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The South Mestern Baptist, RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER | 000 ? PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

TALIAFERRO & Co.,

For Terms, &c., see third page.

remium Questions on Slavery.

In 1860 the New York Independent, an bolition paper, proposed eight quesons on this subject to S. E. Morse, one the editors of the New York Obserar a conservative weekly, requiring replying, Mr. M. proposes 230 questions

extract a few for your numerous read-

5. If it can be shown that the Old estament asserts that God directed old human beings as property, as their the schedules have not been changed, I possession," as "bondmen forever," as am held over in this city. "an inheritance for their children." (Lev. 24: 44-46) will it not prove, either that the Old Testament is not from God,

erament of a nation? The word for servant is doulos.

holders are sinners merely because to just powers, except those derived from the consent of the governed ?

42. Was not the best man that Christ bolder in the army of Tiberius Cæsar? 52 and 53. As Christ did not require did not require it? May it not have that Christ was not an abolitionist?

81. Is not the assertion in the Declaration of American Independence, that of his sacred rights?

the people of all the States in State In 1859 the coal received at Philadel-Conventions selemnly ratify the Consti- phia amounted to 3,929,750 tons, and tution of the United States, by which they in 1858 the value of the coal raised in bound themselves and their posterity Great Britain, estimated at the place of to deliver up fugitive slaves, and thus consumption, was \$150,000,000. Posto aid and abet in the support of slave- sibly this wicked and atrocious war ry, so long as there is a slave State or | waged upon us by the Yankees will

slaveholder in the land? 86. Is it not passing strange, that so mercially as well as politically. to his master?

lustrate the difference between the an- a spirited Southern sheet, and Brownti-slavery sentiment and feeling of the low's "Whig," the most traitorous pub American Revolution and that which lication in the South. The latter is prevails in New England at the present suspended, and as a signal instance of

been abandoned by God to the folly and umny, is now employed in the more pawickedness of practically asserting the triotic and useful purpose of boring out right of every negro slave to liberty, rifle guns for our brave boys. Brownwithout regard to the probable effect of low was discharged from the civil prothe liberty of the negro upon the wel cess under which he was committed, in

fare of the community? all that had been done by the British held under arrest by the military au-Government and British people, under thorities, until he can be transferred bethe strong stimulus of national pride, youd the border. The indignation, or to make the successful experiment, has rather dissatisfaction at his release, is not negro emancipation resulted in ruin general and decided. The supposition of to the agriculture, the commerce and Mr. Benjamin, that he could not have

109. Does not Mr. Carey show in his surrendered, is quite gratuitous, as on work on the slave-trade, that 1,700,000 the 22d of November, ult., he wrote negroes landed from Africa in the Brit- a letter to Gen Carroll, which was deish West Indies, during the two centu- livered on the day it bore date and beties prior to the abolition of the slave- fore the ink was fairly dry. The sentitade in 1808, were so reduced in num- ment of our friends here is that he would, bers that only 660,000 remained to be more justly and with sounder policy, emancipated in 1834; while 400,000 have found an appropriate reward on landed in the United States during the the gibbet or in a prison, than in being same period have multiplied under the permitted to go North, to be lionized kind treatment of American masters to and scatter his firebrands, arrows and death. By the way, it is rather queer

180. Would not the introduction of that the families of Audy Johnson and 1,000,000 of free negroes into New Eng- Maynard are still quietly domiciled in calls upon you to spe

more than 4.000,000?

land, depreciate the value of property, Tennessee. They should be removed there to more than the amount of 2,000,-

190-1. If all slavery is morally wrong, is it not morally wrong, a crime of the deepest dye, to bring men together in large communities, (as the slaves were brought here in New England ships) under circumstances in which the good of all concerned will require that one half of the community shall hold the other half in slavery so long as they occupy the country together? Is not this the crime which England and New England committed against the Southern States, when they mawers "Yes" or "No"; but instead of obtruded upon those States a negro population, in opposition to the prayers his opponent. Many of these are and remonstrances of their wise and full of interest to Southern men-hence good men?

For the South Western Bantist. KNOXVILLE, TENN, Jan. 1, 1862. DEAR SIR: Yesterday, for the first time since the villainous bridge burning, he Jews, his chosen people, to buy and the connections were complete; but as

Knoxville is a pretty place, eligibly situated on the Holston river, and the undulations give many beautiful sites or else that a rigid system of perpetual for residences, some of which have been slavery may, under some circumstances, bandsomely improved. Although Knoxbe a part of the plan which infinite love ville was established in 1792, receiving and wisdom would devise for the gov- its name from Gen. Knox, then the Secretary of War for president Washing-Part of 6. If it can be shown that ton, the illustrious Southerner, it conthis slave holder, (the Centurion, Luke 7: tinned a small interior town until 1855, 1-10) immediately after an open avow- when the Georgia and East Tennessee al that he held and exercised power un Rail Road, being completed, gave it an der both those rigid systems of despot- upward tendency. It now numbers ism, was not only not rebuked by Christ, some 7,000 inhabitants, and from its but actually proclaimed by him to be centrality, accessibility, heathfulness the best man that he had ever seen- and great resources, bids fair to be a better than any of the Jews, not ex- large city, if it does not compete succepting his chosen apostles; if all this cessfully with Atlanta, Huntsville or can be clearly shown, will it not prove Nashville for the location of the pereither that Christ was not a sound mor- manent capital of the Confederate alist, or that to retain power under a States. By Rail Road, it is now rigid system of slavery, may be per- connected with Richmond, Charlesfectly consistent with the highest mor- ton, Memphis, Mobile and Savannah .al excellence in the man that does it? Two other roads, under progress when the war commenced, will bring it in di-

25. Does the Bible anywhere assert that rect and proximate connexion with all men have a right to liberty; or that | Charleston and Kentucky. The first slavery is always wrong; or that slave- Territorial Assembly of Tennessee met in Knoxville in 1794, as did the Conthey are slaveholders ; or that the gov- vention which adopted the State Conernments instituted among men have stitution in 1796. The seat of government was not removed until 1816. The place has now a foundry, machine shops and flouring mills. It ought to be a met with on earth, a centurion slave- large manufacturing city, as the water power is good, and coal, iron and other valuable minerals are found near by in the centurion to emancipate his slaves, abundance. As iron is an essential, a is it not reasonable to infer that love necessity, enters into every department of business, and its consumption canbeen a blessed thing for this poor slave not be materially diminished, it is strange that our capitalists do not take immediate steps for its increased production. We need rolling mills and all men have a right to liberty, interpreted foundries and furnaces for the manuby abolitionists and superficial thinkers facture of rail road iron, boiler plate, generally, as implying that all slavery sheet and bar iron, axles, nails, pipe, is morally wrong, and that every slave- hollow castings, engines, machinery, holder who retains his fellow man in stoves, hollow ware, iron fence and bondage against his will is a violator railing, gas and water tubes and other articles, as the advertisements sav. 84. At the date of this Declaration too tedious to mention. These manudid not the people of every State in the factures would stimulate the production Union maintain by law a system of sla- of coal, which, as a source of wealth, very within its own borders? Did not would be as valuable as cotton.-

far as is known, not a single member | Knoxville is the seat of the Univerof any one of the 13 State Conventions sity, which had its origin in the last that ratified the Constitution of the century, and also of the deaf and dumb United States, ever protested against Institute. It is lighted with gas, has or even objected to, the article require a telegraph office, several branches or ing the surrender of the fugitive slave agences of banks, five or six Protestant churches, and one newspaper. Un-87. Does not this fact strikingly il- til recently it had two, the "Register," quick retributive justice, the engine. 92. Have the American people ever which printed so much treason and caldeference to the wish or committal of Part of 96. Even in Jamaica, with the Confederate Government, and is now the industry generally of the Island? been arrested if he had not voluntarily

result in Southern Independence, com-

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

and their property confiscated. It is suspected, that their residence has some connexion with an unavowed purpose to claim and hold property.

Public sentiment in East Tennessee is slowly but surely improving. There are no armed and organized Lincoln THE BIRTH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST .-- LUKE ites, unless they are in Scott county. Many men, ignorant and prejudiced, have been deluded by leaders, who had the smartness, when the storm was coming, to slip their necks from the fer. It is nevertheless to be regretted, mysterious are the ways of God! that some are subjugated not convinced, defeated not persuaded, and would welcome a Yankee army with very unpatriotic joy.

In noticing the evidences of the prosperity and growth of Knoxville I ing birth of both the forerunner and omitted to mention the pork-packing the mighty Redeemer of men. Elizaestablishment, which to an unsophistica- beth, the barren, and the aged wife of ted cotton planter is quite a curiosity. Zacharias the priest of God, was to be-One gentlemen has a contract with the come a joyful mother of an illustrious Government to slaughter, clean, salt son, who should rank in greatness above and pack away 8000 hogs. The modus the prophets of the old dispensation. operandi is inique and interesting. A And a sign was given to Zacharias, cut up and salted away, with a celeri- that assured him of the fulfilment of ty and neatness that are wonderful. - God's sacred promise. All that was pre-The entrails, feet, brains, fat, ribs, dicted soon came to pass. John was back-bones &c., are properly cared for. born; and many rejoiced at his birth. I have seen nothing in a long time, It was a miracle from the Lord; and that to me was so interesting, and an was one of the most interesting events Alabama darky, who has only seen 25 in the history of the world. It marked or 30 hogs slaughtered in a day, would the dawn of a new dispensation; and expose the whites of his eyes and ivo- may be considered as the early twilight away in a little over a minute!

A TRAVELER.

For the South Western Baptist. The Tract Work Progressing.

received \$923 76 in donations and pur in the sight of the Lord." chase of tracts printed here by the all the Pastors of this city.

part by donations and distributing .- with astonishment at his decision.

An intelligent officer said to me that being wholy indifferent to them, until since being in camp, where they had himself and his soldiers, being just the at the strange event. kind of reading they needed, after the

A Chaplain-Rev. W. B. Owen-thus writes to us from Leesburg, Va., "A package of tracts sent to Capt Ivey, copied in Townsend's arrangement : 17th Mississippi Regiment came to hand, and I am glad of the opportuniligious interests in our Regiment, some

supplying our noble soldiery with religious truth, to help them constantly see and trust God, their refuge, strength, shield and deliverer from the great adversary of their souls, as well as earthly foes. Yours truly,

W. J. W. CROWDER, Tract Agent. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 1861.

P. S .- We are now getting a supply Tenn., suitable for soldiers.

For the South Western Baptist. New Testament Scenes.

BY J. M. W., COLUMBUS, GEO.

NUMBER 4.

1: 57-80.

The ancient city of Hebron is regarded as the birth-place of John, the har binger of Christ. How interesting was the event! How wonderful were the noose and leave their followers to suf- circumstances connected with it! How

Prophecy had long pointed to the advent of the Son of God; and public expectation had been excited to look for his early approach. Already the angel of God had announced the approachhog is killed, bled, cleaned, gutted. (painful though it might be to him.) ry teeth in rapt astonishment to see a of the glorious Go-pel day. It was an large hog cut up, salted and packed event in which prophecy, miracle, and the Holy Spirit met together. Neighbors and consins heard the joyful news. and hastened to the place of John's nativity, to rejoice with the delighted parents; and to see the interesting little Since our September report we have stranger who was destined to "be great

The eighth day after his birth was General Tract Agency, which has been honored above every other day of his in successful operation since the first of early childhood; for on that memorable last June, with the aid and approval of day, the friends and relatives met together for the purpose of obeying the The above amount has enabled us to law of the Lord, which had been given print and circulate, mainly among the to Abraham nineteen centuries before. soldiers of all the Confederate States, On that day he was circumcised and 1.259.840 pages. The whole amount named in a truly oriental manner, and printed here since June first is, 2,423, according to a custom long prevalent 360 pages, which has been done as among Jewish families, they called him cheap as at the North-1500 pages for | Zacharias, after the name of his father; one dollar, and "Come to Jesus," "Your not being aware that the angel of God Soul-Is It Safe ?" " A Call to Prayer, had given him another name so long beby Rev. J. C. Ryle," each at 3 cents. fore his birth. "His mother answered The gospel messages have been scat- and said, Not so; but he shall be called tered among the soldiers mainly by John." This surprised those friends; Chaplains, officers, and about 80 Col- and they said unto ber in reply, "There porteurs in Virginia and North Caroli- is none of thy kindred that is called by na. Many thousands of these tracts this name." They then turned to Zachhave been and are still being given by arias, who was a silent spectator of the the 60 colporteurs, superintended by scene, and made signs to him, to ascer-Rev. A E. Dickinson, of Richmond, for tain how he would have him called .whose untiring labors, under the Divine Being dumb, and probably deaf also, he blessing, the Southern Confederacy asked, by signs, for a writing table, will ever have great reasons for grati- (i. e., a board or table covered with tude to God. Many others in all the wax,) and wrote saying, "His name is Confederate States are doing a noble John." Every one present was filled

