One of the speakers stated, as creditable to Col. Martin's piety, that while in command of the Regiment, he permitted no drilling nor duty. But even duty is viewed by each parades on Sundays. While Col. Mar- in very different lights. The Church tin preserved his Christian character, enjoins it as obedience to God and the he was, as the result has painfully shown, a brave and chivalric soldier, less one or the other blunders as to the ready to seal his devotion and fidelity things that are materially right. When to his country by a heroic death. In- the State makes wicked laws, contrastauces are constantly occurring in this dicting the eternal principles of rectias in other wars, to show that the Christian soldier is the best soldier. On one that they may be repealed. In like occasion in Burmah, the army was sud- manner if the Church becomes seditions dealy apprised of the near approach of and a disturber of the peace, the State the enemy. Sir Archibald Campbell has the right to abate the nuisance. In sent in great haste to order a particular likely to be a collision. Among a corps to a post of great danger. The Christian people, there is little differorder was to no purpose, as so many ence of opinion as to the radical dis lock's saints : they are never drunk and enemy. Col. Martin was better known as a clear. If Cæsar is your master then Lawyer and Judge than as a soldier -- pay tribute to him, but whether the if Without the advantages of early education, by diligent application and thorough conscientionsness, he marched by has forfeited it, these are points which rapid strides to the head of the profess- the Church has no commission to vindiion, in a circuit that has been prolific cate. of eminent lawyers. What reflections on the brevity of life and vanity of hu- Can we Know that our Prayers are Answered? man hopes and earthy aspirations crowd upon the mind, as we recall those who, in your time, have figured at the Talladega Bar ! Two generations have come and gone, with here and there some ac tor lingering on the stage, while the Why not say this, "This is an answer to third is rising into distinction. Short ridge, Mardis, Campbell, Brown, White, Thomas Chilton and Bowdon are dead, Judges Chilton, Rice, Stone and Walk er have adorned the Bench and are bon ored by the State, having sought other fields and other homes. White, Parsons, Heffin, Walden and Wyche still remain, deficiency. Deficiency, I say, for it is with a score of younger Cokes, most of whom have laid aside Blackletter for the musket and sword.

| things, that a place must be asked for it in the "Baptist." To well-informed 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 is concerned for 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. y which it opens, or shuts the kingdom f heaven, according as men are believng or impenitent The power of the Church is exclusively spiritual, that of 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 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 jurisdiction seem to meet, in the idea of State enforces it as the safe-guard of order. But there can be no collision untude, the Church is at liberty to testify against them, and humbly to petition

ourselves, (although we may recognize | the King's Bench. Would it be fair, it as a general truth,) the failure to be- good reasoning, to compare the riotous lieve that there is a connection between uproar at Ephesns-Acts 19:19-41our prayers and our reception of bless with the sober and discreet proceedings ings asked, that prevents the assurance of a Christian Church, because the word that God has heard us and answered us. assembly in the 32d and 41st verses is This inferiority of faith I may mention the same in Greek as that translated as the first cause of the deficiency, un- Church ? So in the case before us : the derlying every other. But, more imme word may be rendered dance, but it has diately, the want of this assurance is no affinity or connexion with our idea due to the fact, that after we have pray- of the dances of this age.

ed, we do not watch for the hand of (2.) Modern dancing can not fairly God moving in answer to our prayers. be compared with David's marching to The truth is, we often ask blessings of the tune of musical instruments in a God, and never think of it afterwards, religious service ; hence the teaching of never look at the subsequent events of the discourse, now under searching ex Providence to see whether our request amination by neighbor R. are unfair, erhas been granted; so that when the roneous and illogical; they are based goodness of the Lord gives us what we on the mere translation of a word which desired of Him, we do not so much as has no reference to modern amusements. remember that we ever asked for it, and Men only were engaged in this sacred if we thank Him at all, it is for His ceremony ; hence it is unfair to attempt general benevolence to His creatures, to make it identical with customs in and not for His special attention to our which both sexes unite in promiscuous supplication. We rest satisfied if we sport, and after our modern fashion .can feel that our prayer has reached David had left his regal garments and heaven, instead of watching eagerly to put on a linen Ephod, like the sack of see it come down again to earth with ladies of this age, though without the blessings for which we sent it thith. sleeves, such as the priests wore, beer. No angels find us standing looking cause it was a religious service , is this steadfastly towards heaven, while our like modern dancing ? Who objects to ascending petitious enter there. Dis- marching to the sound of music on missed from our lips, they are dismissed great or joyful occasions as the 4th of

from our minds, and we turn away, not July or national festivals on the recovto wait anxiously the fruit of their mis- ery of the ark of the Lord? Such did the sion, but to forget them utterly amid king of Israel ; but it outrages all rules the perplexities of life. Again, the lack of this assurance may of modern dancing from David's expressbe attributed to wrong ideas concern- ions of joy

ing the design of prayer. I speak of

of interpretation to infer the propriety

It is said John Wesley put up at a ho prayer as distinguished from praise .- tel where there was to be a ball and he The end of praise is the glory of God, was invited ! But the impromptu hymn the end of prayer is the good of man he composed and sung when he reached We too often conlound these, and pray the Hall, broke up the dance and projust as we sing, in a spirit of adoration, duced reflections so serious that they instead of petition. We seem to feel were connected with repentance unto that we are under obligation to pray to life. Are dances opened with prayer or God as a partial return for his goodness hymns of a serious cast? Any religto us. Hence it is, that we have so ious conversation? If death comes in much offering of prayer, and so little and freezes some lady's heart-does the urging of prayer. Prayer is not a sa- dance go on ? Or, are death and danccrifice to be offered to God, it is a pow- ing strangers ? Who would like to die er to be used with God Praise and in a ball-room? Why not? If conprayer may be united when we ap. science were at ease, would death's proach the throne of grace, but they short visit occasion so much remorse should not be confused; both are to and spoil so much mirth? God, but praise alone is for God ; pray In the quotation, "Rejoice, O young er is for man. It is the losing sight of man," the writer employs a most cutting this distinction, the offering prayer Firony ; for it continues, "for all these merely as a part of the worship which things God will bring thee into judgwe owe to God, instead of using pray | ment" You may practice these things er as an instrument with which to move if you can not be dissuaded from them: God, that causes us to fail of recogniz. but it is at your peril--you are ensnaring the actual results of our petitions, ing your own soul by these forbidden We do not expect any results. If, now, pleasures and must give account to we know the causes of our deficiency, God, for wasting talents and killing the remedy may be prescribed in a word, time He who remembers he is going Let us seek for a higher faith ; learn to to the judgment to give account for the believe that there is an appointed con- deeds done in the body, will not indulge nection between our prayers and the in amusements and sports that drown enjoyment of blessings sought. "Then, the soul in perdition. If all the entreatwhen we have prayed for a special ob- ies of the wise man are insufficient to ject, let us remember it; strive to feel as draw you away from the maelstrom of if we had sent a living messenger to bewitching pleasure ; then take your God on urgent business, and were wait. course and rue the consequences in the

For the South Western Baptist The One Dollar Effort.

Rev. H. E. Taliaferro of the S. W. Baplist, encloses \$2 from two sis'ers at Auburn, and says, "I hope your one dol- That a majority amongst us do nothlar proposition will raise you theusands." If there are a few thousand is lamentably true. Such professors, such Baptists in Alabama as the two it seems, think of being 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 !

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 has a pernicious influence upon the unnearly \$100 to this object.

tried--let every friend of the soldiers exert himself in this behalf and it will be seen that this is one of the easiest of the land. Practically they say, the and most effective means of providing christian's faith does not give him the the "sinews of war."

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

Patience Under Present Trials.

We are en aged 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 succesion 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

The question often arises in our mind, what can be done to induce the great body of our people to work for God ?

Sinful Sloth.

ing at all for the interests of religion ____"Carried to the skies, On flowery beds of ease."

No time is spent by them over the Sa cred Volume ; no prayer do they offer at the family altar; no sacrifice do Rev. S. A. Creath sends \$153,00 and 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 pro fessors themselves. Their example g dly around them. They are stumb Let the One Dollar Effort be fairly ling blocks in the way of others. Like the spies who went before Israel into Canaan, they bear back an evil report victory over the world. Ask such a brother why he does not study his Bible? His reply will be, he has not time. Why he does not pray in his family? He feels himself too weak Why he does not take a religious news paper, and interest himself in the re igious 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 1 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 addiess yourselves to its performance,

Illuminated Truths.

There is probably no Christian who within its grasp. Certain benefits of has an intimate spiritual acquaintance this revolution are obvious enough - with truth, who has not, at peculiar But after all, men are often uncon- seasons, beheld truths which had long scions workers, executing plans higher been familiar to his mind, as if illumithan their own, and unexpectedly to nated or irradiated with the glory of themselves, fulfilling infinite counsels, heaven, References to this are often that are wisely hidden from their eyes. found in the biographies of the excel-So, will it be in this instance. The lent of the earth. When Bishop Butmighty struggle-every step of which ler was desponding during his last is a new page in the annals of hero- sickness, his hope was revived by his ism-will accomplish much vaster re- chaplain repeating to him the passage, "Him that cometh to me. I will in no For the first time in its history, lib- wise cast out." He remarked that the erty is now engaged in a process of passage, although long familiar to him, self-purification. Other struggles have had never struck his mind as it did at been between Despotism and Liberty, that moment ; and its truth, its beaubut ours begun in an effort on the part ty, its adaptation, were all so displayed, of Liberty to assert its acknowledged and so irradiated, that his soul was

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

(\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, OR

\$2 50 AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR.

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 priestbood. 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 soug 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 thismany 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 Sup't Army Colportage.

Retributive Providences.

"With what measures ye mete, it shall be measured to you again," is the law of providential retribution in

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Have you read the "Address of the the Churches throughout the earth ? It of Dr. Thornwell of South Carolina, and produce 1 in your paper.

ble work, the Progress of Baptist Prin- away my prayer nor his mercy from ciples in the last Hundred Years. Po- me" Ps. 66:20 It was not so with sitions are assumed as axioms or of our Savior, one perfect exemplar who, usiversal acceptance, which, a century as a man, prayed unto God, and, as a age, were peculiar to the "sect every man said, "Father, I thank thee that where spoken against." Well, we re than hast heard me." John 11:41. It is joice in the onward march of truth - a defect, therefore, to lack the assur That feature of the development theory ance that our prayers are answered in commands our unqualified assent. By the blessings we receive, because thus the way, these ecclesiastical organiza we fall short of the highest examples of tions are constrained in secession to do Christian character. But it is a defect violence somewhat to their principles. also, because it implies a want of the When each nation constitutes a sepa- highest style of faith. "All things Tate and independent church, the argu- whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, bement for separation is one rather drawn lieving, ye shall receive." Matt. 21:22. from convenience than from Scriptural In this, and in numberless other pasright and authority. Dr. Thornwell, sages we discover that there is an eslimself, rather concedes that "the com- tablished connection between prayer plete development of Presbyterianism and the enjoyment of favors sought .-would naturally give rise to" a "strict- What kind of connection this is, y universal council," and we can see no whether of the nature of cause and etlaw in the inference ; but when there fect, or of antecedent and consequent is so much to commend and approve we we need not to enquire. It is certain brego willingly the criticism and con- that there is such a connection, which sure.

The following extract contains so are required to believe; and, it is the

were intoxicated, that they were unfit tinctions of right and wrong. The only for duty. Then, said he, call out Have. serious danger of it is where moral duty is conditioned upon a political question. Under the pretext of inculcating Havelock is always ready. Havelock's duty, the Church may usurp the power "Baptists" or "Saints," as they were to determine the question which condi reproachfully termed, repaired forthwith tions it, and that is precisely what she to the post of peril and repulsed the | is debarred from doing. The condition must be given, she must accept it from the State, and then her own course is

olds, whether Cæsar is your master or not, whether he ever had any just authority, whether he now retains it, or

For the South Western Baptist.

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"! my prayer ; the Lord has heard mu 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 auswer to our prayers. Let us search for the causes and the remedies of this clearly a defect in Christian character. It was not so with that woman of sor-

rowful spirit, whose soul silently poured through her moving lips, before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Lord in Shiloh : "For this child I pray-Church in the Confederate States to all ed," said she, "and the Lord hath given me my petition that I asked of him." (1st is a very able document, the production Sam. 1:27.) It was not so with Ezra, when he prayed for direction and help some sentences coudense whole volumes by the river of Ahava : "So we fasted of learning and thought. The views on and besought the Lord for this, and he the subject of slavery are well present was entreated of us." (Ezra 8:23,) It ed. The Bibilical argument is not new, was never so with David. "I cried unbut that derived from philosophy and to the Lord with my voice, and he heard pure speculation is worthy of being re- me out of his holy hill," (Ps. 3:4). "I love the Lord, because he hath heard my In reading the address, I was con- voice and my supplications. Ps. 116:1. stantly reminded of Dr. Curtis' valua- "Blessed be God, which hath not turned

God has established. Ints is that we

ing anxiously his return. Lastly, let regions of despair. 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 of darkness could not make us doubt

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, Methodistical notions to the contrary ; good people danced in abcient 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; but all victors practices are condemned; hence dancing is right. Let all your Take away every other and give me but this. long-faced hypocrites prate and blame us as they please, we have the example 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 vouth

We have now heard the sermon, and let us, before we lay down the paper. read the reflections of neighbor R. who 18:17.