One gentleman in Savannah, Ga., has An event occurred immediately after, enabled us to send out about 150,000 that was wonderful indeed, and was pages, one-half being sent to him, and well calculated to astonish them all bethe other we distributed. A Chaplain vond measure. The promise of the anin one of the Georgia Regiments, to gel of God had been completely fulfilled. whom we gave part of the above, writes, Zacharias was no longer an unbeliever. "that the soldiers were generally glad The sign was swallowed up in the thing to get them, and their interest in relig- signified- and according to the angelic ion is increasing, several of whom promise he was filled with joy and gladhave been hopefully converted recent- ness at the birth of a son; and his tongue was loosed and he spake and praised God. This wonderful prodigy he did not know the value of tracts, caused a fear to fall upon all that dwelt round about them; and soon the astonishing, news were spread abroad been made a great blessing to him; throughout all the hill country of Juand he wished a regular supply for dea; and people everywhere wondered

> Zacharias was filled with the Holy Ghost, and uttered the following very beautiful and touching prophecy; as

"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel; for he hath visited and redeemed his ty to thank you for them. I assure people, and hathraised up an Horn of Sal you, had you been present as I passed vant David, (as he spake by the mouth up and down every company in our of his holy prophets, which have been Regiment distributing them, and seen since the world began) that we should be how eagerly they were read by the saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us ; to perform soldiers, you would be stimulated to the mercy promised to our fathers, and put forth every exertion to scatter such to remember his holy covenant; the blessings continually among the sol. oath which he sware to our father Abradiers. We have had considerable re ham, that he would grant to us, that we being delivered out of the had of our enemies, might serve him without fear, have been converted, and others are in holiness and righteousness before seeking Jesus. If you can do send us him all the days of our life. And thou, more tracts of different kinds, and 100 child, shalt be called the Prophet of the copies or more of that excellent tract, Highest; for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways; to give knowledge of salvation unto Such evidence is abundant, calling his people, by the remission of their sins, forth praise to God, and should encour through the tender mercy of our God age christians and patriots to continue whereby the day spring from on high their donations, prayers and efforts in hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way

The aged and happy couple, blessed with a son from the Lord, spent the remainder of their days in the service of God; and lived to see that son grow up and give promise of future usefulness; and looking beyond that son, to the ever-blessed son of God, in whom of small Testaments from Nashville, all their hopes centered, they were enabled to bid adieu to the world in peace; Study to be quiet, except when duty and to enter the grave in full expectation of a blissful reward in heaven.

Foreign Missions.

RICHMOND, Dec. 26, 1861. DEAR BRETHREN: The greetings of the season to you, and your readers .-Christmass presents are a long established custom; and although the day is now numbered with the past, I trust you will, not unkindly, receive this, my gift to you, and may I not hope, in return, for a New Year's gift from you and your readers? Such a gift as will aid us in sustaining the dear breth ren and sisters in China and Africa .-The Board have now not a single agent in the field, brother Creath of Ala., the last that we had, having resigned in November. Attempts to collect money by the Secretaries, except by letter, are attended by large expense, and collections are of necessity much smaller than formely. Under these circumstances we appeal to each lover of the cause of Missions, to each individual who is unwilling that our Missionaries shall suffer, to send us by mail a

The drafts upon the Board are now larger than at any time since the in terruption of Postal arrangements. Un til recently we could not send funds to our Liberia Missionaries. Now we have opened communication with them, and must meet arrearages, as well as provide for the continuance of their labors. Thus, in the kind providence of God, we can send funds to all our Missionaries. We are aiming at nothing more than to keep them from want .-Shall we not have the means? If each one will send something the question will be answered in the affirmative. We have letters from Shanghia to

24th of July and from Canton to 4th of September. The Missionaries were well and determined to go on with their work. Brother Yates writes, "I have considered the matter and have arrived at the determination, not under any circumstances to give up my Missionary work to engage in business." Brother Graves says of the Canton Mission : "We have resolved as a Mission to for the time being. One night, during a nese in our employ by one tenth. We onst. Our last advices from Yoruba blessed the Missions, especially brother encouraging us to persevere. Help us self-denying Missionaries.

The Home & Foreign Journal, which will be resumed next month if we can get paper. Yours in Christ,

A. M. Poindexter, Cor. Sec.

For the South Western Baptist

drick, to dissolve the relation that has I do not know. so happily existed between himself and this Church, on account of an increasing diseased throat, therefore in view of our pastor's resignation, a committee of four viz : H. E. Davison, J. B. Colley, S. S. Andress and J. M. Davison were appointed to draft, resolutions suitable to the occasion, whereupon the following was adopted :

1. Resolved, That we consent to this necessary conclusion of our beloved pastor with deep regret, and a feeling sense of our own loss.

2. That bro. Kindrick has been in our we have no cause to complain. midst a faithful and acceptable pastor, an affectionate brother in Christ, and an untiring servant of his Master.

3. That we earnestly commend him to the confidence and kindness of those ! among whom he may go to reside; and that he is an acceptable and faithful minister of the Gospel, a useful member of society, and a man of sterling integrity.

4. That this preamble and resolutions be spread on the Church record, and that a copy of the same be sent to the Tennessee and South Western Baptists with a request that it be published. Done by order of the church in conference on the 2d day of Nov. 1861.

> H. E. DAVISON, S. S. ANDRESS. J. B. COLLEY, J. M. DAVISON.

For the South Western Baptist.

The Contrast.

your enemies, bless them that curse and co-operation from God. Thus you, do good to them that hate you, should we auspiciate all our actions by and pray for them which despitefully referring them to God, consulting his use you and persecute you. Math. 5: wisdom, supplicating his presence and

obey?

For the South Western Baptist. CAMP AT MOSELY'S CHURCH, NEAR (

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 1, 1862. EDITOR BAPTIST : Christmas has come and gone, and with it many of the hopes and fears, the joys and sorrows of eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The year has been one of the most eventful in the world's eventful history .-The Italian people, after years of bondage, have, with blood-stained hands, grasped again, the sceptre of their own nationality, and united their free fortunes with their powerful neighbors. But while this drama was being enacted in the Old World, another still more important was being played in the New. The United States, the proud mistress of the Western Hemisphere, has been convulsed as by an earthquake, and its fairest portion is now struggling for a place in the family of nations, "Grim visaged war," with all its glittering paraphernalia, has laid its iron hand upon our land, and a people once so happy are now literally walking through the valley of death to set up their own banners and establish for themselves a "local habitation and a name." But this picture, however grand, and however true, is too terrible to look upon. Let us wait and see whether, before the close of the New Year, the other and brighter side may not be turned to us.

There was nothing unusual in the way we celebrated our Christmas in campthat is, nothing unusual to other people, but we bad a little more lively time for a day or two than we are accustomed to here. Egg-nogg was plentiful, (mind you, our fathers had egg-nogg on christmas) and some were fortunate enough to get a turkey for dinner. As for our "mess," we contented ourselves with an unaristocratic chicken pie, which we ate with all jollity and good humor becoming the

The dull monotony which has reigned in and around Norfolk for so long a time was somewhat relieved last week. give up one-fifth of our salaries and heavy gale, a little schooner was stranhave reduced the salaries of the Chi. ded a few miles below here, and was taken, with her crew and cargo, by are all in good health." In a letter the cavalry company attached to our dated 9th of May, sister Gaillard says; regiment. She was laden with coal, "Our little band of native believers and was bound from Alexandria, Va., has been steadily increasing in num. to Dayton, Mass. And on Sunday bers and in knowledge. We now num- morning, one of our gun-boats, in ber over eighty native members, and Hampton Roads, gave chase to a Yanthere are still more wishing for bap. kee gun-boat which had a water transtism both here and in the country." port in tow, and after an exciting Brother Graves reports the baptism of run, the Yankee cut loose from the four at Shing Hing in July and Au. transport and it fell into our hands .-Several Yankee gun boats endeavored are to June 5th-God had greatly to capture our gallant little steamer, but they were too slow. The firing Philip's school. Our Missionaresi were was very heavy for about two hours. well. Thus dear brethren the Lord is and we began to think that the fun had commenced in carnest. But quiet friends of Christ. Let us sustain these reigns supreme, and things have resomed their usual way.

Generally the weather has been has been suspended since October, quite pleasant so far, but we have a few cold days occasionally, which seem to come along just to remind us that it is winter, and that we may look out for "freezers" before very long.

On the 19th of December we received PINEVILLE BAP CHURCH, MONROE Co., Ala. our pay for the months of September Whereas, it is deemed necessary and October. Another two months by our beloved pastor, elder J. D. Ken- pay is due, but when it will be paid

We have had no preaching in camp for two or three months; what the reason has been, I am not exactly able to say. Our chaplain has been with us the grater portion of the time, but he has not seen proper, for some reason or other, to discharge the duties of

So far, our rations have been plentiful, and as good as we could ask. Occasionally, however, we are restricted to a very small allowance of salt for a day or two, but everything considered

Good health still prevails, both in the Light Infantry and in the Regi-

In the absence of the Adjutant, (Lient. Wilson, of the "Southern Rifies.") Lieut. SAM. B. JOHNSTON, of the Light Infantry, is acting in his place, SAM, fills the office quite creditable to himself, which is nothing more than those who know him as a military man would expect him to do.

Yours, &c.

GOD OUR WISDOM - "The begining is from God," was a maxim of all antiquity, and is the expression of humani ty. The ancient nations initiated every enterprise by first consulting the oracles and oratories. The civil law always began-"From God, the great est and best !" The Saxon laws were prefixed with the Ten Commandments. Scipio Africanus was in the habit of Man's commandment. Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy. Math. 5:43. of Jupiter before break of day. In all The Lord's commandment. Love his undertakings David sought counsel power, deprecating his anger, and se-Reader, which commandment do you curing his favor, by making our inter-HINTER. ests his, and his glory our chief end.

Words of Consolation to the Be-

Dr. Judson once wrote to a friend in the hour of trial thus :- "So the light of your dwelling has gone out, my poor brother, and it is all darkness there, only as you draw down by faith some faint gleams of the light of beaven. and coldness has gathered round your hearthstone; your home is probably desolate, your children scattered, and you a homeless wanderer over the face of the land. We have both tasted of those bitter cups once and again, we have found them bitter, and we have found them sweet too. Every cup stirred by the finger of God becomes sweet to the humble believer. Do you remember how our late wives and others used to cluster round the well-curb in the mission premises, at the close of the day? I can almost see them sitting there, with their smilling faces, as I look out of the window at which I am now writing. Where are ours now? Clustering around the well-curb of the fountain of living water, to which the Lamb of Heaven shows them the way, reposing in the arms of infinite Love who wipes away all their tears with his own hand. Let us travel on and look up. We shall soon be there. As sure as I write and you read these lines, we shall soon be there. Many a weary step we may yet have to take, but we shall get there at last. And the longer and more tedious the way,

Take care of the Casket for the sake of the Jewel.

the sweeter will be our repose."

In many cases in which true Christians complain of the "hidings of God's countenance," of darkness and depression, the cause is solely physical disease; produced not unfrequently by an obstinate disregard to the will of God as expressed in the human constitution, made up of soul and body; and by which a certain amount of repose, relaxation, and exercise are essetial to the right working of both. Let me earnestly press it upon young ardent students, that it is very mistaken manliness to despise the demands of the body; that it is no self-denial, but self-indulgence, to sacrifice health and life in the pursuit of knowledge. Let me remind them that God will make them responsible for every talent committed to them, and for shortening those days which might have been many; and for turning those hours into darkness and distresss which might have been hours of shanshine and peace .-That must be so small sin in the eye of God, which he so often visits with an early death or premature old age : and which has deprived many a family of its most precious treasure, and the church of its brighter hopes .- Macleod's

The Mercy Seat.

Memorials of Macintosh.

What a sinking of heart we experience when we are called upon to separate from those whom we love-those who seem to be a very part of our being. Every thing we see is associated with them. Morning is its glory, as the sun emerges from the east, reminds us of our loss. The busy hum of noon has its voice; and twilight, gentle twilight, with its sad, pensive tones, so deepens holy memories, that we sink in utter despondency. Every book, every flower, every strain of music, seems to sing for the absent one far away. Anxiety fills our mind .-Temptations or trials may assail the loved one. O how we yearn to shield him from these; to hide from the tempest; to hover, like Mentor of old. around him, and keep him in the narrow way : to soothe his dreams with visions of those who love him so well. But it is all in vain, we are utterly helpless. In such an hour, what can console the heart like the assurance that the mercy seat is accessible; we hear the voice of Jesus, "According to your faith be it unto you," and we bend the knee, and implore the blessing of that Savior to rest upon the absent one. to shield him from the dark hour of temptations, or from the syren power of Pleasure as she would seek to draw him from the narrow way; we pray that he would hold him in the hollow of the hand, and hide him in the secret of his pavilion. While we are enabled thus to pour out our souls before God. the Comforter descends, peace enters our hearts, and we exclaim, O the blessedness of bowing at the foot of the Cross-of feeling for one moment the ineffable joy of trusting all to God, whose goodness, greatness, wisdom, and love, are all pledged to us, through Jesus. Surely the very adaptedness of the gospel to the wants of man, is the

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA .-- A correspondent of the London and Chi na "Telegraph" states that the Emperor died on the 24th of August last,-The Pekin "Gazette" of that date contains his last orders. He directed 1st. that his eldest son should succeed him on the throne; and, 2d, he appointed a Council of eight high Chinese dignitaries to assist him in the government of the empire. All business was suspended for twenty days-the period al-

lotted for official mourning.

best proof of its origin .- S. S. Times.

The S. W. Baptist.

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TUSKEGEE, ALA.: Thursday, Jan'y 16, 1862. Some Thoughts on Trade. IN ITS CONNECTION WITH THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The production, distribution and exchange of wealth, constitute the most important study of statesmen. Indeed, they embrace a science interesting alike to all classes of community. God designed that commerce should constitute a great chain that should link nations together in the ties of a common fraternity. An enlightened state polity in this respect, marks the degree of civiliza tion in any commonwealth. It was by a wise and politic application of the laws of trade to the necessities of surrounding nations, that made ancient Tyre the great metropolis of the world for so long a period in the history of the old world. It is this that has made the Islands of Great Britain the most powerful and enlightened nation of Europe. It is this that enables her to boast that the roll of her drum makes the circuit of the earth every twentyfour hours. The sails of her commerce whiten every sea, and her merchants crowd every mart of the civilized world. It is this that, but for the demon-like hatred that seized the Northern States of the late Union, and led them in an evil hour to begin that crusade upon Southern rights and Southern institutions, would have placed the Union at no distant day in the front rank of the nations of the earth. And it this which, if Southern statesmen shall possess the sagacity and the patriotism wisely to meet this great national emergency, will, at no distant day, place the Confederate States of America on the proudest eminence of true glory and prosperity of which any nation can boast. It our ability and enlightenment shall be equal to our vast and inexhaustible resources, it requires no prophet to descry the future of our beloved South. What may not that people achieve in the single item of commerce, whose territory is as vast and varied as the enfire continent of Europe?

But it must be borne in mind that trade is the most gradual and delicate plant that governments ever underdertook to nourish and mature. It is not the growth of a day, but of many long years. In respect to its devolopment it is not like the gourd vine of Jonah that withers under the scorching rays of the first summer's sun; but it resembles rather the stately cedars of Leba. non, whose roots branch forth deep and broad into the earth, and whose trunks and branches dety the storms of centuries. A vandal axe may do in an hour, what the winds and storms of a thousand years have not achieved-just what that infatuated spirit in the North has accomplished within a single year. The disasters of the past year among that people may not be repaired within the next century. Certain are we, that until different principles and a different policy shall obtain among them, the days of their prosperity are numbered. Trade once lost to a nation seldom, if ever, returns. When, in an cient days, it passed from Tyre and went to Alexandria, it left that renowned city "as a top of a rock, a place for fishers to dry their nets on." Ezekiel 27: 5. It then passed in succession from Alexandria to Venice, and from Venice to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to Amsterdam and London, and more recently the French are rivalling both the Dutch and the English. In this country, by a system of unwise, unfair and unjust national tariff, the trade of the continent has been forced into Northern cities. By every principle of justice and fair dealing, that region of country which produces the national wealth is entitled to the incidental advantages of that wealth. Thus, if, (as was really the case,) in the late Union, the Southern States produced three fourths of its exports, they were entitled to three fourths of the incidental advantages of the imports. But instead of this, not one fourth of these advantages were ever enjoyed by the Southern States-thus presenting the strange phenomenon to the world of a people, one third of whom actually produced three fourths of their exportations while the other two-thirds reapt more than three fourths of the advantages of its commerce! Under the operation of the iniquitous tariff laws of the late Union, the merchants and manufactur ers of the New England and Middle States amassed those princely fortunes which have so puffed up their pride and vanity as that it came to pass that they looked upon us the mere feeders of their avarice. The annual drain upon the South amounted to the enormous sum of fifty or sixty millions of dollars ! In addition to this, the coasting trade, which by the laws of Congress was secured to New England and New York, virtually excluded foreign vessels from all Southern ports. In a word, the trade of the late Union was atsolutely forced into artificial channels. So that the

All civilized nations are wisely engaged in applying themselves to, and guarding their trade with foreign nations; and it is a behest of wisdom that those who possess it to any great extent, must protect it with the most sedulous care. As already stated, it is a plant of delicate growth, and once crushed, it seldom revives. Liberty is its greatest friend, as it is the greatest friend to liberty. They are twin sisters. vice.

one year with another.

er. Destroy either, and the other cannot long survive. Hence, it has been wisely said, that "the greatest enemy to both is licentiousness, which tram ples upon all law and lawful authority

What nourishes one, nourishes the oth-

encourages riots and tumults, promotes drunkenness and debauchery, sticks at nothing to supply its extravagances, practices every art of illicit gain, ruins credit, ruins trade, and will in the end ruin liberty itself." More truth could scarcely be condensed into fewer words. How fully is all this exemplified in the Northern government. From recent figures and facts it appears that the trade of the city of New York has fallen off within one year between seven and nine hundred per cent. !! And this is but a sample of other Northern cities. And this, too, in the face of the fact that every Northern port is open to the commerce of the world. And the end is not yet. For unless wiser counsels prevail in the cabinet of that govern ment, there are persons now living a spirit as Jackson? We confess to who will see grass growing in Broadway in that doomed city. That wicked, gled with pity. We knew that it was barbarous, and malicious policy, adopted by that government, of obstructing the channels to Southern ports, by sinking old vessels filled with granite, is doubtless intended to force trade to their own ports, for all time to come .-Demented people! As if the surges of old Ocean, that first dug out these channels, could not dig out others !

The establishment and recognition of the Confederate States of America will be the dawn of a new era in the history of trade. Governments and monopo. lists bave heretofore been accustomed to embarrass it with heavy tributes and profits. The actual producers of articles of trade have, as a general thing. been too much ruled out of the market, and have been wont to submit to the unreasonable depletion of this round of agencies which law and custom have established. It cannot admit of a doubt, that the more direct the communication between the producer and consumer, the better for both parties -Direct trade between the Southern States and Europe will work a revolution in commerce, the benefits of which can scarcely be conceived. And we make no question that it is these prospective benefits to us, benefits which the North has heretofore monopolized, that intensifies this great struggle on their part The entire products of these States for the last year, are now locked up by the blockade-products which in the aggregate cannot amount to less than two hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and we may rest assured that the great commercial powers of the old world cannot long endure the captivity of so rich a prize. Our early recognition is a great commercial necessity, in which these nations must soon acquiesce, aside from all considerations of

cial and flourishing trade. Trade, it is true, has its own laws-laws which cannot be repealed, either by special on that sobriety and industry, that fru and fear of God, which are essential to made at the cannon's mouth," make any people great. The aucient Tyrians lost their trade by their licen held by the entire North only four tiousness and pride. Like causes will weeks ago. Who would have thought always produce like effects. Read and that within so short a time, and at nonder :- "By thy great wisdom and by the first roar of the British lion, that thy traffic, hast thou increased thy rich | whole nation would cower, eat its own es, and thy heart is lifted up because words, and meekly submit to that "huof thy riches. By the multitude of thy miliation" which one month ago was merchandize, they have filled the midst simply an impossibilty?" If this is the of thee with violence, and thou hast end of "the most illiustrious service that sinned; therefore will I cast thee as has been rendered since the war beprofane out of the mountain of God .- | gan," in subdaing the South, in the Thine heart was lifted up because of name of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," what thy beauty, thou hast corrupted thy will be the end of "Hatteras," "Port wisdom by reason of thy brightnesss. Royal," "Tybee," the "Stun" fleet, Thou hast defiled thy sanctuaries by the &c? The terrible "cannon's mouth," multitude of thine iniquities, by the at which the "settlement" was to have iniquity of thy traffic ; therefore will I been "made," thus responds to "Engbring forth a fire from the midst of thee, land's demand:" it shall devour thee, and I will bring "The four persons in question are thee to ashes upon the earth, in the now held in millitary custody at Fort sight of all them that behold thee."-Ezek. 28: 5, &c.

Public virtue is essential to a benefi-

From a Correspondent.

A good brother at Columbus, Ga., adds the

following to a business letter:

The readers of your paper should thank God for the grace given you to write the noble articles occasionally is sued by you on the pending war and the general duties of the Christian be liever. In faithfulness you have shown us that while resolutely defending the our sins -- and that we can furnish nei pers. There is no folly more conspicu. release of the Commissioners. ous than retrenchment here. What more We are glad they gave them up. By savings of the South by the formation of the Confederate States Government, provided we had an unobstructed commerce, would of itself be well night enough to bear the expenses of the war.

The Great Humiliation.

"He hears "On all sides from innumerable tongues, "A dismal universal hiss, the sound "Of public scorn."—MILTON.

Making due allowance for the standpoint from which the South views the late conduct of the Northern government, in giving up Messrs. Mason and Slidell to the demand of England, there yet remains in that transaction enough to sink it into contempt in the estimation of all civilized nations, and to leave nothing for the South to wish -Manassas was the turning point of this revolution, so far as the immediate parties were concerned-the "Trent" affair, especially its finale, is the turning point so far as other nations are concerned. It has served to show that the vitality of the old Union is gone that its glory is departed-and that there is scarcely enough energy left to give it a decent interment. How would such a demand have been met by such some degree of disappointment, mina doomed government-but we had expected that it would meet its fate with some dignity, and have gone down with some show of honor. But what must be the scorn and contempt which its recent conduct must provoke from all surrounding nations ! When the capture of these "rebel

Commissioners" was first announced, the whole North was jubilant over the event. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, immediately addressed an official letter to Capt. Wilkes, congrat ulating him on "the great public service he had rendered in the capture of the Confederate emissaries," and as suring him that his "conduct was marked by intelligence, ability, decision, and firmness, and has the emphatic approval of this department." In his official report to Congress soon after, he still farther endorses his conduct, declaring that "the prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes merited and received the emphatic approval of the De partment " Immediately on the assembling of Congress, a resolution, offered by Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, was passed, tendering the thanks of that body to Capt. Wilkes "for the arrest of the traitors Slidell and Mason," Ou the arrival of Capt. W. in Boston, a public reception was tendered to him, attended by the dignitaries of that State, at which the Governor declared that "he had performed the most illustrious service that had been rendered since the war began ". The newspapers of the North vied with each other in committing their government to the maintenance of the ground taken by the Secretary of the Navy and Congress, declaring that "the Confederate emissaries can never be surrendered" -that "the required apology and reparation will be made-never"-that their surrender would be "peremptori ly refused" -that the "British Ministry must know that to demand the surrender of Mason and Slidell would be to demand an impossibility -a humilienactment or the fluctuation of popular ation to which the country could not be opinion. But these laws are based up expected to submit,"-that such demand would be "met with nothing gality and honesty, that punctuality short of a point blank refusal; and if and charity, and that love of country England insists, the settlement must be Such was the language of defiance

Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated !! [Non ego credulus illi !] Your lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them. , WILLIAM H.

The Degradation.

Mason and SLIDELL are given up, and will be in England, and lionized in Enrope, before this issue reaches the read-The humiliation is complete. At the first roar of the British lion King Abe country against invasion, we are to be and Cabinet quaked, and surrendered the hold in the war a just punishment for men over whose capture they had gloried beyond measure. The Richmond ther to the Divine mind nor to our own | Enquirer has been at some pains in maconsciences any proof of our repent- king extracts from some of their leadance so satisfactory as by an increased ing papers, giving flaming accounts of devotion to the cause of the Redeemer. the capture, the glorification of Captain Do we desire an early and successful Wilkes, and the threats thrown out issue to the war? Then let us not yield against Great Britain should she deto the spirit of infidelity and faint-heart | mand their surrend r. And these same edness, to the falling away of our Chris- papers, when the Lion roared, were scartian enterprises and religious newspa. ed out of their boots and advised the

sacred or cheaper than a charity? And this they are degraded in the eswhat are the labors and cash expenditimation of all nations, and have detures of the children of God for his moralized themselves at home. The name's sake than divinely inspired con- demands of Great Britain will contributions to the moral necessities of tinue. She has other accounts to our race? It is the duty of every man settle with Abe's government, and to know that he can make no sacrifice she has resolved to have them all in God's service. It is his privilege to adjusted. It will be seen that blockadrealize that "it is more blessed to give ing Charleston with sunken vessels will than to receive?" Let us all then, in be a worse move than the capture of the beginning of a new year, covenant Mason and Slidell. All nations are diswith our Redeemer and with each other, gusted, and England has spoken, and that, the Holy Spirit strengthening us, says the port of Charleston belongs to we will not suffer our hearts to fail us the world. Abe has had rope given nor our hands to bang down in his ser- him, and has about hung himself,--Let him swing!

Pertinent Questions.

article of General condemnation of Abe, and request him again to set his thinkhis Cabinet, generals and Congress, ing faculties in motion. The readers asks some very pertinent questions in the following:

How long will it take the swarm of third rate demagogues and second rate fanatics in Congress, to learn that a passage of a few resolutions. will not end the war? The whole batch of res- said of him, "He has preached himself olutions before Congress on the slavery question are not worth the paper they were written upon; and yet there are persons who think that the war would e ended by a vote of Congress declaring the emancipation of slaves. What following, which will, I hope, interest we want is not Congressional interven- your readers as much as did the book of tion, but military activity. It is bald nonsense to talk of freeing the slaves. until we have at least broken the iron crust of the Confederate contraband blackberry pie. Where are the negroes the scene of his labors. He says : gentlemen propose to free? Behind the bristling armies of the Confederates -Hadn't the armies better be whipped before we emancipate the negroes? According to the confiscation law already in force, (or, more correctly speaking, signifying to those who came to him as already on our statute books,) more he plunged them under the rapid torthan one hundred thousand negroes should be liberated. We refer to those directly employed in military oper-Why should we be in haste to set free on paper millions, before we dispose of those thousands already con- the word "baptize," we call upon Mr. fiscated by law but held by force? If Congress would engage in a little comf mon sense business once in a while, and omit its perpetual blather for Buncomb, when he baptized those who came to it might do something to help the nation him in the wilderness. John plunged

out of its difficulty. We supposed that Abe's Congress dan, John baptized our Savior. Of would immediately pass such a law as course the act was the same in his case, is indicated in the above, but we are as in the case of the others to whom now satisfied they will not do it. They John administered the rite. Christ, then, would loose the "Union men" in every slave State, and their best, men, would turn against them in the free States .--They have heard it thusder and will desist. Let them attend to the sugges- ample, must be plunged under the wations of the Commercial before they en act laws of emancipation.