The sermon is wrong, because it argues the mirth and revelry of the ball-room Hayden in their oratorios -as the noise of a common country magistrate's court You can have the truth nowhere but

from the order and dignity of that at in Jesus.

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

You may sing of the beauties of mountain and favor, when the end sought is obtained, Of the silvery streamlet and flowers of the vale, we shall know it, we shall be perfectly But the place most delightful this earth can assured of the fact, and all the powers 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 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 poble and sage; But the friends that most cheer me on lile'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 health.

V Ever hail blessed temple, abode of my Lord !

of the pions king of Israel on our side, 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 P. REEVES. above.

CUT OFF THE BACK LEGS OF YOUR CHAIRS. -I will tell you a secret worth knowng. A thousand things not worth half against the innocent amusements of 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 "cometh and searcheth" his discourse the fatigue of sitting, and keep your by the direction of Solomon in Prov 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 ad from the religious service of David and vised will obviate this tendency, and, Israel, as the Lord had rescued the ark as I have suggested, add greatly to from the custody of their enemies. Da- the comfort and heathfulness of the vid leaped, exulted, marched to the tune of sitting position. The front edge of vid leaped, exulted, marched to the tune of musical instruments as soldiers do, as the the chair should not be more than fif-teen inches high, for the average man, Hebrew word signifies ; but it was as nor more than fourteen for the average different from the dances of the present woman. The average chair is now day and their music, as that of Pan seventeen inches high for all which no from the vocal melody of Handell and amount of slainting in the seat can

sults than we foresee.

rights no less than its inherent and es- at peace, and he departed without a sential prerogatives. And this single fear,

fact gives a most imposing aspect to There is a cold, moonlight view of the conflict. We are fighting as free- truth, which is pleasing and instrucmen-not to win freemdom but to de tive ; but when it comes home to the fend and sustain a freedom already ours soul in demonstratior and power, in by virtue of constitutional guarantees, the warmth and effulgence of sunlight, by virtue of ancient traditions, by vir- it is most precious. The soul is contue of inherent glories. Our only aim firmed by it, doubts are scattered, reis to perpetuate republican institutions ligion becomes endeared, and temptaon their true and legitimate basis, to tions lose their power. If these disdeepen and to widen their foundations, tant glimpses of the glory of the truth and thus to elevate and ennoble the as it is in Jesus, are so enchanting, principle of self sovereighty in the eyes | what must be the impressions which of the world. are made on the human soul when in-

Here, then, we stand. Our simple troduced into heaven! How vivid! and honest purpose is openly avowed How unspeakable and full of glory ! and to it and its fortunes, whatever They are wisely withheld for the presthey involve, we are sternly commit- ent. Human nature under existing circumstances could not sustain such ted.

In view of this struggle--its trials revelations-mere foretastes are given. and sufferings-the temper that most The full exhibition is reserved for a becomes us is patience. Time is need- brighter and happier state.

ed. Providence always puts an em- He that thinks he has no need of phasis on that word--Time. Whether Christ, hath too high thoughts of himin the growth of an oak tree or in the self ; he that thinks Christ cannot help formation of a caol deposit or in the him, hath too low thoughts of Christ. preparation of the world for the Chris- Christ and the Gospel are light, and tian era, it is the same law of time. there is no darkness at all in them : if And we may be sure that the rule will you say that you "know Christ" and be operative under our circumstances. his Gospel, and yet keep not "Christ's Facts plainly indicate that we shall commandments," but dearly hug your suffer long--struggle hard--sacrifice private darling corruptions, "you are much--ere we can enter on the mag liars, and the truth is not in you ;" you nificent heritage which is being provi- have no acquaintance with the God of ded for our possession. But let us re- light and the Gospel.

Spiritual Songs.

How many sweet and joyous, or deep

Yet none of these are lost : they

ter only speaks the thought or feeling

ten be sweeter and purer than the

with self.

member, 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 touching hymns are there in our and watery by too much indulgence ; days, which never reach beyond the our blessings have lost one of their family or social circle which they gladfinest charms by the ease with which den ! How many have been written to they have glided into our hands ; we comfort one sorrowful heart, and havh we become the victims of an elegant ing accomplished that are heard no and showy civilization ; and now Prov- more ! How many gush out on occaidence is calling us back to locusts and sion of some special sorrow, or joy, or wild honey. Desert fare ! Aye. veri- deliverance, and are forgotten like the ly; but it is the diet to make stern song of the birds who poured out their souls and grand heroes. happy music yesterday morning !

Let us be patient. The world turns round fast enough. Things are work- reach God, to whom they are sung, and ing out the great problem in the best they speak of him to man--and more way. We do not want Jonah's vine neither song nor singer can seek to be but a cedar of Lebanon to shelter us. or do. And not only this. There are Have patience "The morning cometh;" tens of thousands who never wrote a and come it will, thanks to God, just hymn, who may yet have made better as surely after a long winter night as spiritual mussic with many hymns than after the short darkness of a summer those who wrote them. The hymn-wrinight .-- Christian Advocate.

Expect troubles from every quarter ; of all Christians, and the echo may ofyou are born to them.

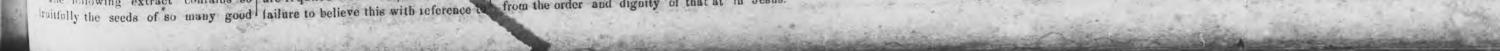
Nature alway leans to legality or original notes because less mixed up licentiouspess.

the present life. It appears to be re cognized in the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our tresspasses 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. Adonibezek, one of the belligerent chiefs of Canaan, is another instance. When the tribe of Judah, after a hard-fought battle, captored 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--decrived 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, it was punished severely. There grew up in consequecce a general feeling that it was a shame to tell him a lie, as he always believed it.



SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

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

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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 au 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 af finity, which they loathe and despise, and from which they have been literally driven by the hatred and malice of uttered. 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 patrimo. ny of New England, enriching the latter by impoverishing the former-having repealed directly or indirectly the solemn stipulations of a common constitotion, 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 birth right of freemen ! As if we had no sense of honor or right ! As if the measure of their copidity 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 cements 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 de liberating how they can bring back the spirit of liberty into a body which themselves have murdered ! The snicide invoking the ascending ghost of a victim, after he has plunged the steel into its heart ! What a relief to turn from this disgusting spectacle to the deliberations of another bedy of men, who "have un derstanding 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 govern ment 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 sofficient to give dignity to any earthly sing. cabinet. Then we have a Congress whose labors have already vindicated their claims to a compass of statesmanship not even surpassed by that of 17-82-83. A unity of sentiment and tecling, a loftimess of end and aim, and a sternness of purpose, such as patriotism only can inspire, have characterized its proceeding from the day of its organization in the city of Montgomery last February. A spirit which lifts it as far above party trickery, such as ruled and runned 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 hidra 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 superceded by the intolerent spirit that sets at defiance with equal sternness the protests of a Supreme Judge, and

dom which has in some localities degen- still higher degree of faith, commit the erated into treason. Even the columns sacred interests of our country to the of that filthy sheet in East Tennessee, protection of Him who has thus far whose name we will not pollute our pa- blessed us with such amazing success. per to record, was allowed to run with Let us be importunate in invoking his the most licentious and deadly venom aid, and give him no rest day or night week after week, and month after month, until he establishes us among the nauntil it died of its own poison. In not tions of the earth. We cannot doubt a single instance has the right of Ha. that in His own good time. He will beas Corpus been denied. We have yet speak peace to our afflicted land. That to hear of the first instance of interfer- time will be, when our people shall hum ence with the freedom of the press in ble themselves under His mighty hand. the Southern Confederacy. Is there and acknowledge that "the Lord God nothing suggestive in this marked dif. omnipotent reigneth." It is for ns to ference in the spirit of the two govern- say when peace shall be restored. God is as able to speak the word that shall ments ?

dom of discussion is allowed-a free-| Let us, then, Christian reader, with a

The two first months of the year 1861, calm the tumult of our enemies now as witnessed the formation of the Confed- He will be at any conceivable period in erate States of America, with barely the future. It is not a question of power six States in the federation. The close with Him, but a question of penitince and of that year chronicles the addition of faith with us. eight more powerful sovereignties to Jan. 1st, 1862.

the grand galaxy. The beginning of Modern Huns. that year found the Southern States without an army, or navy, comparative-The change from Simon Puritanism to ly destitute of arms and munitions of Hunic Vandalism is natural and easy war, and all its forts manned by Feder-The old Mayflower Puritans of the North al troops -its close finds an army of have gone from nasal-twang piety to a not less than three hundred thousand Vandalism, Gothicism and Hunism unwell drilled and well armed soldiers in known since the subversion of the Rothe field, most of the forts and fortifica- man Empire. You may search the an tions in our hands, a good neuclus for hals of the Saxon race, from the time a respectable navy, and machinery in they set their feet upon Britain, and successful operation to manufacture all nothing can be found in their macaness kinds of arms and munitions. In Jan- equal to acts now perpetrated by their uary last, our enemies laughed among professed Puritanical descendants. And themselves at the puerile madness of this is the nineteenth century ! what they were pleased to call the re. In their first attempts to coerce the

bellion, averring that it would run its | South, these hypocrites in sheeps' clothround and die in three months, or if it | ing avowed great mildness of purpose, did not, at all events it could be crush- but no sooner were they met by brave ed by the power of the Federal Govern- and stern resistance than they comment in ninety days. The three months menced a series of the most barbarie and the ninety days have twice rolled cruelties, unknown in modern warfare. around, and it is ten times more formid Robbing houses, breaking and destroyable than when these prophesies were ing turniture, burning private residences, stealing stock and poultry, wanton-

Nor less suggestive are our military ly destroying every thing belonging to achievements during the year just clos- the unprotected and defenceless citizens. ed. We have met the enemy in a hun- At first, negroes were not to be inter. dred contests, great and small, and in fered with, but now they are stolen nine cases out of every ten, we have wherever they go, and they are debatbeaten him. Such a series of brilliant ing the question of general emancipasuccesses could scarcely have been an- tion, and the arming of the slaves to ticipated by the most sangnine when butchery, fire, rapine and plunder This the scene opened by the capture of Sum- will be the next step in the programme ter. Our occasional reverses have only of perfect Puritanism.

served to intensify that firm resolve Blockades, according to the laws of which holds every Sonthern heart as civiliz d nations, are admissable in war with marble rigidity to the grand But who ever read of a blockade en achievement-the complete and perpetforced after the manner of Yankee Pu nal severance of every foot of Southern ritanism? Could they have made the soil from Northern despotism. The capblockade effectual with their fleet, after ture of Hatteras yielded nothing to our the manner of civilized nations, no one enemies but a barren sand bar around could have blamed them, but to bring whose inhospitable shores are strewn old hulks of ships loaded with stone the wrecks of Yankee vessels-while it and sink them at the entrance of Southcalled into the field ten thousand addiern harbors, intending to rain such har | the fact. tional troops from the old North State to drive back the invaders. The cap-

"The Missouri Swamp Fox." M. JEFF THOMPSON is the Marion of

the current Revolution. He is truly a BRO. EDITOR : The Bible Board of the character. He eludes the Yankees eve- Southern Baptist Convention are shiprywhere, and comes down- upon them ping Testaments as rapidly as they can as unexpectedly as a thunderbolt. The obtain transportation, which is exceed-Yankees are begging for his picture .- ingly difficult, owing to the immense They wish to see the picture of such a amount of freight and passengers regenius, and also, to make a fortune from quired for the Army. I am informed the sale of it. For the present he is that several thousand copies have been stationed at New Madrid, Missouri, forwarded to Virginia, and a few hunfrom which he has issued a character- dred to other points. The Board hopes istic proclamation. Here are a few to be able to surply any demand that may paragraphs. They are short, for ear, be made, and orders addressed to C. A. nest men, men of action, say but little: FULLER, Treasurer, will be attended to. I will be with you, through weal or The price is 13 cents per copy

For the South Western Baptist. Letter from Nashville.

woe, and the authorities will give me The distinguished Texas. Ranger, such positions as you desire ; whether Col. TERRY, was killed in a skirmish it be among you with my musket on day before yesterday, on Green River. my shoulder, or at your head, leading ing you as I have done, will be as you The particulars, you will find in the may wish, so do not hold back on my secular papers. The Rangers were victorious with an enemy three times account. Our commanding Generals have prom-

their number. ised me that I may keep the field all

The remains of Col. Terry were winter, and not be penned up behind brought down yesterday, and the mili embankments. I will be allowed to roam through our district, wherever I tary and civil authorities had a procesmay be needed, and I have permission, sion, in connection with the General As that "whenever I see a head I may hit it " sembly of Tennessee, now in session .--I have told them that your brave The corpse was taken to the Hall of the hearts shall be my breastworks, and the House of Representatives, placed fair field and clear sky, my fort. I have ample preparations to clothe in state, in front of the Speaker's chair, and equip all who may enlist, and on where thousands had an opportunity of the day mentioned in my general order looking upon the lifeless form of the nonumber 62, 1 will expect you. Citizens ble Texan. The Rev. Dr. Howell confrom other States, who desire to serve ducted the religious exercises, as the with us, will be welcomed. family of Col Terry are Baptists. His

YANKEE GAS. Take a specimen from son is with the remains, as is also Mr. the New York Express : Anderson, (son of Gen Paulding An-It is not probable that England will derson, member of our House of Repgo to war with us on this Trent affair resentatives.) Maj. Wilkins and Capt. -but she may-she will -d she thinks Walker. Anderson is of a Baptist famwe fear, shake or quiver before her -England only respects bayonets and ily, his father being member of the big guns. Tyrant the earth over, she church at Lebanon, in Wilson county. will no more respect us than the East In the fight mentioned, Paulding An-Indies, or Chinese-if we are unprepar-derson, Jr, killed the man that shot Take another from the New York Col Terry, and obtained his gun .-Young Terry killed Jour men over his

father's dead body. They were trying What has happened once may happen again. Venice, so mighty for thirteen to bayonet him, thinking, probably, he bundred years, and the greatest mari- was not dead. time nation of the world, what is she The Lieutenant Colonel of the Texas now? Where is now the glory of Car-Regiment, (Col LUBBOCK) is now in this thage and Tyre? Spain, Portugal and the Dutch Republic bave, in turn, ruled city, very ill. His family, also, are Baptists, and the news of the death of the waves But they have lost the tri deni, and England, which has succeed-Col Terry has rendered him much ed to the empire of the seas, sees her worse, and his recovery is doubtful. sway gradually transferred to the Wes-It is fearful to hear the Rangers talk tern World Henceher jealousy of the American Republic, and her desire to of how they will avenge the death of split it into powerless fragments. But their gallant leader. May God have a war with us would hasten her down- mercy upon the Hessians who may

fall, and precipitate the fate she is so anx hereafter come within range of their ions to avert guns. The war news pretty much absorbs

The Surrender.