The Two Messages. King Abe have been received and com immersion as the proper act of baptism. mented upon by the British and French But let us further hear what Mr. Stanpress. Were it possible for a Southern- ley says : er to have the least compassion for His Majesty, King Abe, he would say to every press in England and France, bold! enough I have mercy ! For the criti- ship--easily performed and always welcisms upon Abe's message as a State pa- come.' per, its merits as as a literary production, and upon its policy, are most trouble with that formidable difficulty withering. If the Washington mon- so often presented to the idea that those arch has any sensibilities, he must spoken of in the New Testament as feel keenly at the contrast in the notic baptized, namely, the want of water .-es of his message and that of President He goes on to state that, Davis. The same presses that condemn in unmeasured terms the message of by the side of a stream or spring; ev-Lincoln, speak in the highest terms of ery mosque still requires a fountain or the production of President Day s. The basin for Instrations in its court. But most courtly and influential presses of John needed more than this. He taught, England and France, that spoke hereto- not under roof or shelter of sacred buildfore of Mr. Davis and the Southern ings, but far from the natural haun's of Confederacy, calling them "Mr. Davis," and the "so-called Sonthern Confedera ly to handfuls of men here and there, ey," have dispensed with all such tim' but to the whole nation. No common id phrases and write, "President Davis' and the "Southern Confed-racy," while ties of the multitudes "who from Jeruthey dub King Abe, "Mr. Lincoln." --This is all significant, showing that the round about Jordan came to him, contide of feeling is with the "Southern fessing their sins." The Jordan, by the Confederation," as it is frequently called in Europe. Let the tide roll on, and

10th Alabama Regiment.

the official report of Gen. Steart, in re- its waters; and yet at the same time. gard to the Drainsville battle. The the river not of cities, but of the wil-"10th" will stand beside the "4th" in derness-the scene of the preaching of the history of this war :

oud shout in a shower of bullets, un der the gallant lead of their gallant Col. nemy felt the traeness of their aim at short range. The 'olonel was here se verely wounded and had to retire. In

on Maj. Woodward, The 11th Virginia, holding postion on the right of the 10th Alabama, were not so much exposed to the enemy's fire, and consequently suffered less. The with the 10th Alabama, exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharp shooters from a two story brick house, suffered most.

ma, whose conspicuous bravery, I ad ing his men in a gallant fire, was the admiration of all; nor of his Lieut. couraging his men. Nor can ' do more men of that regiment, who seemed determined to follow their Colonel wherever he would lead.

Our Scissors .- Some evil disposed, the Descending River." thievishly inclined individual -- not having the tear of Sledge, the Rascal whaler, before his eyes, has carried off our seissors. Oh, that Sledge could come

he depend upon his pen to make a good of the Master. By what authority does freely. Clip from newspapers; clip our Saviour. down long communications, and long Mr. Stanley, in a note on page 307 obituaries. Clip down your own long adds: winded articles, that's the way for an "It may be observed, that the only editor to make a readable paper. O ye other extensive baptisms recorded out thief! Send back our Marion neighbor's side of Jerusalem, are at Salem, (John'

To Parents.

tist Church, Southern born and educat ed, and of three years experience in the usual English branches, the French language and music Satisfactory refthis office.

My DEAR BROTHER : Please present to The Cincinnati Commercial, in a severe | brother Tau the compliments of Zu Seyn of the S. W Baptist will gladly see in its columns many more such articles from his pen. He surely is not of the number of ministers who need fear that the time will ever come when it may be

> In reading Sinai and Palestine, an excellent work written by A. P. Stanley, an English Episcopalian, I met with the the old German preacher.

On page 306, of Mr. Stanley's work, he is speaking of John the Baptist and

"If, from the general scene, we turn to the special locality of the river banks. the reason of John's selection is at once explained He came 'baptizing,' that is, rent the forgiveness and forsaking of their former sins."

We may surely be pardoned if, in

our search for the correct meaning of Stanley to testify. His testimony is ex. plicit as to the act performed by John them under the rapid torrent of the Jor was plunged under the waters of the river in which he was baptized. He who would obey the command of Christ, and be baptized in imitation of his ex ter. We must surely expect all Episcopalians who have any respect for Mr. Stanley and his authority as a witness, hereafter to cease reproach ng the Bap-The messages of President Davis and tists for insisting so strenuously upon

> "It was in itself no new ceremony .-Ablutions in the East have always been more or less a part of religionus wor-

Mr. Stanley seems to have had no

"Every synagogue, if possible, was men. He proclaimed repentance not onspring or tank would meet the necessi salem and all Judea and all the region very peculiarity of its position, which, as before observed, renders its functions so unlike those of other Eastern streams, now seemed to have met with its fit purpose. It was the one river of palestine-We make the following extract from sacred in its recollections, abundant in those who dwelt not in kings' palaces The right wing was ordered forward, nor wore soft clothing. On the banks and the 10th Alabama rushed with a of the rushing stream the multitudes gathered-the priests and scribes from Forney and Lient. Col Martin, the lat. Jerusalem, down the pass of Adumter falling in the charge. A part of mine; the publicans from Jericho on this regiment crossed the road and took | the South and tic lake of Gennesareth position along a fence, from which the on the North, the soldiers on their way from Damascus to Petra, through the Ghor, in the war with the Arab chief his absence the command devolved up. Hareth. The peasants from Galilee. with ONE from Nazareth, through the opening of the plain of Esdmelon. The

tall reeds or canes in the jungle waved sh aken by the wind; the pebbles of the 6th Carolina gradually gained ground bar e clay hills lay around, to which also to the front, and being, toge her John the Baptist pointed, as capable of being transformed into the children of Abraham; at their feet rushed the re-I cannot speak in too high terms of freshing stream of the never failing ri-Col. Forney, that gallant son of Alaba- ver. There began that sacred rite which

has since spread throng hout the world through the vast baptistries of the Col. Martin, who, with the battle cry of Southern and Oriental churches, gradu "forward," on his lips, fell bravely en- ally dwinding to the little fonts of the North and West; the plunges beneath than simple justice to the officers and the water diminishing to the few drops, which by a wise exercise of Christian treedom, are now in most churches the sole respesentative of the full stream of

Mr. Stanley is an excellent witness as to matters of a fact, put a poor special pleader. We in uch prefer implici up with him! Wouldn't he make him obedience to the command of Christ, and remember scissors !-- Marion Common must be permitted to consider that an unwise act of Christian freedom which Do carry back our neighbor's scissors! leads the disciple to desire any kind of An Editor is rained without them. If a substitute for the actual requirement paper he will fail. The scissors is the the Christian disobey Christ? "It ye thing. Clip! clip!!! use them love me, keep my commandments," said

3: 23.) where there was "much water," and at Samaria, (Acts 8: 12) whose abundant streams have been described A young lady, a member of the Bap- elsewhere. See chap. 5th." Perhaps in the same connection it-

teaching, desires a situation as teacher may be well to mention the remark of in some private family, or high school. Alford, the distinguished Episcopalian She is qualified to give instruction in commentator, whose recent work is so highly valued. Alford is commenting erences will be furnished. Apply to on that passage in the first chapter of John where the Baptist is speaking of order from Gen, Lee, which is read to the troops a portion of its supplies from this mill.

Christ. John 1 : 31. Our English ver daily at dress parade. Our readers, therefore sion thus reads : "And I knew him not but that he should be made manifest to Israel therefore am I come baptizing with water" Respecting this last clause be says, "en to hudati, importing 'in the water, which it is my custom to use'in the water, in which you see I do and returned to Port Royal Island. Our

Alford describes John's baptism as resembling in outward form that of proselytes Proselyte baptism, he says, was administered by an immersion of the whole person. See comment on Mat. 3: 6 Alford's New Testament, to learn the news, which we get from the Rich Vol. 1.

Yours, &c.,

For the South Western Baptist. Ordination.

We were called to meet with the Enon Baptist Church, Wilcox county, Alabaa, to ordain to the full work of the Gospel ministry, our much beloved bro. W. A. Burson, that be might become the pastor of the same; which was at tended to in the following manner:

Ordination Sermon by Rev. J. T. BAYLES, from these words : "And he said unto them, Go ve into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature .-He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." Mark 16: 15-16

Examination by Rev. M. L. McWil.

Ordaining prayer by Rev. J.T. BAYLES Charge given by Rev. M. L McWIL-

Right band of fellowship by the Presytery and Church.

Done Saturday before the third Lord's day in December, (14) 1861.

J. T. BAYLES. Bell's Landing, Ala , Dec. 18, '61.

Rev. Jeremiah Reeves, Died at his residence in Dallas county, on the evening of the 28th of Dec. 1861, aged 64 years and 4 days. He was for 32 years a faithful minister of Christ. The promises of the Gospel, from which he had derived comfort and happiness for many years, rendered bim cheerful during his protracted illness and afforded him tranquility and joy in the prospect of death. "Blessed are firmed by the Governor and Legislative Conthe dead that die in the Lord, they rest from their labors and their works do fol- ate force against Lincolndom.

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Always in advance. D. REDMOND, Augusta, Ga.

We have mailed Minutes of the Baptist Convention to various persons in crossed Green River, Ky., 12 miles from Mor-

THE ALTAR FIRES .- Even the secular papers fell the need of keeping the Church alive during this time of trial, The Richmond Enquirer says: "The return, and killed. Church is, indeed, illustrating the doctrines which its pulpits have taught. by hospital ministrations to the sick, and by clothing the brave soldiers .-But its doors should not be closed, and the fires on its alters should not go out. The Sunday-School should not be neglected. The litt's ones will soon be the men and women of the land, and should have all those aids which will tend to make them good citizens. The Yankees have broken our peacethat is their fault. Let them not make us neglect our duties to our children and to society-that will be ours"

Secular Intelligence.

News from the Coast.

Captain S. Elliott, Jr., of the Beaufort Artillery, with a detachment of his own company and a number of men from Captain Radeliffe's command at Red Bluff, went on a scout ing expedition Thursday and returned home on Saturday morning, with seventy four beef cattle, a large quantity of forage, provisions, down as the alternative, is made in Chase's re-&c., from several of the Islands exposed to the port. Without space for any extended com depredations of the enemy. They visited Port Royal Ferry, as far as the bulkhead, and report all that neighborhood clear, the enemy having re-embarked, and not a gunboat to be seen .-Five freshly made graves were discovered in the vicinity of the late conflict, showing the loss of the enemy to have been severe, as an eye witness states that several of their men ere borne off on the shoulders of their com-

The repulse of the enemy on Wednesday, was another brilliant achievement of the bayonet in the hands of Southern men with hearts tional evidence of the weak point of the foe with whom we have to contend, and the superigreatly to elate our troops, for if the enemy attempts an advance his artillery can only be recognize this as a very gloomy picture to got forward with most enormous labor and by come from the hand of a friend! The promisour sharpshooters and the bayonets would be the case, of an infuriated soldiery.

eight of our men at one stroke. The regiment was marching in column of four when a bell in board of one of the enemy's gunboats was heard to ring, and a moment after a shell pass ed through the advancing column, knocking through Chase's Report .- Richmond Enquirer down its victims, and exploded at a distance of about forty yards from the ranks. Not one of our men was killed by a musket ball. The enemy fired one volley at the four companies of Col. Danovants regiment who charged on them. Two of Col. Dunvant's men were slightly injured by the volley, and two more killed by the shell from the gunboat. The force which anded at the ferry marched up in two divisions and by different roads. One division was met by Col. Jones' men and the other by the four ompanies from Col. Dunovant's regiment, and both were driven back by the charge with the

We learn that after the fight was over a flag of truce went over from our side with a propsition for time to remove the wounded. E. B. Turnipseed and Hough, while bringing them off, and dressing the wounds of those re oniring immediate attention, were fired upon by the enemy. Comment is unnecessary.

We omitted to mention in our former reports the important service rendered by a sec tion of Captain Walter Leak's Virginia bat tery, which had taken up a strong position and ired several rounds at the enemy with good

has, we learn been specially prohibited by an daily, and the government will doubless obtain

we hope, will make due allowances for any accuracies that may occur. We have learn

only one of the names of the privates killed in this affair, namely, private Vanlandingham, of Lancaster .- Charleston Courier, 62. The Mercury of the same date says:

We have nothing very startling from coast. The Yankees have quite the maj are in despair, and bave settled down to solemn conclusion that they will get up to out of the invaders Nous verrons. We have heard of sundry little movements proposed on our side, the particulars of which a proposed on our side, the particulars of this time, to will discretion compels us, at this time, to

community, we hope that they will be consoled mond papers, to wit : "That the Government has received despatches from General Lee which he expresses full confidence in the abili ty of the forces under his command to protect Charleston and Savannah from Federal invasion, and also to prevent the Yankees from penetrating into the interor.'

THE COWARDLY BLOCKADERS. - On Wedne day morning last Lieut. Warley, the gallan mmander of the Ram Manassas, carried hi vessel out of Passe a-l'Outre, and remaine for several hours within sight of the Feder blockading fleet, anxiously awaiting for ther to attack him. But the cowardly Lincolnite were not disposed to trust themselves within striking distance of the Ram, not having for gotten the rough treatment received from Wa ey by one of their vessels in the "Battle of the Passes." The blockaders on this occasion were the steamer Mississippi and two sailing vessels and as the Manassas came into the river two other ships were seen to join them. The timid Federal naval officers are evidently afraid of being caught in some of Com. Hollins' numerous traps .- N. O. Bulletin, 5th.

The Mobile Register of the 5th inst, an. nonnces the arrival at New Orleans of the Confederate States steamer Vanderbilt, with 90,000 lbs. of powder, 10,000 Enfield rifles and an assorted cargo. This is doubtless the ressel whose arrival was telegraphed to us from New Orleans on the 4th inst. We suppos then that it was the Gladiator, and we think? more than probable now that the Vanderbil brought a part of the cargo of the Gladiator

CORRUPTION AMONG FEDERAL OFFICERS .- A letter writer in the Milwauka Daily, a Republican sheet, states the fact to be, that field officere of Wiscovsin Regiments took money from railroad officers, as bribes, to give their roads the preferance in transmitting the troop under their command It is said every Colo nel from Wisconsin is amendable to this con ure, except Col. Cobb, who when \$1000 wa offered him, indignantly spurned the shameful

FIRST SHAD .- We notice this morning, at the stand of WM. HALE, in the lower market. a fine fresh shad, from the Savannah. As this is the first of the season we shall expect to see the market plentifully supplied in a few day - Chronicle & Sentinel MAJOR GENERAL OF KENTUCKY FORCES .-

Wm. Preston has been appointed and conof Kentucky, Major General of the forces THE OPINION OF MR. RUSSELL .- Mr. Rus-

sell, in his letter to the London Times on the question of the Trent outrage, says : "As I write, there is a rumor that Messers

Mason and Slidell are to be surrendered. If it be true this government is broken up. There is so much spirit among the lower orders of the people, and they are so ignorant of everything except their own politics and passions, so saturated with pride and vanity, that any hon orable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors." PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED .- Twelve

of the Bucknes Guards, under Lieut. Hines, the State, and they are requested to gantown on the 1st inst., surrounded a house them prisoners. Phelps' sword.

After re-crossing the river, on their return, they attempted to arrest a man who had been ing on them across the river, but he again fired on them, whereupon he was fired upon in

Ex-Minister Jones, of Iowa, was arrested on a charge of writting letters from Bogota to Jeff Davis, proffering the utmost anxiety for the success of the disunion movement, and promising to join him on his return from New

Report of Lincoln's Secretary of the Treas We are indebted to the attention of a friend

for a copy of the report lately laid before the Washington Congress by Secretary Chase,-The operations of war are so connected with the state of a nation's treasury, that it will be interesting to our readers to see the exhibit of our enemy's financial Chief. It will be seen that the grand collections of armies and of fleets, upon whose achievments the North made such large boats in advance, but which proved so abortive of results, have drawn enormously apon the pecuniary resources of the enemy .-The crowd of army contractors and treasury thieves have been exceedingly successful, if their armies have not. If War has not wielded his sword with such vigor, his "sinews," at least, have been tremendously strained. The demand for speedy relief, with a speedy break-

ment, we select a few facts. The Washington Government is rending vas sums byond the estimate s presented by Secretary but a few months ago. In July last Chase estimates that he should need, to meet the demands upon him up to July 1st, 1862, the sum of \$318,519,581 87. He now says it will require \$532,424,000 55-an enormous addition, truly, and a most enormous sum for one

year's expenditure!

The public debt is swelling with great rapidity, and has already attained giant proportions fired with Southern spirit. It furnishes addi- Ninety millions on the 1st of July 1861, it will be five hundred millions in July 1862, and nine hundred millions in July 1863-even if the ority of Southern valor. This fight has served estimates are not again under the mark, as they probably are? The Northern people will snail-like approaches through narrow defiles, ed cotton has not arrived-the rebels are not where every inch of ground will be hotly con- crushed out, as they were confidently assured But something has been accomplished : A debt has been built up that We regret to learn that in the late encounter already towers like the pyramids, and products Lieut. Power, a gullant young officer in Colonel consternation and alarm among the scribes of Jones' regiment, was killed by the same shell the Trensury. In the contest of resources, i from the enemy which took off some seven or which the North boasted that their superiority was certain, and that their triumph would b signal, the result thus far is to be seen in the quiet and easy movement of the Confederate finaces, and in the cry of distress which sounds

> "WHY WILL YE DIE?"-This is the title of a tract now being published by the Colportage and Publication Board, located in this city, from the pen of Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mis sion Board of the Southern Eaptist Convention one of the most popular and eloquent of our Southern divines. The reading of this tract reminds us of some of the most carnest and fervent appeals of Baxter and Alleine, and we predict for it an immense circulation. We under stan that the same Society are expecting soon o publish tracts written by Rev, Wm. J. Hoge of Charlottesville. Va; Rev. T. G. Jones, D. D., of Norfolk; Rev. W. F. Broaddus, D. D., of Fredericksburg, and Rev. H. H. Tacker D. D., Professor of Ancient Languages in Mercer University, Georgia. We hail with delight every such publication. Long enough bave we been relying upon the bloodthirst elergy of the North for religious bookys. It will be

divines,-Richmond Dispatch, POWDER MILL - We are glad to be able to The accounts of the affair at Port Royal state (suys the Raleigh Standard.) that the Ferry have so far been furnished by passengers, powder mill near this city, has gone into opera-All newspaper correspondece from our camps tion. It is capable of producing a large amount

worth all the war has cost us for treasure and of

blood if the publications of the North can be

superceded by the rich thoughts of our own

Editors Louisville Courier : Col. Forrest's Cavalry, about three hundred grong, met Col. Jim Jackson's cavalry, undercommand of Major Megowan, consisting of going to die, and was sensible until the last eneabout the same number, at Sacramento yester my was destroyed. Thus hath death visited the

day, and defeated them.

Fif v of the Yankees were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Our toss was Capt. H. Clay Merriwether, of Louisville, and one private killed and wound-

The enemy fired in great confusion.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN CANADA.-The Cincinshall never again be known. nati Commercial of the 25th instant, has the following Item: The news from Canada is war-The military spirit of the people is excited, and there is a general expression of hostility towards the United States. The militia to the number of 50,000 men have been called out.— There is lutense activity in all quarters, and the press sounds the war whoop on every side. time of her death, 56 years, 8 months and 20

Follow ME." - By letters, recently received grace when a young lady while sitting in her from the army, we learn that the foregoing were father's house. She was married to Mr. Frazer about, if not they very last words uttered by on the 14th of Oct. 1839. From Georgia she the late much admired, but now deeply lamen | moved with her husband to Pike county, Ala ted, Lieut. Col. J B. Martin, when about to lead his men in the charge. We have been where she lived until her death. She was bap searcely able to repeat them since, without a tized into the fellowship of Sarepta Church faltering voice, and eyes dim with tears. They will stand side by side in history, with the last words of the noblest, the greatest and best of Baptist,—yes, she was much devoted to the our land .- Jacksonville Republica.

The report of Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart, of the battle of Draipsville, was read before Congrass, in secret session, on Monday, and ordered to be published. The following is a summary of the casualties, as exhibited in the

Killed, Wounded Missing. Eleventh Virginia 6 Sixth South arolina ... 8 Tenth Alabama ... 15 45 First Kentucky Cutt's Battery2 The list of killed has been materially increased

by deaths which have occurred since the battle as the number found dead on the field was only The Yankees in Boston say Mason and Slidell

the last remnant of the honor of the Yankee The Eutaw (Ala.) Whig says negroes hired

there on the 1st inst., at prices ranging from sixty to ninety dollars for the best able bodied negro men; other kinds for nearly nothing. ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS .- The Cincinnati

Commercial of a late date, says . It must be confessed that the energy of the Secession sts is worthy a better cause. While our government, with its boundless resources, and immeasurable superiority to the Confederates in mechanical skill, fights with smooth bores at Pensacola, the rebles reply with rifled guns. Repeatedly during the war they have amazed the old togics of our military circumfocution office by rifled artillery. They turned out the first iron-plated war vessel, and in spite of their disadvantages, have now a formidabl flotilla on the Mississippi awaiting our new gunboats. We are sorry to see such creditable skill and vigor wasted in an enterprise so infamous and hopeless.

Dispatch, writing on the 24th of December, tered. But now he is gone! He died in full

On Sunday quite a large body of the enemy, hart, who baptized him and was with him all said to be a full regiment, ventured a little this the time in camps, thus writes to his mother side of New Market. They were here met by a party of three hundred of the 8th Alabama regiment, (Col. Winston's.) and a skirmish his father: "He died as he had lived—a Chrisensued, in which, as usual, the enemy were re- tian." This is their consolation. Farewell. pulsed. Their loss I have not learned definite- dear brother, 'tis bard to give thee up, but we prisoners were taken, and, as a trophy, a Uni- not as those without hope." for we expect to ted States flag was brought off by our men .- | meet thee where there are no "wars nor ramors One man was killed and two wounded on our of wars, but peace forever. His remains were Proclamation by the Governor of Alabama.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 20, 1891.)

With all the purchases by the State, and the private contributions made by individuals, our soldiers in the field are not sufficiently supplied with clothing or blankets. And now, under the proclamation of the Executive of 22d No vember, several thousand additional troops are rapidly enlisting for a march to Tennessee and and Kentucky, under a requisition made on the White was a native of Sumter District, S. C. State by Gen. A. S. Johnston. They must be furnished with arms, warm ciothing and blankets. They go to a cold and inhospitable climate. Will not every citizen, male and by a cough which greatly distressed her friends. female, contribute to the equipment of these but which she never acknowledged as causing gallant men who are rushing to meet the enemy. her any serious suffering or uncasiness. She in almost countless numbers, in the great Valley loved to see those around her happy; and she to the Mississippi ? Many have guns resting in at all times spoke cheerfully of her condition. their houses, and blankets lying upon their shelves, which they can well afford to give or ease. It was only a few months previous to her sell to their country. Will they not lay them upon its bleeding alter? God have nity upon the miserly wretch who will neither fight, nor had, however, been anxious on her account, and labor, nor spend his substance in the defence of notwithstanding their hopefulness every thing his home and liberties! The big hearted men which affection and human skill could avail had and women of the State have contributed freely | been done to check the violence of her disease. of everything and in every way, and, thank but it continually became more alarming in its God, will ever respond to the calls of their coun- progress. The conviction at length forced it try. To them I appeal for arms and blankets self on the minds of those who loved her that for our gallant troops. We want thousand of her intercourse with mortals was soon to be guns, and we need ten thousand blankets. Send ended. The paster of her Church in one of all you can give, and all you can sell, and send his visits said to her. "My sister, you are quite

blankets, I know, will not be in vain.

Deliver to Col. Wm. R. Pickett, A. Q M. bim to owners or their agents.

Agent, Mr. Shanklin, of Huntsville. JNO. GILL SHORTER.

Gbituaries.

The subject of this notice. John C. Talbot, son of John R. and Lucy W. Talbot, was born Oct. 7th, 1837, united with the Baptist Church at Sardis in Wilkes county, Georgia, in Sept. 1855, and was baptized by Eld. Enoch Callo way. He lived a pious, consistent and useful sanctified to ber friends and children, and may member of the same until, with his parents he they be supported under the stroke which the drew bis letter and removed to Chambers county, Ala., and united with the Church at County Line. Shortly after the contest commenced in which we are engaged as a people for our independence, he joined a company of cavalry commanded by Eld. Jefferson Falkner as captain, and went to aid in repelling from his native and much beloved South an invading foe. He was Election first Monday in May. not, however, permitted long to remain in the service of his country; he was attacked with that scourge of the camp. Flux, which termina ted his life in camp near Columbus. Ky, on the 20th of Sept. 1861. He stated to his comrades in arms that he felt perfectly prepared for death. and that he was going to meet his Savior and his God in peace, and requested that his body should be sent home to his relatives and intered at the Church of which he was a member,

which was done. at County Line upanimously passed the follow-

ing resolutions, Resolved, 1st, That in the death of our beloved brother John C. Talbot, the country has day in January and ends on the first Thursday lost a good citizen, the army a brave and pa in July. triotic soldier, the Church a pious, devoted, active and useful member and the family an affectionate and dutiful son and brother.

2. Resolved, That the Church mourns her own loss, and deeply sympathizes with the bereaved family, and would mingle her tears with dressing theirs at the loss of one who was so much the

pride both of the family and Church. 3. Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the South Western Baptist for publication, and a Done in conference Dec. 1861.