Herald :

Dr. Lincoln and his Cabinet have sur- hourly expected from Bowling Green .rendered Mason and SLIDELL, at the de- Telegraphic communication is tempora mand of Lord Lyons, the British min- rily suspended. ister In this issue we only announce The news from Europe is very cheering, and is exceedingly gratifying.

bors forever, is a species of meanness The New Express says that this sur- Wishing you a prosperous and hapthat shames the kingdom of darkness render to a necessity may soon im- py New Year. I remain yours, in the pose on us other necessities in connec- Gospel of the Son of God, CUMBERLAND. must either yield or fight ; that nine y Nashrille, Dec. 19th, 1861. For the South Western Baptist. ther insulting demand from the Eng-lish Oligarchy. It advises instant pre-Baptism of three Choctaws,---Choctaws Volunteering for the

They lost 200 killed, wounded and missing and 100 prisoners The Confederate loss was 12 ry throughout the day, and every man had as killed and 20 woonded. McIntosh is still pursuing Opotheyoholo, ---

The latter is fleeing to Kansas. of wagons and 100 Indian horses. [The reader out twenty four hours. will remember that Opotheyolo 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.]

The Fight at Drainsville. CENTERVILLE, Dec. 21. Yesterday morning heavy skirmish occurred at Drainsville, which resulted disatrously 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, inder Lieut, Col. A J. Secrest ; the 10th Ala- fired. bama, Col. John H. Forney; the 1st Kentucky, Col. Tom Taylor; the Sumter Flying Artillery, Col. Cutts; and detachments Ransom's and Radford's cavalry. Our whole force amounted to nearly 2500 men. They Several of the missing have returned to camp started off early in the morning, and before day were some distance on the journey. Soon seriously perhaps mortally wounded. after leaving a rocket was seen to shoot up in the direction of Drainville, which, as was a terwards ascertained, was a signal from the enemy, and indicated that our approach was Hardee, giving a report of the recent fight new mown. It is about 15 miles from here to Woodsonville, is in most admirable taste. It Drainsville. When within a short distance of

the place, two or three regiments of Yankees were seen 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, but our partially engaged a superior force of the enemy force was pushed through in the following order : The 11th Virginia, being in the advance, a loss of four killed and nine wounded. The was deployed on the right of the road with the enemy was driven back and lost a bout fity 10th Alabama, while the 6th South Carolina killed and seven prisoners. The couder of and the 1st Kentucky were sent to the left .- our troops was marked by impetuous valor --On account or the dense thickets on either side, the artillery was forced to advance down the road in order to gain a position to make victory. His regiment deplore the loss of a the guns effective.

As we approached the Yankees, the 11th of its ablest officers. Virginia charged them with a yell, and drove them back to their line within sight of Drainsville. The enemy seemed somewhat confused, but soon formed again in line of battle. The advance positions were held by the 11th and 6th South Carolina, the former on the right the valor when the actual hour comes for striking a 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 South Carolinians. 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 should 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 Carolinains. "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 Kentuckians from the 9th Inintry, regalars, U. S. A. The engagement then became general, and our four regiments, with Capt. Cutts' four guns, were soon active ly engaged. The Yankees had every advan tage of position. There were several houses felt that the landing of our troops on the const long the Leesburg turnpike, and back of it a of North and South Carolina has not produced nill upon which their battery was placed .- that diversion of the Confederate troops before Lower down, and opposite the 11th. was an-

public attention, and exciting news is were advancing, and kept up an incessant fire strong an enemy in his front now to fight as he curacy of their aim was remarkable, consider- Hatteras and Port Royal. New York Times. ing the rapidity with which the guns were fired. Capt. Cutts got three of his pieces in position, and returned the fire rapidly and suc-

cessfully. Meanwhile the enemy advanced several regiments of infantry, protected by the nature took twenty five mules, two horses, cavalry sadof the ground, came within a hundred yards of us and forming in line, fired for some time, keeping the air full of minnie 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 bour both sides had kept an incessant firing. The wounded and dead lay on every side, and the regiments were begining to get scattered. To give it a little more in detail : As our mishers, and sent forward. Captain Houston's and drove them in, and soon after the shout cretion of the Secretary of War. 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 The and prepared to advance upon them. ness 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 in getting all prepared killed, and the command of the regiment deon the other. This regiment lost more than disgraceful. 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 played upon him for some time, and killed nearly all his horses, destroyed one limber, and exploded a caisson. Twenty-five 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 sharp shooters from the house behiad which they were hidden. When ordered to fall back, the pieces were taken to the rear by hand, with assistance of the infantry. Seeing the wagors safely to the rear, General Stuart gave orders to fall back to a better The regiment marched to the rear in position. good order, both sides having ceased firing .---At the time Col. Tom Taylor rode to the right to see what disposition had been plade of 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 coppice, and remained there until dark, with Yankees on each side of him. At night he escaped, and joned 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 my firing on a small steamer lying at the Navy enemy, but he had enough of it and was not di-posed to give battle again. Thus ended the though slow and deliberate on both sidesbattle of Drainsville, which, although disas- The last gun was fired by the Confederates, at trous to us, was more so to the enemy, if re- daylight. Shells from our guns were thrown cent reports are true. It is believed there with great accuracy. The steamer escaped were seven regiments of infantry, one of caval- without damage. No casualties reported, ry, and eight pieces of light artillery against the only damage done was the burning of two [Here follows a list of the casualities.] It is due the 10th Alabama to say they have omitted a number of wounded on account of at 12 m. to day, with no prospect for a renews their injuries being slight, and also all their g, some thirty in number. As their wounded are constantly arriving, the list of that the powder mill of Mr. Whiteman, in Coffee 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 prisouers. This morning another force was sent out under Gen. Stewart, but has not yet returned. the arrival there of 5,000 pounds of rille powder, He took possession of the battle field of the brought from Mexico. ous, and still holds it. He reports this even ug the loss of the enemy much more continue to pass through Goliad to and from

opportunity of having his courage tested. The reg't left home at four o'clock in the morn. the latter is fleeing to Kansas. The confederates captured a large number and returned at four the next morning, being BOHEMIAN

The Drainsville Fight.

Centreville, December 23 .- You have doubt less had ere this full particulars of the skirmish near Drainsville on Friday. While onr loss was severe in killed, wounded and missing it is more lass than the missing, it is much less than the first report authorized us to belive.

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

The Federals who were killed and wounded on Friday number about 300, and the Confed. erate loss was 50 killed, 130 wounded and 40 missing This report is believed to be concert and several of the wounded are regarded as

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE WOODSONVILLE FIGHT,-The following order of Major General 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. Hindmand. near Woodsonville. In the action we sustained On charging the enemy, Col Terry of the Texas Rangers, mas killed in the moment of brave and beloved commander .- the army one

The General commanding returns his thanks to Brig.GenHindman and his command,for their conduct in the initiative of the campaign in Kentucky, and he hails the brilliant courage shown in the affair as a bright augury of their decisive blow. By order of MAJ. GN. HARDEE.

D. H. White, Act. A. A. Gen,

SUSPENDED .- The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter has been compelled to suspend publica. tion temporarily, on account of paper, The last number of the Planter continues the follow-ing, which 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 desireus of accepting any small job. such as sawing wood, sweeping chimneys, nursing a baby, milking ducks watering turkeys, "toting" bundles, grinding an organ with monkey accompaniment, running for Congress, speculating in shinplasters, 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, se ling ice cream, or acting as paymaster in the militia.

There has been considerable disuppointment Washington which was anticipated. other battery placed in position to enflade the turnpike should we enter it. The main battery of six guns swept the road upon which we place ; and, consequently, McClellan has as of grape, canister and spherical case. The ac had before we landed twenty thousand men at

OUTE SAUCY .- Hindman's pickets last Saturday night met the Federal pickets, passed themselves off for Rossean's men, went within eight miles of Columbia, captured John M. Fraime,

ture of Port R yal 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.

encampment around our coast and

along our borders, is dotted with new

Nor would we attempt to conceal the fact that our victories, bulliant as they are, have been dearly purchased. Those gassey declaimers who, at a convenient distance, denounce the North as a nation of cowards, are neither magnanimous por truthful. With the exception of that most marvellous of all our victories, the Bethel battle, 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 steep in their gory beds until the resurrection morn ! And the Yankces would stille the nostrils of still larger numbers have fallen vic-Luciter, and vomit the stomach of Hell. tims to the ravages of disease. Every

The reader will find several allusions made graves, marking the resting plato this unfortunate affair in our columns. cestof 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 sadd-st 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 redoubled energy when peace is proclaimed. But alas ! who will restore to us our burned husbands, fathers, brothers and sons ! "This is a lamentation, and shall be for a lamentation." We shall embalm their memories in grateful hearts, and "How sleep the brave who sink to rest.

"By all their country's wishes blest; "By fairy hands their knell is rung. "By forms nuseen their 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 hermit there."

With this record of the past year, we enter upon the year 1862, with an unfaltering trust in God, and with a confidence of final triumph which suc cess cannot increase, and which disas ter cannot weaken. This is not blind. presumptuous infatuation. It is the hawking Jim urged an immediate ad calmuess of a settled purpose which will be pursued in weal and in woe lition of slavery forthwith, without with a constancy of effort as uncon which it was useless to prosecute the querable as that which fixes the revolu war another day. Tory Carlisle insist tions of day and night. Our experi- ed that the policy of Jayhawker Jun ence in the past is our exponent of the would convert every Tory in the South future. We accept of its lessons with to the Southern Coafederacy, and gave profound gratitude to God, to light up the whole Washington batch a healthy our pathway in that career of honor warning. Vile Tory as Carlisle is, he and glory which will, at no distant day, "used up" the Jaybawker. Nevertheenroll our Confederacy among the na- less, it must be amusing to foreign gov- quested to call and settle up. tions of the earth. He must be smit- eraments to see two such meu in a ten with a more than common blindn: ss King's Senate. who does not recognize this as teing

This they have done at Charleston and threaten to do the same at all the Sonth- tion with Great Britain, to which we ern harbors. To read their fiendish exultations days will not elapse without some fur-

S. H.

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 parations for war, to the extent of a the worst type of mankind.

of the enormities of these incarnate demous, once our friends and allies. Thank heaven the connection is forever severel! 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 meaner Hons, and who is he? A craven heart ed Southerner who would be willing to reconstruct the Union. Both he and

The Drainsville Affair.

Gen. STEART should not be blamed for the prime of manhood. He was a man the result. His command was intendparty, not expecting to meet an 'enemy oreat in very strong force. The enemy through spics got word, and ambushed him in very strong force, Gen. Stuari's pur pose was to merely keep the enemy in the 10th Alabama Regiment, who fell check till his wagons could fall back ont 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 Alabama. 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 on ly-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 npwards 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 Abe's Congress Jay vace of the grand armies, and the abo

War.

million and a half of men ; and says BRO. TALIAFEBRO : Bro. Hogue, the Time would fail us to notice a tythe the Administration have given up Ma- Missionary su-tained by the Bethel son and Slidell, not to law, equity and Association, Ga, writes under date of right, but to a necessity. The Ameri- Nov. 21st, that he has, lately baptised can eagle, in all its trials and troubles, three half-breed Indians, two men and has humbled itself for the first time to one woman. They came forward when the British lion. The rebellion now on there was no excitement, and appear hand drags down a flag never before to be in good earnest. One of the humiliated before England. Let us, as men has voluntcered for the war, and Americans, hang our heads because of leaves to-morrow. In answer to a de person upon earth than these Northern our humiliation and dismiss the sub- mand for more voluntcers a company ject, with as much silence as possible. was made up in his neighborhood (Armstrong Acidemy). At one of his The Spirit of the South, Enfaula, Ala., Churches there is but one male member of Dec 24th, appears in mourning for

left. The Choctaws are not behind in its townsman and editor, Col. E. C. BEL their support of the Southern Couled LOCK. He was Colonel of an Alabama eracy. The Council of the Nation has Regiment at Mobile, caught Ty ratified the treaty offered by the S. C. phoid Pneumonia at Pensacola, was The Indians of the Teritory generaltaken to Montgomery and died on the ly are warm friends of our Southern 23d ult. Col. Bullock had not reached Institutions, and will support them at of rare abilities, and the loss of the State the cost of life itself. Let Southern ed to protect wagons of the foraging and of the Southern Confederacy is Baptists furnish them the Gospel, and send the minister of Christ to their Alabama mourns the loss of another camps and to the homes of their fami-

promising young man in the person of lies that the women and children may

at the battle of Drainsville the 20th nh. de was the idol of his Regiment ment of a female school in Eulaula in and of the whole section where he had this issue. Brother Browne is an able lived : Jacksonville, Calhoun County, and experienced teacher, and is highly These young men were stars of the commended by the Georgia papers, havfirst magnitude in the constellation of ing lived and taught in that State. We wish him success in Alabama.

Secular Intelligence.

Interesting war News! RICHMOND, Jan.3 .- The editor of the Peters-

A dispatch from Washington, the 31st, to She is qualified to give instruction in 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 surrenlanguage and music. Satisfactory ref- der doese not come up to the demand of the erences will be furnished. Apply to 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 says Lord Lyons has or dered the Niagara to take out Mason and Slidell. Gen. 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 difficities arising from the stone

The surrender of Mason and Slidell is said not to come up to the whole of England's de-The steamship which Lord Lyons selected to

to carry Mason and Slidell to Europe was the English ocean steamer Niagara. The Burnsides expedition has not yet sailed

The London Post (Palmerston's organ,) says N. R. KEELING, of the Tuskegee the harbor of Charleston belongs to the world and cannot be given up to an ineffectual block-

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. Mc As good standing matter, we have Intosh's command of four regiments, had a published the Constitution of the Con- fight with Opetheyoholo, the Indian Chief, 75 miles Northwest of Fort Gibson, on the 26th.

and worked the gans under a hot fire from ite enemy. He has since received the congratule

dles, and Enfield rifles, and on their return four of them met nine Federal pickets, gave them a skirmish, killed three, badly wounded one, took two, ran 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.

ing Quartermaster

An attempt was made a few days since to fire the big ship Merimack, at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The parties were juiled

RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY .- The Confederfirst advance were marching by the flank to ate Department has determined to adopt the wards the Yankee skirmishers, two companies uniform rule of relusing to accept the resignaof the 11th Virginia were thrown out as skir- tion of commissioned officers in the army, unless on evidence of disability, furnished in a Surgeon's company charged the Yankees with a shout, certificate, or for special reason within the dis-

The Battle at Alleghany Mountain, The Baltimore News Sheet, formerly the Exchange, after giving the Federal lying account of the above battle, says .

From private sources, by way of Washington, we learn that the fight between the Confederate forces, under Gen Milroy, at Valley Mountair, Pocahontas county, Va., was a san guinary conflict. After hours of fighting the Federal forces were badly beaten, and put to utter rout. Col Johnson is in command of a for the coming struggle. The same can be Georgia regiment, and by seniority led the Consaid of Col. Garland. Soon after the firing federate forces on the occasion referred to .commenced, Col. Forney was shot through the The battle is reported to have been one of the right arm. Lieutenant Colonel Martin was most terrific of the war, and the shaughter most fearful. Advices were further received at volved on Major Woodward, who commanded Washington city, representing to the Governon one side the road, and the senior Captain ment that the rout of the Federal troops was

> SUDDENLY WAKED UP .-- Not long ago, there was published in this paper a revolutionary re miniscence, wherein allusion was made to the sufferings of Gen. Greene's army, in the early struggle for independence, for the want of suit able clothing, which in many instances rendered the men unfit for service. It chanced that a copy of the paper fell into the hands of a wealthy citizen of Alabama, who had previously resister all the appeals of patriotism to his purse. We don't know how it happened that he put such a novel interpretation upon the revolutionary article, but after he got through he exclaimed "By Jove ! that will never do in the world !"to be collected together a considerable quantity of clothing and other articles requisite for the comfort of the soldiers, and packing the whole accurely, directed the bex to "General Greeve

of the Confederate Army," and started it off to Richmond. It arrived here in due time, and as a matter of course the depot agent was some what puzzled to find "Gene:al Greene;" but it was finally turned over to the military authorities, who distributed the contents where it was, needed. Whether the Alabamian had been asleep ever since the revolutionary war or notwe don't undertake to say ; but we give him credit for doing a good thing, even though we could not help laughing when we heard the story .- Richmond Dispatch, 21st.

PENSACOLA, 2d. - An engagement commenced yesterday afternoon at 21.2 o'clock, by the ene-Yard warf. The firing soon became general or three wooden buildings in Warrington by the enemy's hot shot. One vessel was outside but did not participate in the fight. All quie

of hostilities. POWDER .- The Nashville Gazette state county, is now turning out 2,000 pounds of powder per day. It is said to be of the best quality for military purposes.

Hogs at Louisville are quoted at \$325 to \$3.35, On the 11th 5840 head were killed and 6490 remained in pens.

TEXAS ITEMS -The Goliad Messenger notices

The Messenger says that trains of ox teams heavy than ours, but I am unable at this carly date to get full jucklars. Texas will soon be abundant ly supplied with salt.

A young lady, a member of the Baptist Church, Southern born and educated, and of three years experience in burg Express has a dispatch stating that, under teaching, desires a situation as teacher a flag of truce, late papers were brought to the Norfolk Day Book. in some private family, or high school. the usual English branches, the French

We are just in receipt of the manu. script 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 manu- fleet blookade. script. He then had, by letter, to make a bargain with this office. Brother mand. Lee is not to blame. The Minutes shall be printed as early as possible. These are times to exercise forbearance.

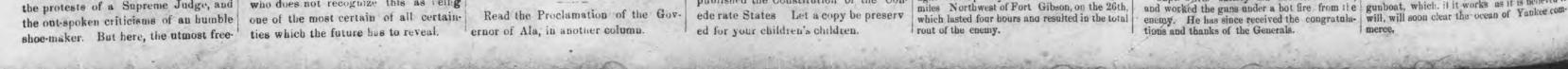
this office.

To Parents.

Steam Mill, has a notice in this paper announcing his terms as cash in the future. Those indebted to him are re-

ede rate States Let a copy be preserv

JAS. B. MARTIN, Lieutenant Colonel of have the bread of life. M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec. GEORGE Y. BROWNE has an advertise-



Stephens,

aportant from the Indian Country-Anoth-er Fight with the Opothleyholos. We learn from Major Clark, of Texas, direct

a the camp of Col. Cooper, that a battle a place on the 9th on Bushy Creek, near Verdigris river, about 180 miles from this , between the forces under Col. Cooper, ad the enemy's under Opothlevholo, estimated nd the cherny attacked Col. Cooper had only 1300 at 4000 or 8,000. Col. Cooper had only 1300 The enemy attacked Col. Cooper about o'clock , and the fight continued all day unsun down. Col Simms' Texan regiment t were in the fight fought with great bravery. the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks, ght like tigers ; in fact, the battle was one hardest tought battles that has taken

the enemy followed Col. Cooper several s, and attacked him with great fury. Col. has removed from us by death our much esteem-

ove them back to the woods, a distance of ed and beloved brother Col. ROBERT JOHNS, miles. A larger number of Cherokess who departed this life on the 31st of Oct. 1861. with Opothleyholo, likewise about 150 in the 79th year of his age.

ninoles. Col. Drew with his men, who re ined with him, fought well, and did good this Church has lost a zealous and exemplary The Choetaws took about 150 scalps, member, and an efficient Dearon, (who has servvice. the Chickasaws nearly 50. The Creeks ed in that capacity about fifty years.) and the not scalp any because the enemy were their cause of Christ a devoted self-sacrificing advo

A white man by the name of Eli Smith, was cate. Resolved, That we tender to sister Johns, the ken whe had gone over to the enemy, was widow of bro. Johns and his children, our heartied by a court martial and shot. He was felt sympathies, in their sad bereavement, deserter from a Texas regiment. Other de-Resolved. That this preamble, and these reso ters were taken and delt with in the san e lutions be spread upon the minutes of this Church; and that a copy be sent to sister Johns

Col. Cooper behaved with the greatese cool- and also a copy to the South Western' Baptos ess and bravery. We understand that he has called on Col. McIntosh for assistance, and it sto be hoped that he will furnish it with prompt-J. W. WILLIAMS. Mod'r.

. If aid is not seut, we will be likely to terrible times on this frontier .- Fort mith (Ark.) Evening News.

proclamation by the Governor of Alabama.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 20, 1891. With all the purchases by the State, and the vate contributions made by individuals, our iers in the field are not sufficiently supplied ciothing or blankets. And now, under proclamation of the Executive of 22d No iber, several thousand additional troops are dly enlisting for a march to Tenness e and Kentucky, under a requisition made on the ate by Gen. A. S. Johnston. They must this dear brother, but we forbear, as an indul furnished with arms, warm crothing and gence in such would nor could not make his ankets. They go to a cold and inhospitable death more lamented by his brethren, nor his imate. Will not every citizen, male and luture happiness more complete. Once more male, contribute to the equipment of these are we loudly admonished to "watch." gallant men who are rushing to meet the enemy, almost countless numbers, in the great Valley to the Mississippi ? Many have guns resting in their houses, and blankets lying upon their shelves, which they can well afford to give or Il to their country. Will they not lay them

on its bleeding alter ? God have pity upon e miserly wretch who will neither fight, nor oor, nor spend his substance in the defence of 20th of Nov., 1861, in the 47th year of her home and liberties! The big hearted men | age, being born Dec. 8th, 1815, united with d women of the State have contributed freely | Roop's Valley Baptist Church, by experience everything and in every way, and, thank and baptism, Oct. 10th, 1833, married Oct. 8th, d, will ever respond to the calls of their cound 1835, leaving a husband and ten living children. To them I appeal for arms and blackets a wide circle of relations and friends to mourn or our gallant troops. We want thousand of their irreparable loss. Thus facts and figures gans, and we need ten thousand blankets. Send clearly exhibit that the deceased has filled every a you can give, and all you can sell, and send important sphere of life assigned to woman, vithout delay.

and that she has filled them with credit to her As all the troops now moving for Tennessee self and honor to her Heaverly Father, many and Kentucky are from the mountains and living witnesses can safely testify. "Behold her alleys of North Alabama, an appeal to the witness is in heaven and the record is on high atriotism of South Alabama for guos and and lived but a few hours afterwards, her sum

inkets, I know, will not be in vain. Deliver to Col. Wm, R. Pickett, A. Q. M. Alabama, at Montgomery, or to the Judges the satisfaction of bidding farewell to her hus-Probale in the several counties, who will band and children, all of whom were present mediately forward to him. Articles sold will be valued by competent men, on receipt by . Pickett, and the money promptly paid by to owners or their agents

Contributions in North Alabama, and arti- from Jno. 11 : 25, 26, before burial. les for sale, will be delivered to the State Agent, Mr. Shanklin, of Huntsville. JNO. GILL SHORTER.

MARRIAGE.

The Legislature of Texas has changed the carly began to bring up his children in the ournes of Cass and Buchanan counties to Davis ture and admonition of the Lord ; the most or. all of whom are members of the Church. Bro

feared no more.

He was many years a delegate to our Associa-

tions, and was a warm friend of Missions, and

other benevolent causes. His house was the

preacher's home. As a citizen, bro. Johns

manifested much concern for the good of his

neighbors and the welfare of his country; he

served in the war of 1812. Thus Las passed

from earth the Christian and patriot, to that

heavenly land where there is no war, and where

sickness and sorrow, pain and death are felt and

In conference, Dec. 7th, 1861.

R. B. LUMPKIN, Ch. Cl'k.

Again has death robbed the Church of one

Bro. REASON HOBBY, Deacon of the New

Bethel Baptist Church, Bragg's Store, Lowndes

county, died on the 16th of Dec., after an ili-

ness of three days. He died of that fatal dis

case which has been for some time traveling

over our land, Diptheria Thus was the New

Bethel Church in the short space of three day.

robbed of one of the most useful members, and

his family of a provident husband and father

We could expatiate largely on the virtues of

God grant his dear family grace to endure with

Christian fortitude the dispensations of His Providence. His Paston.

Died of Apoplexy at the residence of her

husband, Tuscaloosa county. Ala., Mrs. Epsey C. HICKMAN, wife of Mr. P. A. Hickman, and

daughter of Daniel and Mary Burgen, on the

Mrs. H. was taken ill at the dio er tabl

mons being so sudden, that she was deprived of

except one, who was in the army. Their loss

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

For County Superintendent.

J. F. YARBROUGH

We are authorized to announce

Her funeral was preached by her Pastot

A. C. THUMASSON.

though irreparable, is her everlasting gain

of its main pillars and the family of its only

means of sostenance.

Providence.

&c."

HOWARD COLLEGE, Johns was a zealons, devoted Christian and decidedly a Baptist, yet he exercised reasonable charity towards other Christian denominations. Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

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

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

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

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. BETHESDA CHURCH, CUSSETA, ALA.,) THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS. The Great Head of the Church

REV. H. TALBIRD, D D., Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles'cal History.

REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M. Brown Professor of Systematic Theology.