C. P. HUNTER, Clerk.

The subject of this notice died very sudden; January 9, 1862.

her death was caused by a cotton carrylog falling from the side of a tree across her breast while at play. She lived only 3 or 4 hours after the sad occurrence. A short time before she breathed her last, she told her Pa she was social and family circle and taken hence in the buoyancy of youth one of its cherished number. Oh! God thou who gavest her to us, and who hast taken her away fill, I beseech thee, abandantly with thy rich grace the hearts made sad by this bereavement, and with the loved and now happified spirit of our little Nanny. may we again be united where parting and sadness

Died, on the 25th of October last, near Pine Level, Montgomery county, Ala., Mrs. MATILDA FRAZER, wife of Allen Frazer.

The subject of this notice, daughter of Na than Wright, sr., was born on the 5th of Feb. 1805 in Lincoln county, Ga., and was at the *Come on! You that Love your Country days old. She obtained a good hope through Baptist cause. She lived and died a Christian The writer will long remember her kindness to her pastor. She was an affectionate wife and mother, a kind and humane mistress. She has teft a husband, one daughter and three sons to mourn their loss, but thank God. they sorrow not as those who have no hope, for she express ed a willingness to leave them all and obey the will of God. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Another bright star has fallen! Brother ROBERT ERVAN died at Camp Moore, near Mobile, Ala., on the 16th inst., of Congestion of the Brain In the bloom of youth he has been snatched away. The brightness of the day of manhood, so beautifully dawning upon him, we are not allowed to be hold. He was 18 years, 11 months and 16 days old, bidding fair for usefulness. long life, and excellence. He became a soldier of Christ, are not worth the bread they consumed. It appears however that their relase was worth Church, in the summer of 1860, and continued an exemplary member until his death. In July last, finding that his country needed his services, he unhesitatingly volunteered in its defence. He was a member of the "Covington Hunters," Capt. J. T. Brady, Col. Bullock's regiment. He bid adien to all the endearing scenes of a quiet and happy home; young and buoyant, he left the parental roof, and went

forth as a patriot, in defence of those rights

dear to freemen. While in camps his example was worthy. As a soldier he was prompt and obedient, and possessed all the qualities of "a good soldier." a Christian he counted "all things but loss if he might win Christ," He was an example of piety to his young associates. Among his associates he was mild, gentle, pleasant and uni versally liked "To know him was to love him. Therefore, the loss of the company is great, and that of the Church cannot be repaired -But oh! the loss of the dear family is more than all. He was the pride, yea, the heart of the family. Being the younger of two sonsthe elder baying married and moved off-be A Yorktown correspondent of the Richmond | was their joy, a d upon him their hopes all centriumph of a living faith. Elder B F Lock Several, however were seen to fall. Some say, "the will of God be done." "We sorrow sent to his father at Leon. Covington, Ala., and

> "How short the race our friend has run, Cot off in all his bloom; The course but yesterday begun, Now finished in the tomb."
>
> John J. Webb.

there interred on the 18th inst.

LEON, ALA., Dec 21, 1861. She was for many years a pious member of the Baptist Church. About five years before her death, she contracted a violent cold, followed ill, and you may never be better; are you wil-As all the troops now moving for Tennessee and Kentneky are from the mountains and Savier?" Her unbesitating reply was, "I have valleys of North Alabama, an appeal to the no fears of the future. My trust is in Christ; patriotism of South Alabama for guas and all is well with my soul; my only anxiety is for my children." In this happy frame of mind she continued even to the close of her earthly of Alabama, at Montgomery, or to the Judges pilgrimage, and then she fell asleep in Jesus ... of Probale in the several counties, who will The chamber of death and the house of mournimmediately forward to him. Articles sold ing were filled with long tried Christian friends, will be valued by competent men, on receipt by all anxious to evince their affection by minister-Col. Pickett, and the money promptly paid by ing to her comfort. To know Mrs. White was om to owners or their agents.

Contributions in North Alabama, and articommon degree those traits of character which cles for sale, will be delivered to the State win aeffection and esteem. She was gentle, humble, kind-hearted and refined; but how kind, how gentle, how wholly destitute of guile and selfishness none can know but those bereaved caildren, nursed on her bosom who were led by her gentle hand, who were watched over by her tender eye and for whom she lived, and for whom she would gladly have died. She has ceased from her labors of love; she has gone to her reward, and now rests in the besom of her Father's God. May the bereavement be sanctified to her friends and children, and may

> For County Superintendent. We are authorized to announce

J. F. YARBROUGH as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Superintendent for Macon county.-

Eufaula Female Institute.

DEV. GEORGE Y. BROWNE, K A. M., for 12 years President of Georgia Female College, having removed to Enfanla. Ala., will open a private Seminary for Young Ladies under the above name.

Near twenty years of experience in the School In view of the foregoing facts the Church attended his efforts, enable him to offer to the public whatever of advantage such experience may give.

The Spring Term commences on the first Mon-The Course of Study is so extensive that grad-

uates of colleges may here pursue additional studies with advantage. The expenses are not materially different from those customary in other schools of high order. Further information may be obtained by ad-ressing GEORGE Y. BROWNE.

Principal, Enfaula, Ala. Jan. 9, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th day of December 1861, Letters of Administration on the estate of PLEASANT MACON. late of the county of Macon, deceased, was granted to us: This is, therefore, to notify all person indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to Departed this life Dec. 26th. 1861, near Mulberry P. O., Autanga county, Ala., Nancy Vinginia, daughter of W. C. and E. M. Adair, aged 6 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Administrators.

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

HOWARD COLLEGE,

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

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

Professor of Mathematics and Nat, Philosophy. 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.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. 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 will open on Tuesday the In order to me t the exigencies of the times young men and lads will be admitted next sesfirst day of October, 1861. on to pursue an irregular Course of Study, or a Course preparatory to a regular Course, provided 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. The present elevated standard in the regular Classical and Scientific Courses will be main-

THE NEXT SESSION.

EXPENSES. Tuition, per term, of, 41 months, in Washing 1 50

President Board Trustees. J. B. LOVELACE, Secretary. Marion, Aug. 29, 1861.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

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

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

In accordance with my instruction, in the above resolution. I address you this Circular, in the hope that you may find it convenient at an early date to liquidate your indebtedness to the Howard College. Any communication address ed to me at this place will receive attention. Respectfully yours

D. R. LIDE, Treas. H. Col. Marion, Ala., Sept. 26, 1861.

SOUTHERN TRADE ONLY!

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 PANCY GOODS,

At very low prices, at MRS. E. WOLFF'S

CLOTHING AT COST!!

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

Gloves, Neck-Ties. Gents Half Hose,

Under Shirts. Drawers, Boots. Shoes, Hard Ware, and Crackeries,

And numerous other articles, at MRS. E. WOLFF'S.

Oct. 24. 1861. tf J. E. & T. B. DRYER,

— DEALERS IN— FURNISHING GOODS.

CASSIMERES. CLOTHS & VESTING.

CLOTHING made up to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed. IRON FRONT STORE. TUSKEGEE, ALA.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

O'N 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 Assistant. The Scholastic Year will be divided into three Sessions of Thirteen weeks.

Tuition will be at the following rates per

Parents and Guardians will confer a favor by making application for admission into the School previous to the commencement of the

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order granted to me by the Hon. Lewis Alexander, Judge of the Probate Court of Macon county, I will proceed to sell on the 30th day of December 1861, at pub ic outery to the highest b.dder 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 Ki chen Furni-

At the same time I will proceed to sell at public outery to the highest oidder, about 75 acres of Land, being a portion of the Plantation of said deceased. Also, the remainder of the plantation will be rented for the year 1862.
NANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'x.

TERMS OF SALE .- All amounts under 450 cash. all over, 12 months: notes with approved security. December 12, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

ETTERS of Administration on the estate of M. W. Havis, late of Macon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the honorable Probate Court of Macon county, notice is hereby given to creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated

within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; all persons indebted to the estate will make payment to me.

JOHN I. NELMES. Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE

S hereby given to those who have claims against the Estate of JOSEPH C. SALE dreeas ed, of Macon county. Ala. to present them to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

THOMAS R. KENNEDY.

Dec. 5, 1861.

Dec 5, 1861.

notice is hereby given to all persons owing said payment to me, and those who have claims estate to make immediate settlement, and those against said Estate will present their demands baving claims against said estate will present their demands duly authenticated to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. Mrs. HELEN FERRELL, Nov. 14, 1861. 6t Administratrix.

ALABAMA

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE. TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

THE FOURTH SESSION of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in October 1861 The present efficient corps of Instructors will for the most part be re-Attention is especially called to the Excelsior Class, Attention is especially called to the Excelsior Class, organized for the benefit of Young Ladies who have graduated in this or other Institutions, who may desire a more extended course. The advantages derivable from this higher scheme of studies are no longer problematical. The experiment of the past year, with a noble class of five Young La lies, has demonstrated the wisdom of this new feature. The members of this class may prosecute any of the studies embraced in the curriculum, or may devote themselves to the study of English Literature, Political Science, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and Composition.

Political Science, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and Composition.

The advantages in the Musical Department are unequaled. The Frincipal has been a leader in some of the most eminent Musical is stablishments of Europe, and is an Artist of the first class. His Assistants, trained under the same system as himself, educated at the best Musical Conservatories of Europe, possessed of the rarest skill in execution, and successful as leaders, have ably seconded the efforts of the Puncipal po place this Department of the Institution beyond all competition. The other Departments will maintain their established character. The War need not interfere with the operations of the College nor the designs of parents to give their daughters the best advantages.

By For Catalogues apply to July 25, 1861

THE hirtieth Session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 4th November next
Anatomy, H. F. Camperer, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. Droys, M. D.
Chemistry, Joseph Jones, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeuties, I. P. Garvin, M. D.
Institutes and Fractice L. D. Ford, M. D.
Physiology, H. V. M. Mater, M. D.
Obstetries, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, Robber Campbell, M.D.
W. H. Docoury, M. D., Clinical Lecturer, at City
Hospital.

fospital.

S. B. Simmons, M. D., Prosecter to Professor Anatomy, H. W. D. Fosm, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, Lectures, (full course) \$105.

Matriculation Fee. \$5.

The Collegiate building has been thoroughly renovated. and many additions made to former facilities for instru-tion. 1, P. GARVIN, Dean.

Business Cards.

W P ORIHITON JR. W. P. CHILTON & SON. Attorneys and Counsellers at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery MONTGOMERY, ALA. WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery and the surrounding counties : in the Su-

VV and the surrounding counties; in the Su-preme Court of the State and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of 70 Office on Market St., in Masonic Building.

S. GRAHAM R. L. MAYES. R. H. ABRECKOMBIE. GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE, 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 bama, and in the United States District Court, at Mont omery.
437 Office up stairs in Echols' new building. 32
December 15, 1859.
W. GUNN. L. STRANGE JAMES ARMSTEON

GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,

WHA practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers and Taliapous Counties: int e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the Unite. States Pistret Court at Montgomery Prempt and careful attention will be given to all business entrasted to them.

Brick Office next the Presbyterian Charch Taskegee, Ala. Jan. 19, 1860.

SMITH & POU, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties. 83- Office apestairs in Biloro & Rutledge's new brick building "63

BYTHOS B. SMITH. May 17, 1860. FERRELL & MCKINNE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Ala. W. S. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Liaw,

WHL practice in the Circuit Courts of the State and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery.

All business promptly attended to:
April 18, 1861.

49 tf. DO. P. BROWN.

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

Will, practice in the Counties comprising the 9th Judoval Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Office up-states in Pelts' Bull ing. Ra- SAWL, B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Peane. J. H. CADDENHEAD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala.,

BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM 65 Office on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets dunc 13, 1861.

DR. J. G. GRIGGS, H AVING permanently located in Tuskegoe of-tent transfers of the Medical profession.

Office and Residence, each the same as formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchell.

March 28, 1861.

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

Thankful for past petronage, wish it continued, and respectfully solicif new customers, May 31, 1800 WETC MPKA, ALA.

ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO., Commission Merchants No 35 North Commerce St., MOBILE, ALA.

L. D. C. WOOD. JOMES H. TOW J. H. LUTWIGSEN

Cotton Factors, una commission Merchants,

N. B.—Personal attention glass to the side of Cotton, at purchasing of Merchants and Planters supplies. February 2, 1800. 1y

HARGROVE, EZELL & Co. (Successors to HARGROVE & SMITH,) No. 104 Commerce It.,

MONTGOMERY, ALA., KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A large and well selected Stock

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES Which they will sell at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH.

FORT HARGROVE, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN H. COGBURN. NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS. ON and after 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 settle either by Cash

N. R. KEELING.

Is hereby given, that on the 21st day of Octo-ber, 1861. Administration on the Estate of NOTICE.

Let a some state of Simor Brooks, deceased, was granted to me by the Probate Court of Macon County: That all persons who are indebted to said Estate are hereby notice is hereby given to all persons of many to me, and those who have claims.

DR. LITTLE'S The Produce Loan. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Treasury Department, Richmond,

August 22, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States has

authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to is-

sue Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars, for the purpose of

funding its Treasury Notes and for making ex-changes for the proceeds of the sale of raw pro-duce and manufactured articles, and the pur-

chase of specie and of military stores.

Under the authority of a previous Act the

Secretary appointed Commissioners, resident in different sections 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

To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these

ism of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches al-

ready many millions of dollars. The liberality

of every class of the community has been evine

ed. The Cotton, the Rice, the Tobacco and the 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

to one-half of the entire crop.
It is not proposed, as has been frequently explained, 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-

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

semi-annually, and are not to be issued of less

denomination than one bundred dollars except where the subscription is for a less amount,

when the limit is fixed at fifty dollars. The pay-

is secured, as will be perceived, by special Act

of tongress.

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 authorized. 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-

the lists which are sent out, is intended to ind

cate the usual date at which the 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

The time of sale referred to in the caption of

transaction.

ment of the principal and interest of the B

ioners, no less than to the lofty patriot

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

A CARD. DR. J E. GORMAN having extensively used LIT-TLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying it is the most valuable remedy to cure children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. 3, 1860.

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

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

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

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT.

is almost infallible.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in the Southern States, they are to be had; and as there are seamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured amid the absurd patents of the day,) let all be cautioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus:—

All orders and letters to be addressed to

Special agents have been appointed, or will LITTLE & BRO., be appointed in every County and District of the South. They will be furnished with sub-Whotesale Druggists, Macon, Ga. ## Sold by Dr. J. S. Thomas and C. Fowler, Tuskeges
HUTCHINGS & WILLIAMS, Le GRAND, BLOUNT & HALE, Mont
gomery: PEMERATON & CABTER, J. A. WHITISHIES & Co.
Columbus: Ga., and Merchants and Druggists generally
May 10, 7800.

2-1y scription lists, and requested to bring the sub ject before their fellow-citizens in every proper manner, by personal appeals, public addresses 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 Congres 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 PRESCRIBE THE PUNISHMENT FOR FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFI-CATES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the reasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and earing 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 is three newspapers within the Confederate States for six works, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw pro-duce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange in such a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at its next ensuing session 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 hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bank, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed: Provided, That nothing herein centained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving toreign bills of exchange in payment of these

bonds. (Act May, 1861.)

from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to hearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States; the said 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 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, except the export duty on Cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and

manufactured articles.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the TOMBS. said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is anthorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and hearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum 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 to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act approved May 16, 1861; and this Act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty willions. The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the 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 date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power a extend the time of sale until such date

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of paying the THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave 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 hundred dollars in value of the following property, etc., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

ETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last will Land testament of Hubbard Holloway, having 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. ETTERS of a ministration on the estate of Marx Wolff, 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 prescribed by law or they will be barred. Mrs. E. WOLFF, Oct. 24, 1861.

Administratix. PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE understand offers for sale their acres of choice Corn and Cotton land, situated in Macon County, Ala., 73; miles South of Tuskegee, 6 miles west of Cotton Valley 400 acres of this land is in a high state of cultivation, and mostly fresh,—the balance well timbered.

The above place is destrably located in a good neighborhood, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Improvements consists of comfortable firedlings. Negro Houses, Corn Cribs, House Shels, &c., a good (in House and Screw, and a never-failing (hered) Well of Water. There is also by Section of Land joining the above tract that can be bought at a reasonable price

For further information apply to

JAS. M. PETERS & CO.,

JAS. M. PETERS & CO.,

VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

4 certain cure for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitte, Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Coughs, &c., &c., umongst Children.

LITTLE'S

FRENCH MIXTURE.

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

Mr.G. Sittle and also his name blown into the glass of each bottle.

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE! BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

Children dying right and left!
Mathers not as yet bereft
Know that worms more infants kill
Than each other mortal ill;
But the VERMINUGE will save
Your pale darlings from the grave. MOTORE. MARE YOUR CHOICE.—Shall the Child die, or the Worms? Remember, a few doses of Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge will destroy any number of worms, and bring them away without pain. Price 25 cents. GERRIT NORTON Proprietor, 15 Beekman Street New York.
Sold by C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala.
July 26, 1860.

MEDICINES. &C. JUST received, at the sign of the Golden Jar, a supply of fresh and genuine Medicines, &c., among which are Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Dalley'e Pain Extractor, McMunn's Elixir of Opium, Extracts of Buchu—Riseley' and Helmbold's

Wood's Hair Restorative, Alabaster Tablets, Sup. Eng. Visiting Cards, Pocket Combs and Inkstands, Totlef Scaps,
Benaine and Degraisseur,
Dr. J. Bovec Dod's Wine Bitters, Gin Bitters, Brandy
Cathartic, Cathartic Syrup.
Call and examine the stock for sale by
N. B.—Physiciaus' prescriptions carefully prepared.
August 16, 1860.

School Books! School Books!! J. M. LUTTRELL. BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,

TUSKEGEE, ALA. Constantly on hand a large Stock, A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE
ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND TO PROVIDE A
WAR TAX FOR THEIR REDEMPTION.
SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate
States of America do cnact. That the Secretary
of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized.
from time to time, as the public necessities may **Any Book will be sold at l'oblishers' prices, and sear by mail postage paid, on recent of the money. Call and get our prices. ** All accounts must be yaid 1st January and July January 10, 1861.

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS.

MOMTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

(SUCCESSORS TO H. W. HITCHCOCK.) MONUMENTS, MANTLES, Railing. GRAVE STONES GRATES, AC.

and Tablets.

NIX, YOUNG & NIX,

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction, THE TUSKEGEE

FLOUR MILLS. THE MILL is situated mear the Public Square; for-merly owned by J. E. Dawson & Co.; has changed hands; is now owned by J. LARBERTSON & Co., and is now fully prepared to convert Corn into MEAL or GRIIS, at Mill will be run by J. LAMBERTSON bimself, and will warrant satisfaction.
CORN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before
grinding, and the best of Meal made.
Give meet trial, and I will be very much obliged for the wistom.

Ar I will have MEAL and GRITs on hand all the time.

J. LAMBERTSON & CO.

Tuske gee, Feb. 7, 1861.

Change of Schedule. Office Tuskegee Rail Road,

Tuskegee, as follows:

March 28, 1861.

DAY TRAIN leaves Tuskegee

arrives at "
leaves "
arrives at " NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskeges 7.30, " arrives at " 9.15 we Preight coming to this Depot will be delivered at my hour of the day after payment of bill.

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

Adams Southern Express Office kept at this Depot.

LAW CARDS. N. GACHET can hereafter be found at his old J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutledge's brick uilding. March 28, 1861.

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

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

He has varieties of FLAVOROR FARKATS, PREFIDENT, HAR POSTADES, TORGET SOAFS, BRUSHES, and the usual assortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a brug Store; all of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Call and examine stock. Feb. 9, 1860.

The Southern Literary Messenger. MACFARLANE & FERGUSSON, Publishers,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. TWO VOLUMES A YEAR. Each 480 pages. Price, \$3 00 in advance.

NEW FEATURES. In announcing the Thirty-Second and Thirty-Third volumes of the Messenger, the Publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the unabated confidence of the public and the press in a mag-azine which during an armine which during an armine which during the second second and the press in a magazine which, during so many years, has obtained the favor of the Southern people. For more 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 medium of Southern genius, the bold and outspoken advoca e of Southern institutions. Far from abandoning the position here ofore held in regard to the resumment procedure of Slavery. gard to the paramount questions of Slavery, it is prepared to take still higher ground.

With respect to its literary merits, the Messenger must speak for itself. Its editorial columns have been illustrated by the genius of Edgar A. Poe and John R. Thompson, and its gar A. Poe and John R. Tuompson, and the pages have been adorned by many of the ablest essays, the profoundest criticisms, the most brilliant sketches, the best poetry, and the most popular novels of the age. No pains will be spared to secure literary materials quite as attractive as any that have appeared in the past.

Among the New Features to be introduced, are Original Illustrations, Fashion Plates, Popular Scientific Articles, and a Series of Humorous Sketches and Poems of Southern Life. admirable Lectures of Professor Faraday will be continued. A sparkling Novelet, entitled "A Story of Champaigne." will appear. Also Translations of the shorter and most brilliant stories of the younger Dumas and other celebra-

The Southern Field & Fireside.

Devoted to Literature, Agriculture and Horticulture; edited by gentlemen of eminent abil-ity, in their several departments, is published every SATURDAY, at Augusta Georgia.

Terms of Subscription-Payable Always Advance. Single copy, per aunum..... \$ 2 Six copies, " 10 Ten " 15

Twenty copies, 25
Specimen copies sent gratis. The FIELD & FISSEDE will shortly enter upon its Third Volume, and is now FIRMLY ESTABLISHED. It is handsomely printed, folio form, for 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.

Augusta, Ga., July 8, 1861.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

O. S., VOL. XXX .- NEW SERIES, VOL. VI. Adapted primarily to the Southern and West-ern States of the Union, including statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

20 Published Monthly in New Orleans and

TERMS, \$5 per annum in advance. DAILY PAPERS, With which we Exchange.

mend to our readers : RICHMOND DISPATCH. Daily Paper.—Two cents per copy at the copynter and from the regular carriers of the city. Per annum, \$5. Six months, \$3. Three months.

The following valuable Daily Papers we com

\$1.75 SEMI-WEEKLY-\$3 per annum. Weekly-\$2 per annum. Neither the Semi-Weekly nor Weekly paper will be sent for a less term than twelve months.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Terms.—Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and three dollars for six months, payable in advance. For the Weekly, two dollars per annum, or six copies for \$10, to he paid invariably in advance. When letters containing money are sent by mail, they must be registered, or they will be at the risk of

THE DAILY SUN, COLUMBUS, GA. Subscription Rates.—The Sun is published daily at \$5 a year, payable strictly in advance.

Subscriptions for less than a year at the rate of 50 cents per month. advance. The Daily Advertiser,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Advertiser, per annum \$8 00 Notice .-- Positively no subscriber is receiv ed or continued-without cash in advance.

Montgomery Mail.

Advance Rates of Subscription. Weekly Paper, per annum \$3 00 Tri-Weekly Paper, per annum 5 00 Daily Paper. 8 Single Copies, Five Cents.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Terms of Subscription: Daily Courier, \$10 per annum, payable in advance. Tri-Weekly Courier, \$5 per annum, payable

in advance.

DAILY COURIER,

THE DAILY ENOUIRER, Columbus, Geo. Daily Enquirer, \$5 per annum, in advance. Six Dollars, if not paid in advance.

AUGUSTA, GEO., PUBLISHED BY W. S. JONES. TERMS :- Published Morning and Evening-Eight Dollars per annum, always in advance.

Daily Chronicle & Sentinel,

NEW BOOKS. E. FUREIDIS, by the author of The Lamplighter.
My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Jack The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hauthorne.

Rutledge, a novel of deep interest.

Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur.

The Habits of Good Society, a band book for ladies.

The Private Correspondence of Alexander Von Humbolt.

The Mill on the Floss, by the author of Adam Bede.

A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halifax.

Att Recyations.

Att Recreations.

Reminiscences of Rufus Choat, by Edw. G. Parker.
Tylney Hall, by Thos. Head.

Mary Runyan, by the anthor of Grace Truman.

And many other new books. Just received and for sale
by

B. B. DAVIS, Monigomery,
July 5 1860.

No. 20 Market-st. DR. J. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a backing cough? Do you expectorate bard, tough matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleen? If so, Hare is your REMEDY. If will unquestionably save you. Price \$1.00. Sold by July 26, 1860. 1y C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Als.

The South Western Baptist. TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid within three months TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if payment is not made within the first six months.

Any person sending the names of FIVE subscribers and TEN POLLARS, shall be entitled to a year's subscription gratis.
Any person sending the names of TEN new subscribers and TWENTY DOLLARS, shall be entitled to three extra copies for one year, sent to whoever may be designated Agents will be entitled to a commission of ten per cent

Rates of Advertising. The space necessarily occupied by 10 lines of this size type, will be considered one square; and 5 lines or under, one-half square. No. of Squares. | Time. | 3 T's. | 1 M'th | 3 M's | 6 M's | 1 Year

No. of Squares. | 1 00 | \$2 00 | 2 50 | \$3 00 | \$4 00 | \$6 00 |

Two Squares. | 2 00 | 2 00 | 2 50 | 4 00 | 6 00 | 10 00 |

Two Squares. | 2 00 | 4 00 | 6 00 | 7 00 | 11 00 | 18 00 |

Font Squares. | 4 00 | 7 50 | 8 00 | 12 00 | 20 00 | 30 00 |

Two Squares. | 6 00 | 11 00 | 13 00 | 22 00 | 28 00 | 40 00 |

Twelve Squares | 12 00 | 20 00 | 23 00 | 40 00 | 60 00 | For Special Notices, fifty per cent. additional will be All Advertisements on which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published THA FORBID, and charged accordingly.

Mo No Advertisements from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by a remittance, or by satisfactory The Proprietors at III continue the Job Printing but siness, and are prepared to execute every description of LETTER PRESS TRINTING committed to their care. In an good style, and on an areasonable terms as any other establishment in the State;

LETTERS confaining remittances, or on business, should be addressed to the SOUTH WESTERN HATTIST, Trakegre,

All Job Work is considered due when finished.

My days are gliding swiftly by. And I,a pilgrim stranger, Would not detain them as they fly,-Those hours of toil and danger : For now we stand on Jordan's strand. Our friends are passing over; And, just before, the shining shore We may almost discover.