THE NEXT SESSION. The next session will open on Tuesday the

first duy of October, 1861. young men and lads will be admitted next ses-

a Course preparatory to a regular Course, pro-

vided the applicant has sufficient maturity and attainments to do so with profit to himself. Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by Drill and Lectures will also be furnished. Mr. L. G. Blatsteil, Who has able it to the calebrily of the Musical Pepart ment during the past Session will continue in charge as infreetor of Music He will be assisted by a Faculty of four others who fevore themselves exclusively to this branch and Lectures will also be furnished. The present elevated standard in the regular

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term, of 42 months, in

I. W. GARROFF. President Board Trustees. J. B. LOVELACE, Secretary. Mariou. Aug. 29, 1861. 3m

HOWARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR :- Your attention is respectfully invited to the following resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Howard College at their annual meeting, viz ;

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard College be authorized to receive the Coupon Bonds of the Confederate Stat's in payment of the Principal of all Sub-criptions or Debts due to

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

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Just Received from New Orleans and Mobile, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Prints. Flannels. Worsted Goods, Coats' Thread, Domestic Goods Shetland Wool,

AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS. At very low prices, at

MRS. E. WOLFF'S CLOTHING AT COST !!

NOFBIOXALA

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

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

Who has proved himsel: equal to this difficult and large The faculty of Instruction consists of

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

for an aggregate subscription which reaches al-ready many millions of dollars The liberality of every class of the community has been evinc-ed. The Cotton, the Rice, the Tobacco and the Have been secured as Instruction for Automatics and Eng-lish Literature. Mr. Bacon is well known as the former President, for a long acriss of years, of Tux Sormars Barrass Formak Contains on Laterance to , which narring instantiation attained a position and popularity un-surplased in that state. For way years posit to Treaded over the Feman Contains at aberdeen. Miss, and has e-ball due it more applied to theirs. He way any state it most In several of the States reactes from one-tailed to one-half of the entire crop. It is not proposed, as has been frequently ex-plained, to interfere with the usual and customa-ry arrangements of planters and others in mak-ing sale of their produce. This is not necessary. It is only asked that each individual shall indi-eata in advance the propertion of the same irst day of October, 1861. In order to me t the exigencies of the times young men and lads will be admitted next ses-sion to pursue an irregular Course of Study, or a Course preparatory to a regular Course, pro-

Mr. Samuel I. C. Swezey,

Classical and Scientific Courses will be main-tained. Will resume his duties before the close of the Session. The bepartment of Drawing and Painting will continu-under direction of Miss H. N. Harrison.

Instruction in these branches is on the most cleval of mass, of which the extraordinary success of the last sea

 Incidentals
 \$25 00

 Room and Servant
 \$200

 Som as sufficient guarantee
 A Native French Lady will give instruction in her Langue, that the best advantages in ho h reading and speaking French may be secured to the Pupils.

Miss Mary E. Sherman

Will Preside in the School Room, and give instruction of Latin and English branches. The reputation already e-tablished by these la bis gives sufficient assurance of the

success. All the members of Uds large Fac. By have proved selves in the highest degree skilled and otherful To-

At the members of this large Fac, ity have proceed them solves in the highest degree skillful and tatibul Trachers and still unitation by thich energy and read, the high cop-nation of the dudson as a semignery of Learning. From the brinnery School throughout all departments there is an excised outer to faithfully to import sound and that outers and the heart. Thuse who enter at an early age, and pass through the tention the fact, that large numbers who receive the early training nearer home, come here to complete their ensure of the year, and of the various being varied varied intersections are sourced on the ad-varied intersection to the fact.

the Jodian The Boarding department will continue under the man-agement of Mr. J. H. Lide. EXPENSES.

The expenses are as light as in any other Institution respectable grade in the South.

S. H. FOWIERS Serietory, August 16, 1860.

EAST ALABAMA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Ninth Annual session of the East Alabama Fe mate College will begin on Wednesday the 19th o

The load a line offers advantages which are believed t The trachest of those of the system and set of the country of the above of the system of the system

The teacher. Every importment will be under care-al vigorous administration. The system of instruction adopted is one which aims to The system of instruction of practical useful knowl-mpart the same time to secure the highest develop that the same time to secure the highest develop

or through the instrumentality of the press. The results of their labors will be communicated from time to time to this Department, and it is requested that agents will endorse upon the lists the name of the Postoffice, County and State to which they belong. The sections of the several Acts of Congress while bet at the endorse of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are here-with annexed. C. G. MEMMINGER,

Secretary of the Treasury. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN, AND ISSUE OF TREAS-URY NOTES, AND PRESCRIPE THE PUNISWMENT FOR FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CARTIEL-CATES OF STOCKS AND BONDS. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate

The Produce Loan.

Treasury Department, Richmond. August 22, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States has

To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these

Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriot-ism of the people, the Government is indebted

Sugar planters have vied with each other, and

in the first named staple alone the subscription in several of the States reaches from one-third

cate in advance the proportion of the same

which he is willing to subscribe, the time and

place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who

is authorized to pay over the proceeds and re-ceive in exchange Confederate Bonds. These

Bonds carry interest of eight per cent payable

denomination than one hundred dollars except

where the subscription is for a less amount when the limit is fixed at fifty dollars. The pay

ment of the principal and interest of the Bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by sp cial Act

The agricultural and manufacturing interests

which have now the opportunity of contributing

to the wants and sustaining the credit of the

Government were not in condition to make cash subscriptions to the loan previously author-

ized. Their surplus capital was already invest-

ed, and their command of resources, in the na-ture of things was mainly to be looked for in the future. Upon such future resources they are authorized safely to draw, and the invest-

ment proposed, aside from its claims on the score

of patriotism, may be regarded altogether as

advantageous and as safe as any other busines-

transaction. The time of sale referred to in the caption of

the lists which are sent ont, is intended to ind-cate the usual date at which he crop is brought

to mark t, and will, of course, be subject to those considerations of mutual interest which

would postpone a sale where the property would be sacrified.

Special agents have been appointed, or will

be appointed, in every County and District of the South. They will be furnished with sub-

scription lists, and requested to bring the sub

ject before their tellow-citizens in every proper

manner, by personal appeals, public addresses

cated

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

chase of specie and of military stores.

States

of (ongr) ss.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the ex-piration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not argueding and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be paid semi-annually. -The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be paid i specie or bills of exchange in such a manne

bonds. (Act May, 1861.)

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE

ssued under former Acts, shall not exceed one

hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall

be receivable in payment of the war tax hereinafter provided, and of all other public dues, ex-cept the export duty on Cotton, and shall also

proved May 16, 1861; and this Act is to be

not be issued in less sums than one hundred dol-

lars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars the said boads may be issued in sums o

tifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, mil-

same manner as is provided by the Act aforesaid;

and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be made payable at a particular

NOTICE.

ing been granted to Laban Holloway 2d Monday in July, by the Probate Court of Macon county,

notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same

within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. HUBBARD HOLLOWAY, Ex'r,

Administrator's Notice.

I Marx word, was granted to the undersigned on the 24th day of September 1861, by the Hon. Lewis Alexander Judge of Probate, for Macon county. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescrib-

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE indersigned offers for sale their valuable plantation containing 640 acres of choice Corn and Cotton land, situated in Macon County, Ala. 75 miles South of Tuskegee, 5 miles west of Cotton Valley 400 acres of this land is in a high state of cultivation, and mostly Iresh,-the bainne well timbered. The above planes is desirably located in a good neighbor.

ed by law or they will be barred.

ETTERS of a ministration on the estate of

Marx Wolff, was granted to the undersigned

Mrs. E. WOLFF.

Administratix.

T ETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last will and testament of HURBARD HOLLOWAY, hav

etc., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

Nov. 14, 1861.

Oct. 24, 1861.

DR. LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE.

Be an est

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to is-sue Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hun-Nothing else is required to relieve children of Worms; and besides being one of the cheapest and best Vermifuges aver offered to the public. Its fre-quent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children-for eight out of every the cases generally require it. dred millions of dollars, for the purpose of funding its Treasury Notes and for making exchanges for the proceeds of the sale of raw pro-duce and manufactored articles, and the pur-

A CARD.

Under the authority of a previous Act the Secretary appointed Commissioners, resident in different sections of the several States, to solicit DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LIT-TLE'S VERMIFUCE, takes pleasure in saying it is the most valuable remedy to cure children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite others, subscriptions of the several States, to solicit in advance from planters, manufacturers and others, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in Bonds of the Confederate fficient for 25 cases. TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. 3, 1800. LITTLE'S

ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

4 certain cure for Colds, Coughs, Bronchilis, Asthma, Pain in the Breast : also Croup, Whooping Coughs, &c., &c., amongst Children.

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

LITTLE'S

FRENCH MIXTURE. This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the orms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, and forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the scute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage, and from its unexampled encees is likely to supersede every other remedy for the cure of discasses of the fidneys and Biadder, Gaaorrhead, Blennorrhoml, and Leuchorrhomal or Fidor Albus affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopeelic; and in point of safety and effi-ciency is not rivalled in America semi-anomally, and are not to be issued of less

LITTLE'S

RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT. FORTIS, No. 2.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads,

there southern States, they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remotics, by paining off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no pa-tent is wanted or secured amid the abourd patents of the day, thet with be cautioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus :-

Mig. Sinte

to All anders and betters to be addressed to

Sold by Dr. J. S. TROMAS and C. FOWLER, Tuskeyer HUTCHINGS & WILLIAMS, LK GRAND, BLOUNT & HATE, Mont genery : FERMERTON & CARTER, J. A. WRITESIDES & Co. Columbus, inc.; and Merchants and Druggists generally 2-1y

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE!

BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

Mornes, MAKE YOUR CHOICE -Shall the Child die or

MEDICINES, &C.

ST received, at the sign of the Golden Jar, a suppl of fresh and geouine Medicines, &c., among which ar

Children dying right and left! Mothers not as yet bereft Know that weems more infants kill

Than each other mortal ill : But the VERMETGE will save Your pale darlings from the grave

of the maximum blown into the glass of each bottle.

LITTLE & BRO.,

When the Druggists, Macon, Ga.

Six copies, 10 Ten 15 Twenty copies, 25 Specimen copies sent gratis. Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Hedds, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cured by this remedy; and since the introduction of the No. 2 preparation (being stronger) scarce() a case have been found that is will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the care of Cancerons Sores and Uccers it is applied in the form of plasters, and is almost infailible. In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in the Southern States, they are to be had; and as there are arounts about who are counterfeiting his The FIELD & FISESIDE will shortly enter upon

ted French writers.

its Third Volume, and is now FIRMLY ESTAB-LISHED. It is handsomely printed, folio form, tor binding, on fine paper, and with clear type. Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be the First Weekly paper in the South. JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.

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take pleasure in acknowledging the unabated confidence of the public and the press in a mag-

azine which, during so many years, has obtain-ed the favor of the Southern people. For more than a quarter of a centary, the Messenger has been the exponent of Southern opinion, the me-dium of Southern genius, the bold and outspok-

en advoca e of Southern institutions. Far from

en advoca'e of Southern Institutions. Far from abandoning the position here ofore held in re-gard to the paramount questions of Slavery, it is prepared to take still higher ground. With respect to its literary merits, the Mes-senger must speak for itself. Its editorial col-senger must speak for itself.

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gar A. Poe and John R. Thompson, and its pages have been adorned by many of the ablest essays, the profoundest criticisms, the most bril-

liant sketches, the best poetry, and the most popular novels of the age. No pains will be spared to secure literary materials quite as at-tractive as any that have appeared in the past. Among the New Features to be introduced,

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the duty of ALL PERSONS in the Middle Division, wITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. to report to me all property, whether real or personal, or debts, or stocks: or money, or interest therein, belonging to alien enemies, and those having the control

thereof, to place the same in my possession. It is the duty also of those having the possession or control of evidences of debt, to place the same in my possession. Persons having control of prop rty, will particularly describe it, giving

their own names and places of residence. It is the duty of persons indebted to alien enemies

to make a report thereof. In such reports, they will state their names and places of residence, and the names and places of the alien enemies

and the names and places of the aften enemies —the character of the debt. (whether it be by bill, note or account.) the date, to whom paya-ble, when due, and the amount. When any of the parties are partners, give, if possible, the name and residence of each partner. In all cases of doubt, a special report of the facts should be made, as it is the province of the Judge, and not of the party to decide them.— All reports must be sworn to before some one anthorized to administer an oath. Should these

authorized to administer an oath. Should these

reports not be made in a reasonable time, gar-

nishments will be issued requiring the necessary

nishments will be issued requiring the necessary answers. The act provides that the collection of these debts shall be subject to any laws now, or which may hereafter be, in existence in this State in reference to the collection of debts therein, with the proviso that any person, by paying the interest on the debt, and giving secu-rity, may extend the debt at the discretion of the Judge. The Confederate Congress has thus vested the Legislatures of the several States with the right of determining the time within which

the right of determining the time within which

these debts shall be collected. My office is in Montgomery. P. T. SAYRE, Receiver of Middle Division,

NEW BOOKS.

by July 5 1860.

EL FUREIDIS, by the author of The Lamplighter. My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Jack

Daily Courier, \$10 per annum, payable m

8 00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES .- The Sun is published

the writers.

in advance.

Married at the residence of the bride's broth- as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Superintendent for Macon county.-Mr. A. M. McIver, on the 12th Nov. 1861, Election first Monday in May. the Rev. C. F. Sturgis, Mr. JOSEPH M. DE to Miss CAROLINE WILDS MCIVER, daughr of Gen. Thos. E. Mclver-all of Dallas ounty, Ala.

Obituaries.

t, in Columbus, Geo., at the residence of uncle, Col. John Strother, Miss MARTHA

 her uncle, Col. John Strother. Miss MARTHA MUNERLYN-a young lady who had won for herseli the unbounded affection of all who knew her well, and the respect and esceem of those who knew her less intimately. She was a na-tive of Mariborough District. S. C., where she has left a large circle of friends who knew her in childhood and who had won for the State St and good fortune of their never being discovery files with the second fortune of their never being discovery files and Goedon and Samil Gordon the hoar of death she eviaced the sincerity Mrs Cynthia M King ... 14 ... of her profession, by meeting the struggle with he heroism, which none but a true Christian an ever feel : "I am not afraid to die ;" "not f any good in me, but through the rightcoas-if any good in me, but through the rightcoas-ter and the rightcoasthe assurance that all was well. As she lived E Wiles he faithful discharge of all the duties incient to her position in society, so she died with mi-givings as to the reward which was awaither from above. "Let her rest in peace."the has left a void upon earth, but we trust, s gone to fill a space in Heaven, where sick-ss and sorrow can reach her no more forever.

Died, on the 23rd of Dec. at the residence of or grandfather, Mr. N. Nuckolls of Columbus, a., "Little JEANIE," daughter of Robt, and bary Kyle-aged 4 years and 4 months. Mary Kyle-aged 4 years and 4 months.

"Alas, and has her spirit fled. So beautiful so young ? And sleeps she with the silent dead, The graveyard forms among ? Her body lies beneath the sod -

Her angel spirit dwells with God.

No cares shall lure her childhood's feet From holy paths ustray : Nor vice lead captive her pure heart

In folly's idle way. The casket's gently laid to rest-

The jewel shines on Jesus's breast. And ye who mourn your ea ly dead, Behold the hand of God!

He wisely called, the spirit fled ;

Then kiss the chastening rod. Though from your chain a link is riven, Twill bind you closer still to Heaven.

Fond mother, doting father, far

Beyond the ether blue, Beyond you distant twinkling star, She sweeely beckons you,

And "sister Singie" too, to rest, In Jesus's arms on Jesus's breast."

Departed this life at his residence in Cham-ers county, Ala., on the 31st Oct. 1861, Col. ROBERT JOHNS, after a protracted affliction of

E.

Directeen months. Having this long affliction bro. Johns exhib-ited much Christian fortitude and resignation, manifesting a lively interest in religious exer-cises—and expressing a confident hope of salva-tion the time allowed by law or they will be forever barred. ANDERSON KILLINGSWORTH, NATHANIEL G. MACON, cises-and expressing a confident hope of salva-tion through faith in Jesus Christ, until the pe-cularity of his disease (the softening of the brain) deprived him of nearly all rational en-

Va. Oct. 5th, 1783. At an early age be mov- Attorneys and Counsellers at Law, ed to Columbia county, Ga. After his marbage with Miss Frances Clark, he removed to Edgefield District, S. C., where he was baptized

Barcheid District, S. C., where he was baptized
 Barcheid District, S. C., where he was baptized
 Barcheid District, S. C., where he was baptized
 Soon alter his baptism he was ordained a
 Barcheid District of Montgomery
 Marcheid Barcheid, S. C., where he was baptized
 Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery
 and the surrounding continues; in the Supreme Court of the State and the Confederate
 States District Court for the Middle District of

Business Department. Hats Receipt List. Paid to Volume No. Amoun \$15 0 Spurlock 14 1 Barton 14 . J L Golson..... 14 2 00 2 00 00 ant. 2 00

J Cartledge 15 ... 11 Eufaula Female Institute.

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Near twenty years of experience in the School room, and the good measure of success that has attended his efforts, enable him to offer to the public whatever of advantage such experience

The Spring Term commences on the first Monday in January and ends on the first Thursday in July. The Course of Study is so extensive that grad

nates of colleges, may here pursue additional studies with advantage. The expenses are not materially different from those cu-tomary in othaccruately different from those customary in oth-er schools of high order. Further information may be obtained by ad-dressing GEORGE Y, BROWNE, Jap. 9, 1862. Principal, Enjanla, Aja

NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS.

O^N and alter this date all Lumber sold at the Tuskegee Steam Mill will be CASH on delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will please come forward and sottle either by Cash or Note. The accounts are made out and ready to be receipted. N. R. KEELING. to be receipted. January 9, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th day of December 1861. Letters of Administra-tion on the estate of PLEASANT MACON. late of the county of Macon, decensed, was granted to us: This is, therefore, to notify all person indebt-ed to said aside to make immediate permote to increase interview of the state of the state of the state in the state of the state interview of the state of

Administrators. January 9, 1862. W. F. CHILTON, JR W. P. CHILTON,

W. P. CHILTON & SON,

Solicitor in Chancery, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

of every description, such as Over Coats Dress Coals. Vests, Satinet and Casimere Pants.

Gloves, Neck-Ties. Gents Half Hose, Under Shiris. Drawers, Boots. Shoes, Hard Ware,

and Crockeries, And numerous other articles, at MRS. E. W.LFF'S. Oct. 24. 1861. tf

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SCHOOL NOTICE. ON Monday 6th January 1862. JAMES F. PARK will re open a School for Boys, in Tuskegee. Only a limited number of pupils can be received, as there will be no Assist-The second The Scholastic Year will be div ded into three Sessions of Thirteen weeks. Tuition will be at the following rates per

Session : 2 00

BY virtue of an order granted to me by the Gourt of Mecon county, I will proceed to sell on AI, ABA

Administrator. Nov 21, 1861.

NOTICE

NOTICE. IS hereby given to those who have claims against the Estate of JOSETU C. SALE deceas-ed, of Macon county, Ala., to present them to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever harred. THOMAS R. K. NNEDY, Example

Executor. Dec 5, 1861. NOTICE.

The example is which admit of such a method, are taught by faultor conversational lectures. the substance of which pupils are required to corrotatione in writing on regirns to their seats. The minutages of this method, can got well be overrated. I calturates babits of attention, since it holds the feature responsible for a failure to remember what is nearly R compets the mind to take hold of the overrated. I calturates the mind to take hold of statistic and principles and thus effectively countercors the permissions tendence, every where apparent in the whole its nearly R competition, it culturates the expressional powers and improves the style. The appet of your this system over that is will be used and the spec-tage of this system over that is will be due to page of visited matter is required to be memorized and repeated, up hardly be realized to any one who has not had the operating to compare the cambon is not had the operating to compare the cambon is not had the operating to a compare the cambon is a state to the winted model. Notable in accuration will not have the mini-tal growth. Notable to date the price of parents can write a specific of the development indicate Mental Arithmatic as far more appropriate. The Boarante to the direction will continue under the im-mediate control of the breachent. The great additional before the direction will so that the im-state control of the breachent. The great additional before the model who be treated by observe. The Boarante is no we thus will so har consult the own demestic government, and to be in a position where the control is applied with who made similar circum-stances, his one child to be treated by others. It is sincerely hoped that parents will so har consult the discounting or we thing the extern agree is drow. Let under an of the real angliters as to compare the induces. Let us needs the mode there except for miner, unimportant anticles, and let near, but plan and genomined out his be and ander such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at by the Secretary of the Tready, to port the its next ensuing -ession to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the bun-dred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bank, corpo-ration or individual, but only in the manuer herein prescribed : Provided, That nothing here in contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these

A BILL TO BE EXTERIATE AN ANALY AND TO PROVIDE A INSUE OF TREASTRY NOTES, AND TO PROVIDE A WART X FOR THEIR REPEATION. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the Secretary

discouraging every thing like extra ragance in dress. Le no accounts he made here except for ulmor, miniportant articles, and let near, but plan and genomical out in be turnished from bome, and the work will be done. Where all are plainly dressed, none are less satisfied, less hoppy, or less respected, than if they were arrayed in silks and notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be re-issuable at pleasure, until the same are payable, but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount THE COLLEGIATE YEAR is divided into three terms of

bree months each. FIR:7 TERM will begin, as above stated, (on Wednesday.

September 19th.) SECOND TERE will begin on Tnesday, January 2d. THEND TERM will Legin on Monday, April 1st

NECESSARY EXPENSES. $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{Primary Classes, term $ 7 00 \\ 0 \& G \dots & 10 00 \\ A \& B \dots & 11 00 \\ \mbox{A \& B \dots & 11 00 \\ \mbox{B or } 12 0 \\ \mbox{Primary Classes, term $ 10 00 \\ \mbox{Board, Washing and \\ \mbox{Hights, per mo2th, 15 00 \\ \mbox{Hights, per mo2th, 15 00 \\ \mbox{B or } 12 \\ \mbox{B o$ EXTRA EXPENSES.

Modern Languages, per term Embroidery, Wax or Fancy Work per lesson, Was or Fancy Work per lesson, 100 Drawlog, per term 10000 Water Colors, per term 10000 Water Colors, per term 10000 Plano, Guitar or Violin, per term 1000 Das of Instruction for lessons and practice, per term 2500 Extra Instructions in latin or Greek, 10000 Instruction in Vocal Music, 1000 No charge is made for the use of Library, servant's blac-or fire-wood. No charge is made for Latin or Greek in the regular viaes.

 18.00
 classes.

 Each young lide is expected to furnish her own towels

 20.00
 and to share with her non-mates in the expense of look.

 Inglight Variationality, 19900, 1990, 1990, 1990, 1990, 1990, 1990, 1990, 1990, 199 itary and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the

BY virtue of an orost. BY virtue of an orost. Court of Macon county, I will proceed to sell on the 30th day of December 1861, at pub ic outery to the highest bidder at the late residence of Jas. R. Kendrick, deceased, the following property to wit: 10 Mules, 130 Hogs, about 30 Bacon Hogs, 20 Goats, Corn add Fodder. Cotton Seed. Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furni-ture, &c. arme time I will proceed to sell at pub-ture, &c. arme time I will proceed to sell at pub-ture, and the set wilder, about 75 acres

been, or shall be made payable at a particular date, the Sceretary of the Treasury shall have power a extend the time of sale until such date as he shall see fit to indicate. SEC, 4. That for the parpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fitty cents upon each bun-dred dollars in value of the following property, etc. etc. (Act August 1861)

ture, &c.
 At the same time I will proceed to sell at public outery to the higher adder, about 75 acres of Land. being a portion of the Plantation of add eccased. Also, the remainder of the plantation will be rented for the year 1862. NANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'X.
 MANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'X.
 Tenns or SALE. - All amounts under 250 cash, all over, 12 months: notes with approved seen it. - December 12, 1861.
 Amministrator's Notice.
 M. W. Havis, late of Macon county, decreased, having been granted to the mod resigned by the bonorable Probate Court of Macon county, notice is hereby given to creditors of saides with adaptions of the sector distribution. The advantaces in the Confederate States and Composition.
 The Advantaces in the Mexical Department at the best Massiel Composition.
 The advantaces in the Mexical Department are momoned to the same aystem as himself educated at the best Massiel Composition. The advantaces of the processed of the reseased in the constitution of the Confederate States and Composition.
 The advantaces in the Mexical Department are momoned to the same aystem as himself educated at the best Massiel Composition. The advantaces of the reseased of the careed states the best massiel of the states of the states of the state and the same aystem as himself educated at the best Massiel Composition.
 The advantaces in the Mexical Department are among a care the test advantaces of the state of the state of the frame processed of the care the state of the state of the frame partment are momoned to the state of the frame partment of the institution beyond all competition. The advantaces apply to July 25, 1861.
 Administrator.

Medical College of Georgia,

AT AUGUSTA. THE hirtieth Session of this Institution will open on

THE hirtieth Session of this Institution will open on Monday the 4th November next. Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D. Surgery, L. A. BUGAS, M. D. Chemistry, Joszfar Joxss, M. D. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, I. P. Garvis, M. D. Institutes and Practice, L. D. FORD, M. D. Physiology, H. V. M. MULER, M. D. Oustetrice, J. A. FVE, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. D. W. H. DOUGHTY, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City Hospital.

balance well timbered. The above place is desirably located in a good neighbor-hood, and count be surpassed for hesith. The improve-ments consists of comfortable be ellings. Negro Houses, Corn Cribs, House Shells, ac. a good fin House and Screw, and a never failing (bored) Well of Water. There is al-so '4's cection of Land joining the above tract that can be bought at a reasonable price. For further information apply to 152 W. UNTERS 5.00 JAS. M. PETERS & CO.. June 15, 1961. 6m Cotton Valley Ala.

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MeMonn's Elixie of Optum, MeMonn's Elixie of Optum, and Helmbold's

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Shallenberger's Fills, Wilson's Headache Fills,

Tollet Sonpa, Benzine and Degraissenr, Dr. J. Bovee Lod's Wine Bitters, Gin Bitters, Brandy Cathartie, Cathartie Syrup Call and examine the stock for sale by DR. S. M. BARTLETT N. B.--Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared. August 10, 1860.

50 cents per month, advance. The Daily Advertiser, School Books! School Books!!

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Vilcon's New School Readers—best published. Also M'Guiley's Readers. Authon's, Bullion's, M'Hintock's, and Andrews', ireck and Laun Text-Books. Jultion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Grammars ishool Ristories, Philosophica & c. & c. arge stock Slates, Inks. (ens. Pencils, & c. & c.

of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may * Any Book will be sold at 'hubishers' prices, and sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the money. Call and get our prices. An All accounts noust be paid 1st January sold buly January 10, 1853. require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bear-er, at the expirat on of six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Con-federate States and the United States ; the said

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS, MOMTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

NIX, YOUNG & NIX, (SUCCESSORS TO H. W. HITCHCOCK MANTLES, MONUMENTS,

TOMBS. "Railing. GRAVE STONES Furniture Work, and Tablets. CRATES, &C.

cept the expert dury on Cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the sub-criptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles. SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the sublinoities, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw presize and manu-catured acticles or for the purpose of specie Ill Work Warranted to give Satisfaction. factured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasu-Feb'y 22, 1861. ry, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable net more than twenty THE THE SKEGEE

years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per anoun until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and FLOUR MILLS. THF MILL is situated near the Public Square; for-merly owned by J. E. Dayson & Co.; has changed hands; is now owned by J. LAMBERTSON & Co., and is now fully prepared to convert Corn. into MEAL or GRIIS, at the characteristic mode. be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of

Middle Division. composed of the Counties of Montgomery, Chambers, Macon, Pike, Coffee, the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act ane shortest notice. The Mill will be un by J. LAMMERTSON bimself, and will warrant satisfaction. COEN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before grinding, and the best of Meal made. Give meat trial, and I will be very much obliged for the deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty willions. The said boods shall I TAKE this method of answering the numer-ous inquiries which have been addressed to me in reference to the sequestration act. It u

J. LAMBERTSON & CO. Taske gee, Feb. 7, 1801.

Change of Schedule.

Office Tuskegee Rail Road,]

arrives at

Exp All Freight to insure shipment by next Tragmust the delivered at least one hour previous to its departure. Ap- Freight coming to this bepot will be delivered at any sour of the day after payment of bill.

Ro-Adams' Southern Express Office kept at this Depot

DISSOLUTION.

THE Law parimership herelolore existing between N GACHAT and J. T. MENEFEE is hereby dissolved by matual consent. Each party will give his attention to the settlement of the business of the old firm N. GACHET. March 28, 1861. J. T. MENEFEE.

LAW CARDS.

NOTICE

TS hereby given, that on the 21st day of Octo-

Is hereby given, that on the 21st day of Octo-ber, 18dl. Administration on the Estate of SIMON BROOKS deceased, was granted to me by the Probate Court of Macon County: That all persons who are indebted to said Estate are here-by notified to come forward and make immediate

by nothed to come forward and make inhibiting payment to me, and those who have claims against said Estate will present their demands duly authenticated to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred. LITTLEBERRY STRANGE.

Administrator.

Oct. 31, 1861.

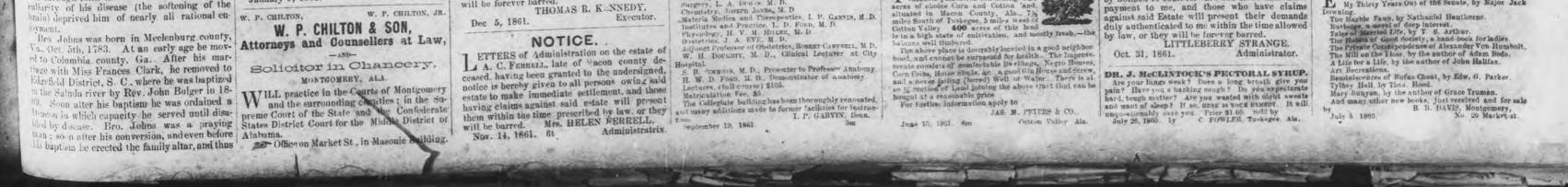
N. GACHET can hereafter be found at his old N. GACHET Can Brewers' Hotel office, east of Brewers' Hotel J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutledge's brick March 28, 1861.

GEO. W. STEVENS, Sup'L.

Остовки 24, 1861. THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave Tuskegee, as follows : DAY TRAIN leaves function is arrives at 10.45. is leaves 11,100. is arrives at 11,100. NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tushegee 7.30. NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tushegee 7.30.

Fundays not excepted.

Cct. 31, 1861.



SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

Deceiving Children.

I was spending a few days with an intimate friend, and never did I see a more systematic housewife, and, what then 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'sit 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 kitty 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 immediatly 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 ; "it 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, bat 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 gaver than usual ; 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 gone so long." It was late ere I reminded her we ought to return. But little was said during our homward 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 law, appoint a different day. 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 konw ; I suppose he wants

her to catch rats and mice." "Did he say so, mother ?"

"He did not say just that, but I

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 Confidence in the construction of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subse- for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, quent term of ten years, in such manuer as they and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and tatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thou- the removing of obstructions in river naviga sand, but each state shall have at least one tion, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid Representative; and until such enumeration on the cavigation facilitated thereby, as may shall be made, the state of South Carolina shall be necessary to pay the costs and expenses be entitled to choose six-the state of Georgia | thereof : ten-the state of Alabama nine-the state of 4. To establish uniform laws of naturaliza-Florida two-the state of Mississippi seven-the | tion, and uniform laws on the subject of bankstate of Louisiana six, and the state of Texas six. ruptcies, throughout the Confederate States, 4. When vacancies happen in the representa-tion from any state, the Executive authority debt contracted before the passage of the same:

thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of vacancies. 5. The House of Representatives shall choose weights and measures : their speaker and other officers ; and shall have

6. To provide for the punishment of counterthe sole power of impeachment; except that feiting the securities and current coin of the any judicial or other federal officer, resident and Confederate States : 7. To establish postoffices and post routs : but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, after the first day of March inth year of our Lord 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.

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

4. The Vice President of the Confiderate

States shall be President of the Senate, but

shall have no vote, unles they be equally divi-

and also a President pro tempore in the absence

of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise

the office of President of the Confederate States.

try all impeachments. When sitting for that

When the President of the Confederate States

is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside ; and no

person shall be convicted without the concur

not extend further than to removal from office.

and disqualification to hold and eojoy any office

of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate

States ; but the party convicted shall, neverthe-

less, be liable and subject to indictment, trial,

SECTION 4.

1 .The times, places and manner of holdin

elections for Senators and Representatives shall

be prescribed in each state by the legislature

thereof, subject to the provisions of this Consti-

tution ; but the Congress may, at any time, by

law, make or alter such regulations, except as

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once

to the times and places of choosing Senators.

SECTION 5.

judgment and punishment according to law.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall

ence of two thirds of the members present.

purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation .-

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to

state for which he shall be chos n.

ded.

eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues : 1. The Senate of the Confederate States 8. To promote the progress of science and shall be composed of two Senators from each useful arts, by securing for limited times to austate, chosen for six years by the legislature thors and inventors the exclusive right to their thereof, at the regular session next immediately respective writings and discoveries : preceding the commencement of the term of 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the service; and each Senator shall have one vote. apreme Court : 2. Immediately after they shall be assembled. 10. To define and punish piracies and felonies in consequence of the first election, they shall ommitted on the high seas, and offences against be divided as equally as may be into three elasses. The seats of the Senators of the first the law of nations 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 onethird may be chosen every second year . and it vacancies happen by resignation, or othererwise. during the recess of the legislature of any state. the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legisature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water : 12. To raise and support armies : but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for longer term than two years :

13. To provide and maintain a navy : 14. To make rules for the government and egulation of the land and naval forces : 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States. 3. No person shall be a Senator who shall

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof

suppress insurrections, and repel invasions : 16. 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 Con-

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceedings (en miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress. become the seat of the Government of the Confederate States ; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings : and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the fore going 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 negroes 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 t 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. in every year : and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by 3. The privilege of the writ of hapeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may re-

quire it 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elec-4 No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or tions returns and qualifications of its own mem- law denying or imparing the right of property bers, and a majority of each shall constitute a in negro slaves shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be

quoram to do business : but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be au- laid, unless in proportion to the census or enuthorized to compel the attendance of absent meration hereinbefore directed to be taken. members, in such manner and under such penal-

ties as each House may provide, 2. Each House may determine the rules of two thirds of both Houses.

nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by | bavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for any State on imports or exports, shall be for their services a compensation, which shall not the use of the treasury of the Confederate be diminished during their continuance in office. States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

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

> ARTICLE II. SECTION 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years ; but the President shall be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such mauner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representative to which the State may be entitled in the Congress ; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States,

States and vote by ballot for President and aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not of treason unless on the testimony of two withe an inhabitant of the same State with them- nesses to the same overt act or on confession in selves; they shall name in their ballots the per- open court.

President, and of the number of votes for each, tainted. which lists they shall sign and certify, and trausmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate ; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House each state to the public acts, records and judi

of Representatives, open all the certificates, and cial proceedings of every other state. And the the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for Presi- manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the +flect thereof. dent shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, to all the privileges and immunities of citizens

not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives of transit and sojourn in any state of the Con shall choose immediately, by ballot, the Presi-dent. But in choosing the President, the votes and the right of property in said slaves shall shall be taken by states, the representation from not be thereby impaired. each state having one vote ; a quorum for this 2. A person charged in any state with treason purpose shall consist of a member or members felony, or other crime against the laws of such from two thirds of the states, and a majority of state, who shall flee from justice, and be found

choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice Presi-dent shall act as President, as in case of the or labor in any state or territory of the Conleath, or other constitutional disability of the federate States, under the laws thereof, escaping President. or lawfully carried into another, shall, in con

4 The person having the greatest number of sequence of any law or regulation therein, be votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-Presi discharged from sch sservice or labor: but dent, if such number be a majority of the whole shall be delivered up on claim of the party to number of electors appointed ; and if no person whom such slaves belongs, or to whom such have a majority, then, from the two highest num- service or labor may be due. ers on the list the Senate shall choose the

Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate States

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the as of the Congress. same throughout the Confederate Stat s.

of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, States, including the lands thereof. or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be territory; and Congress shall have power to eligible to the office of President : neither shall exist at the time of his election. 8. In case of the removal of the President vide for the case of removal, death, resignation, as President, and such officer shall act accorditerritories of the Confederate tates, dingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected. 9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which from of government, and shall protect each of shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any legislature is not in session) againsts domestic other emolument from the Confederate States, violence, or any of them.

Business Cards. B. GRAHAM. R. L. MAYES, SECTION 2. **GRAHAM. MAYES & ABERCROMBIE.**

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 their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ters 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; between citizeus claiming lands under grants of different states ; and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subject ; 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 said crimes shall have been committed ; but when not committed within any state. the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall be appointed an elector. 3. The electors shall meet in their respective or in adhering to their enemies, giving them

son voted for as President, and in distinct ballots 2. The Congress shall have power to declare the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for treason shall work corruption of blood, or foras President, and of all persons voted fo as Vice | feiture, except during the life of the person at-

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

SECTION 2.

Will practice in the Counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in ontgomery. Office up-stairs in Felts' Building. March 14, 1861. Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the

J. H. CADDENHEAD. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala., 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled

Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Talla-poosa, Chambers, and Russell. June 13, 1861.

BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM, H AVING determined to resume the practice of Physic in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the citizens thereof. June 13, 1861.

Attorney at Law, Opelika, Russell Co., Ala.,

W ILL practice in the Circuit Courts of the State and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery. Arril 18, 1861. 49-tf

BROWN & JOHNSTON.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

TUSKEGEE, ALA.,

DR. J. G. GRIGGS,

H AVING permanently located in Tuskegee, of-ent branches of the Medical profession. Office and Residence, each the same as formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchell. March 28, 1861.

J. B. KENDALL, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Office at C. FOWLER'S Drug Store. June 21, 1860

HARGROVE, EZELL & Co. 1. Other states may be admitted into this (Successors to HARGROVE & SMITH.)

Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds No. 104 Commerce St.,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND state be formed by the junction of two or more A large and well selected Stock - OF --

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES 7. No person except a natural-born citizen of and make all needful rules and regulations

SECTION 3.

Which they will sell at the

GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG, the shattered and din eased system, purify ing and enviching the Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Blood-restoring the lick, suffering invalid W II.I. practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Cham bers and Tallapoosa Counties : in t e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the Unites. States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and carfoil attention will be given to all business entrusted to them. Som Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church. Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860. 19 SEL HEALTH AND STRENGTH. Before taking. ABOUT IT. It will cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsis, Diarther, D Intwill cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsis, Diarther, D Intwill cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsis, Diarther, D Intwill cure Liver, Complaint, Dyspepsis, Diarther, D Intwill cure Liver, Bad. Breath, or any disease of the er, Stomach, or Bowels. r. Stomach, or Bowels. SMITH & POU. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA., More LADIES, do you want the Bloom of Braht is mount your Cheeks again 5-then go at once and get McLean's Strengthening Cordial aid Blood Purifier. Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties Delay not a moment; it is warranted to give satisfieing. It will cure any disease of the Kidneys, Womb or Blader; Fainting, Obstructed Menstruation; Failing of the Womb ED, W. POU. Barrenness, or any disease arising from Chronic or Ner ons Debility, it is an infallible Remedy. For Children. FERRELL & MCKINNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Ala. W. S. WILLIAMS,

B. H. ABERCROMBIN

JAMES ARMSTRONG

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama,

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, and the sur-rounding Counties; in the Supreme Court of Ala-bana, and in the United States District Court, at Mont-

Becember 15, 1859. 82-17

G W. GUNN. L. STRANGE.

BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1860.

AUG. C. FERRELL.

April 19, 1860.

GEO. P. BROWN.

Des bedanky, it is in animole remedy. **For Children**De you want your delicate, sickly, puny Children, to be healthy. Strong and Adoust 7—then give the discussion on each bottle it is delicious to take.
The table spoonful, taken every morning leaves, the preventive against Children fevere, Yellow Te.
The One table spoonful, taken every morning leaves, the preventive against Children fevere, Yellow Te.
The Children for the preventive against Children for the preventive against Children fevere, Yellow Te.
The One table spoonful, taken every morning leaves, the preventive against Children fevere, Yellow Te.
The Children for the preventive against Children of Britter of Sama, the which they can buy cheap. by saying it is just good. There are even men BAYE enough to steal part of the form and the preventive of the same time, the form the form the transmitter of the same time, the preventive form the form the form the same time, the preventive form the form the form the same time, the preventive for the same time, the preventive form the same time, the preventive form the same time, the preventive form the same time, the part of the same time,

DR. J. H. MCLEANS

PURIFIER.

EVER TAKEN.

certify that it is abso-lately an infallible remedy for renovating and **Invigorating**

After taking

The thousands why

The Greatest Remedy in the World,

And the Most Delicions and Delightful Cordin)

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD

DR. J. H. MCLEAN, Sole Proprietor, Corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo

DR. MCLEAN'S UNIVERSAL PHLS. FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEAD. ACHE, aC. There has never been a CATHARTIC medicine, offered

There has never been a CATHAKIIC medicine, offered to the public, that has given such entire satisfaction a MeLLAN'S UNIVERSAL FILLS. Being entirely regetable, they are perfectly innoces, and can be taken by the most tender infant ; yet promp and powerful in removing all Billous secretions. Acid a Impore, Feited Matter from the Stomach. In fact, they are the only pills that should be used in malarious dis-tricite.

are the only pills that should be used in malarious di-tricts. They produce no Griping, Sickness or Pain in the Stom-sch or Bowels, though very active and searching in their operation, promoting healthy secretions of the liver my Kidneys. Who will suffer from Billousness, Headach and foul Stomach, when so cheap a remedy can be obtain-ed ! Keep them constantly on hand; a single does in ken in season, may prevent hours, days, and months of sickness. Ask for Pr. J. H. McLean's Universal Pills-Take no other. Being coaled, they are tasteless. The onfy 25 cents per box, and can be sent by mall to any mart of the United States.

part of the United States. J. H. MCLEAN, Sole Proprietor, Corner of Third and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Ma

Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Of Liniment,

THE BEST EXTERNAL IN THE WORLD, FOR MAN OR BEAST.

FOR MAN OR BEAST. FOR MAN OR BEAST. Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of decrepitude and misery, by the use of this invaluable Liniment. It will relieve FAIN almost instantaneously and it will cleanse, purify and heal the feelest soft in an incredible short time. McLEAN'S VOLCANCO II LINIMENT will relieve the most inveterate cases of Rhm-matian, Gout, or Neuralgia. For Paralysis, contracted Muscles, Stiffners or Weakness in the Joints, Muscles or Ligaments, it will never fail. Two applications will em Soar Throat, Headnehe or Earable – for Burns or Seada, or any Pain, it is an Infailible Remedy. Keep it always of Mand.

hand. FLANTERS, FARMERS, or any one class having charge of horses, will save money by using McLean's Volcasie Oil Liniment. It is a speedy and infallible cure for Galla, Sprains, Chafes, Swelling, Lameness, Sweeney, Sore, Wounds, Scratches, or any external disease. Try ft, and

you will be convinced. DR. J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor, ST. LOUIS, MO May 23, 1861.

> J. B. HART & SONS, DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods:

AND GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &C. Thankful for past patronage, wish it continued, and res pectfully solicit new customers, WETUMPKA, ALA.

Sumterville, Ala

J. H. LUDWIGSEN

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, saysaving-

"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 lesson 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 PROPHETS.-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 ay, do fly first themselves, and show the way, and as guides that would bring the timid to venture into the dark-faced ford do arst go back and forth through it, so the year and its mighty multitode 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 desiroyed both leaf and flower.

CONSTITUTION OF THE Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each state acting in its sovereign and independ ent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domes tic tranquility and secure the blessings of liber ty to ourselves and our posterity-invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God-do ordain and establish this constitution for the Confederate States of America.

ARTICLE I. SECTION 1.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate Stat: s which shall consist of a Senate and House of of Representatives.

SECTION 2.

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

2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the confederate States, and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this Confederacy, ac-

7. No preference shall be given by any reguits proceedings, punish its members for disorderbehavior, and, with the concurrence of two- lation of commerce or revenue to the ports of thirds of the whole number. expel a member

SECTION 6.

SECTION 7.

SECTION 8.

The Congress shall have power ---

be entered on the journal.

shall be sitting.

ment.

one State over those of another. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its 8. No money shall be drawn from the treas proceedings, and from time to time publish ary, but in consequence of appropriations made the same, excepting such parts as may in their by law; and a regular statement and account ingment require secresy; and the yeas and nays of the receipts and expenditures of all public of the members of either House, on any question, money shall be published from time to time.

shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, 9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two thirds of 4. Neither House, during the session of Conboth Houses, taken by yeas and pays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the gress, shall, without the consent of the other, heads of Department, and submitted to Congress adjourn for more than three days, nor to any by the President ; or for the purpose of paying other place than that in which the two Houses its own expenses and contingencies ; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been ju-1. The Senators and Representatives shall dicially declared by a tribunal for the investi

receive a compensation for their services, to be gation of claims against the government, which ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury it is hereby made the duty of Congress to estabof the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason. felony, and breach of the 10. All bills appropriating money shall specipeace, be privileged from arrest during their at-

fy in federal currency the exact amount of each tendance at the session of their respective appropriation and the purposes for which it is Houses, and in going to and returning from the made : and Congress shall grant no extra com same ; and for any speech or debate in either pensation to any public contractor, officer, House, they shall not be questioned in any other agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered. 2. No Senator or Representative shall, du

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by ring the time for which he was elected, he ap the Confederate States ; and no person holding pointed to any civil office under the authority any office of profit or trust under them, shall, of the Confederate States, which shall have without the consent of the Congress, accept of been created, or the emoluments whereof shall any present, emolument, office or title of any have been increased during such time; and no kind whatever from any king. prince or foreign person holding any office under the Confederate State

States shall be a member of either House during 12. Congress shall make no law respecting his continuance in office. But Congress may n establishment of religion, or prohibiting the by law, grant to the principal officer in each of free exercise thereof; or abridging the free load the Executive Departments a seat upon the of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his depart government for a redress of grievances. 13. A well regulated militia being necessar

to the security of a tree State, the right of the 1. All bills for varsing revenue shall origin- people to keep and bear arms shall not be in ate in the Wouse of Representatives ; but the fringed. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be Swnate may propose or concur with amendments quartered in any house without the consent of

as on other bills. 2. Evry bill which shall have passed both the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner Houses, shall, before it becomes a law be pre- to be prescribed by law. 15. The right of the people to be secure in sented to the President of the Confederate States ; if he approve, he shall sign it : but if their persons, houses, papers, and effects against not, he shall return it with his objections to unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be that House in which it shall have originated, violated; and no warrants shall issue 1 ut upon who shall enter the objections at large on their probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, jonroal, and proceed to reconsider it. II, after, and particularly describing the place to be ach reconsideration, two thirds of that Honse searched, and the persons or things to be seizshall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to- ed

16. No person shall be held to answer for a gether with the objections, to the other House. by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless in a if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shal presentment or indictment of a grand jary, exbecome a law. But in all such cases, the votes | cept in cases arising in the land or naval forces, of both Houses shall be determind by yeas and or in the militia, when in actual service, in time nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the jour-nal of each House respectively. If any bill in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, shall not be returned by the President within in any criminal case, to be a witness against ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or probeen presented to him, the same shall be a law, perty, without due process of law; nor shall in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the private property be taken for public use, with-Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its re- out just compensation.

turn ; in which case it shall not be a law. The 17. In all criminal prosecution, the accused President may approve any appropriation and shall enjoy the right to a speedy and publi disapprove any other appropriation in the same trial, by an impartial jury of the State and dis-Is such case he shall, in signing the bill, trict wherein the crime shall have been commitdesignate the appropriations disapproved; and ted, which district shall have been previously shall return a copy of such appropriations, with ascertained by law, and to be informed of the his objections, to the House in which the bill nature and cause of the accusation; fo be conshall have originated ; and the same proceedings | fronted with the witnesses against him ; to have shall then be had as in case of other bills disap- compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in 3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which for his defence. his favor ; and to have the assistance of counsel

the concurrence of both Houses may be necess-18. In suits at common law, where the value ary (except on a question of adjournment) shall in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the be presented to the President of the Confederate right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and States ; and before the same shall take effect no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise reshall be approved by him ; or being disapprov- examined in any court of the Confederacy, than ed by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of according to the rules of the common law. both Houses according to the rules and limita- 19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor tions prescribed in case of a bill. 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.

1 To lay and colect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the SECTION 10. debts, provide for the common defence, and car-1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliry on the government of the Confederate States: but no bounties shall be granted from the ance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque treasury ; nor shall any duties or taxes on im and reprisal ; coin money ; make unything but portations from foreign nations be laid to pro-mote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform law, or law impariring the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility. throughout the Confederate States :

2. To borrow maney on the credit of the Cor- 2. No state shall, without the consent of the Congress; lay any imposts or duties on imports

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

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will Confederate States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the cousttution thereof."

SECTION 2.

lating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and States, except in cases of impeachment. 2. He shall have power, by and with the ad-

vice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present the Congress may, by law, vest the appoint-ment of such inferior officers, as they think. 2. All debts contracted and engagements haw or in the heads of Departments.

utive Departments, and all persons connected Provisional Government. duty ; and when so removed, the removal shall state to the contrary notwithstanding. be reported to the Senate, together with the 4. The Senators and Representatives before reasons therefor.

ensuing recess.

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 receive ambassadors and the laws be faithfully executed, and shall com- ifying the some. mission all the officers of the Confederate States,

SECTION 4. 1. The President, Vice President, and all

removed from office on impeachment for, and misdemeanors. ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior ding beyond the time limited by the Constitu-

legislate and provide governments for the inany person be eligible to that office who shall habitants of all territory belonging to the Connot have attained the age of thirty-five years, federate States, lying without the limits of the and been fourteen years a resident within the several states; and may permit them, at such limits of the Confederate States, as they may 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 institufrom office, or of his death, resignation, or ina-bility to discharge the powers and duties of the Confederate States, shall be recognized and prosaid office, the same shall devolve on the Vice- tected by Congress, and by the territorial President ; and the Congress may, by law, pro- government : and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories, shall have or inability both of the President and Vice- the right to take to such territory any slaves President, declaring what officer shall then act lawfully held by them in any of the states or

4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to every state that now is or hereafter may become a member of this Confederacy, a republican them against invasion ; and on application o the legislature (or of the Executive when the

ARTICRE V

SECTION 1. 1. Upon the demand of any three states. faithfully execute the office of President of the legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the states, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said states shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made ; and should any of 1. The President shaft be commander in chief the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the army and navy of the Confederate States. be agreed on by the said convention-voting when called into the actual service of the Cou | by states- and the same be ratified by the legfederate States , he may require the opinion, in islatures of two thirds of the several states, or writing of the principal efficer in each of the by conventions in two thirds there f--as the Executive Departments upon any subject re | one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention-they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitut on. pardons for offences against the Confederate But no state shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by this Conconcur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with stitution is the successor of the Provisional the advice and consent of the Senate, shall ap | Government of the Confederate States of Ameripoint ambassadors, other public ministers and ca. and all the laws passed by the latter shall consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all continue in force until the same shall be repealother officers of the Confederate States, whose ed or modified ; and all the officers appointed appointments are not herein otherwise provided by the same shall remain in office until their for, and which shall be established by law ; but successors are appointed and qualified, or the

proper, in the President alone, in the courts of entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate 3. The principal officer in each of the Exec- States under this Constitution as under the

with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Depart 3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made ment may be removed at any time by the Pres | under the authority of the Confederate States, ident, or other appointing power, when their shall be the supreme law of the land ; and the services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, in- judges in every state shall be bound thereby. capacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of anything in the constitution or laws of any

mentioned, and the members of the several 4. the President shall have power to fill all state legislatures, and all executive and judicial vacancies that may happen during the recess of | officers, both of the Confederate States, and of the Senate, by granting commissions which the several states, shall be bound by oath or shall expire at the end of their next session ; affirmation, to support this Constitution ; but but no person rejected by the Senate shall be no religious test shall ever be required as a re appointed to the same office during their 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 Confeder-

ate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of five states shall be sufficient for the establishment other public ministers ; he shall take care that of this Constitution between the states so rat-

Constitution, in the manner before specified. the Congress under the Provisional Constitucivil officers of the Confederate States, shall be tion, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high for the meeting of the Electoral College; and forcountingthe votes, and inaugurating the Pre ident. They shall, also, prescribe the time

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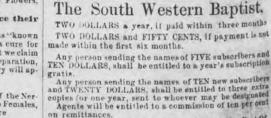
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