Our absent king the watchword gave,-"Let every lamp be burning;" We look afar, across the wave, Our distant home discerning : For now, &c.

Should coming days be dark and cold, We will not yield to sorrow. For hope will sing, with courage bold, "There's glory on the morrow :" For now, etc.

Let storms of wee in whirlwinds rise, Each cord on earth to sever,-There-bright and joyous in the skies-There is our home for ever : For now we stand on Jordan's strand, Our friends are passing over. And, just before, the shining shore We may almost discover.

For the Young.

Naboth's Vineyard. Once upon a time, nearly three thousand years ago, there lived in the town of Samaria, a poor man named Naboth. You can read about him in the Bible, in the xxi chapter of the list book of Kings. The Bible does not tell us a greate deal about him, but from what we can learn he seems to have been a good man. Naboth owned a vineyard near King Ahb's palace, and he loved his home very much. It was the place where he had been born, and his fathers had owned it a long time. Perhaps the house was old fashioned, and small and ugly in contrast with the fine palace of the king : but it was very pleasant to Naboth, for there he had played under the trees when he was a boy, and in one of the rooms he had seen his father and mother close their eyes, never more to open them in this world. It was very dear to him. Our homes are very dear to us in this country; but in Samaria, lands and houses were handed down through several generations, and the people were much more attached to their homes than even we are.

Well, as I told you, Naboth's home was near the king's palace, and he no doubt frequently saw the king's house. hold with all their beautiful clothes, and he saw the king as he used to ride out in his fine chariot; but I do not think he envied them; he was very well satisfied with his own home. I am sorry to tell you that King

Ahab was not a good man; for though he was very rich, and had servants and horses and gold and silver, yet he was not contented; for one day he looked at Naboth's vineyard, and thought it would suit him very well to have it for a garden, and when he found that Naboth would not sell it to him, he grew very angry, and acted as some little boys and girls do sometimes when they cannot get what they want. He laid himself down upon his bed that had fine silken curtains, and sheets of fine linen, and refused to eat because Naboth would not sell him his home. Now King Ahab's wife was a very wicked women, and she persuaded him to get two men to swear that Naboth was a traitor to God and the king, and thus he could have him killed and get possession or his vineyard. And he did so; for they took poor Naboth away from his home, and carried him out before all the people, and two wicked men said they heard him blaspheme God and the king! And they then took not Na. both only, but his sons, and stoned them to death.

Then Ahab was very glad, and went down to the vineyard, and was planning bow he might have a garden made out for it. He probably had his gardener with him, and was giving directions to him, and consulting him how to arrange it and cultivate it .-He had forgotten that, though he had caused poor Naboth to be put to death, and had taken his property, and no one had said any thing to him against it, that God had seen it all; and so he was walking through the vineyard well pleased at his success. But what makes him start and turn so pale? An old man dressed in a home ly garp, but with a look of command that shows he fears not man, stands before him, and his first words to Ahab show that he knows all his wickedness, for he accuses him of killing poor Naboth and taking possession of his property. And then he tells him that God had seen it all, and as he stands there on the land which had been Naboth's, and for which he had murdered him, he tells him that the dogs shall lick his blood as they had licked Naboth's.

It must have been fearful to have witness such a sight as this; Ahab is walking, glad and joyful, through the field when Elijiah appears; he sees him and starts and turns pale .-Thus they stand; the old prophet with his long white beard flowing down upon his breast, and with an indescrible air of command in his features; the king in his royal robes is pale and trembling, and as he hears the fearful words foretelling his awful fate, he trembles and starts as if an arrow had pierced him. Perhaps he is surrounded by his guards, but he has not the spirit to bid them arrest him who denounces him, for conscince tells him of his guilt. He went down to his house in great distress, and when he thought of his crime, he was very penitent, and fasted and wore sackcloth. Let us hope that though he had been very wicked, that he was sincerely sorry and that God forgave his sins. (?)

Now, children, you see the wages of iniquity never prosper, for not even a king can break God's law without being punished. I hope you will recollect this story. And when you are tempted to do what is wrong, to get what you wish to have, you will think of King Ahab and Naboth's vineyard.

Your friend, TYREE GLENN.

THE SUN is like God sending abroad life, beauty and happiness; and the stars like human souls, for all their glory comes from the sun.

" Please Read the Bible."

to her little Edward. "Please read the Bible, dear mamma." enabled her to pray, "Father, not my Workman. will, but thine, be done." Her little Edward had never been committed to the care of a servant. His mother said, "I must watch over my own darling." Richly was she repaid by his of spending some time in reading people: aloud to him such books as she thought

taken up in reading the Bible. He sionary Society. ond time, or to have you do so for me; tion. but when you read the Bible to me, know it is all true.

yes, sweeter than honey to my mouth?" willbe as "a lamp to your path," to lead the Tabernacle of old); while the you to Jesus .- S. S. Bunner.

No Excellence Without Labor.

the Alps, the renowned French com- latter result is expected with confimander said to the engineer who had dence. It is also very interesting to been sent forward to ascertain the find that the Romanists, as well as possibility of the undertaking-"Is it | the Jews of Abyssinia, ere Mr. Stern | law, appoint a different day. practicable?" "It is barely practica- left, had eagerly searched the Book, ole," was the reply.

poleon. They did set forward and was brought unitedly to say, "Both of that extraordinary undertaking, us have been wrong, we want a better which won the admiration of the faith." It is surely time that the skepworld, was successfully accomplished. ticism which prevails about the con-This brief conversation furnishes an version of a Jew among those who index to Napolean's character. It are warm friends of missions to the discloses the secret of his success, his Gentiles, should begin to give way. indomitable energy and perseverance The "first fruits" are gathered. The

no excellence without labor. No man converts from Judaism. In the Uniever rose from a humble position in ted Church of England and Ireland life to that of a distinguised scholar some seventy clergymen are of the or great man, great in the sense of Hebrew race; and there also a kindthe word, without much labor. All red band, not so numerous, among the the great men that have ever lived, Nonconformists. Protestant Chrismen of learning and disciplined minds, tanity is no longer identified in the became great by their own exertions. Jewish estimate on the Continent, They did not hesitate to undergo either with intolerance or idolatry. hardships, to expose themselves to frequently met with ridicule and - Warwick. persecution. Their motives and conduct were not understood and appre- In a world teeming with disappointciated by the men of their age. It ments we should not be surprise and remained for after generations to distressed at their occurence; but honor and immortalize their names, rather take warning in reference to and reap the reward of their labors. them in moments of happiness. They To them we are indebted for all the should be met with complacency of ment. great discoveries and inventions that spirit and rational philosophy. have benefited mankind, and for can guard against the results of im-

Honesty.

we now possess.

his crop of wheat had been seriously life is a jest, and all things show it," injured in a field adjoining a certain | we should not rush to the other extrewood, where his lordship's hounds me and increase its seriousness and had during the winter frequently been sadness by moroseness and unnecessato hunt. He stated that the young ry gloom. Many persons are wretchwheat had been so cut up and destroy- ed, not from heavy or real troubles, ed that in some parts he could not but from light or imaginary ones. hope for any produce. "Well, my which with a little habitual effort friend," said his lordship. "I am and piety might be easily overcome aware that we have done considera- or forgotten. ble injury; and if you can produce an estimate of the loss you have sustaincd, I will repay you." The farmer replied, that anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him each state acting in its sovereign and independ in estimating the damage' and they out character, in order to form a permanent fed thought, as the crop seemed quite eral government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility and secure the blessings of liberdestroyed, £50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immedi- favor and guidance of Almighty God-do ordain ately gave him the money. As the and establish this constitution for the Confederharvest however approached, the ate States of America. wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled, the corn was strongest and most luxuriant The farmer went again to his lordship, be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States and being introduced, said, "I am come again, my lord, respecting the fold of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected composed of members chosen every second year the circumstance. "Well, my friend, by the people of the several states; and the did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained of the State Legislature; but no person of no loss at all, for where the horses foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate had most cut up the land, the crop is 'States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, th most promising, and I have, there civil or political, State or Federal. fore, brought the £50 back again." - 2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five "Ah!" exclaimed the venerable Earl. shall not have attained the age of twenty-live years, and be a citizen of the confederate States, "that is what I like: this is as it and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant should be between man and man." of that state in which he shall be chosen.

ship then went into another room, "Well, my son, what shall I read and returning, presented the farmer to you to-night?" said Mrs. Williams with a cheque for £100, saying, "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him and Mrs. Williams, one year ago, was tell him the occasion that produced the happy mother of three sweet chil- it." We know not which to admire dren : but now Edward was her only | most, the benevolence or the wisdom one. God had taken the other two to displayed by this illustrious man; for dwell with him; and although it was while doing a noble act of generosity, hard to part with them, God, who he was handing down a lesson of integgave and had now taken them away, grity to another generation .- British

Miscellaneous.

Hope for the Jews. affection for him. As soon as Edward The following extract from the was capable of understanding what London correspondent of the "Scottish she read, his loving mamma had been Guardian" will be read with deep in the nabit, after praying with him, interest by the friends of God's ancient

"At the meeting for the Jews the adapted to his childish years. Some attendance was immense. It might be times stories that delight children, considered, as to the character of the and are calculated to convey some audience, a reproduction of that which useful lesson; but more frequently, a few days before had crowded the by his own request, the time was hall as adherents of the Church Mis-

would listen with the most intense The report in itself was most cheerinterest to the history, as given by ing, not only as to revenue, which last the inspired penman, of the creation, year exceeded £35,000, but as to spirof the story of Cain and Able, of itual results. The Jewish mind all Abraham and Isaac, of Joseph and over Europe is in a transition state; his brethren, of little Samuel, and there is a reaction from Rabbinism many other stories from the Old Testa- on the one hand, and a Rationalism ment. But more especially was he on the other-so that Moses and the interested in any thing relating to prophets are now listened to as witour dear Saviour: and as she read of nesses, and are being more and more the cruelty of his enemies, how they compared with the New Testament .-crucified the Lord of glory, his face A truly apostolic man appeared at would be bedewed with tears, and he this meeting-the Rev. Mr. Sterne. He would exclaim, "Oh, how could they is a Hebrew by birth and blood, but do it!" One evening, after his mother is now a truly Christian missionary had been reading to him, he said: to his kinsmen. He it is who sought "Mamma, when I read story books out the Karaite Jews of the Crimea myself, and when you read them to me, some years ago-and now he has just I feel interested in them at the time, returned from Abyssinia, whither he but I don't care to read them a sec- went on a similar journey of explora-

The Jews in Abyssinia have one or I read it, I never get tired of hear whom they call a High Priest, and ing it over and over again, because I they follow closely the ritual of the Levitical Law. But when the Bible My dear little reader, how is it was produced, and the Gospel of the with you? Do you feel the Bible to New Testament, in connection with be more precious than any other book? Jesus, the Messiah, was preached to Can you say, with the Psalmist, "How a great multitude-sitting on the sweet are thy words unto my taste! ground beneath a forest canopy-the delight of priest and people was inde-"Every word of God is pure." Will scribable. The sacred book was taken you not study it? Search the Scrip- reverently into the "holy of holies, tures daily and prayerful; and they (for they have a quasi imitation of

spirit of inquiry was so thoroughly roused that the priest said to Mr. Sterne, "Either you will come over to When about to lead his army over us, or we shall go over to you!" The (brought so recently into their midst,) "Let us set forward, then," said Na. and each party, before at variance, in whatever he chose to undertake. agents of the two societies in London With regard to intellectual great- for the Jews (Church and Nonconness, it is especially true that there is formist) are almost to a man tried

persecution and ridicule in the pursuit | A TRAVELLER .- Each true Chrisof knowledge. They felt that knowl- tian is a traveller; his life his walk, edge, a priceless gem, an immortal Christ his way, heaven his home-his prize for which they were seeking-one walk painful, his way perfect, his which would not desert them at death, home pleasing. I will not loiter, lest but which, if rightly used, would con- 1 come short of home; I will not duct them to happier worlds above; wander lest I come wide of home; and in the pursuit of this object, they but be content to travel hard, and be second whatever had a tendency to sure I walk right; so shall my safe divert their attention from this, their way find its end at home, and my beloved pursuit. These great men painful walk make my home welcome.

whatever civilization and refinement prudence only, and there fore it is folly to fret about what we cannot

A FARMER once called upon the late | While we ignore that licentious Earl Fitzwilliam, to represent that and foolish expression of Gay, "that

CONSTITUTION

Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States ty to ourselves and our posterity-invoking the

ARTICLE I, SECTION 1.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall which shall consist of a Senate and House of of Representatives.

SECTION 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be electors in each state shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch

He then entered into a conversation with the farmer, asking him some apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this Confederacy, acquestions about the family-how cording to their respective numbers, which shall many children he had, etc. His lord- be determined by adding to the whole number

of free persons, including those bound to service | Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-lifths of all slaves. The actual be construed to delegate the power to Congress enumeration shall be made within three years to appropriate money for any internal improveafter the first meeting of the Congress of the ment intended to facilitate commerce; except Confederate States, and within every subse- for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacon quent term of ten years, in such manner as they and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon hall, by law, direct. The number of Represent 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 navigation 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: 4. To establish uniform laws of naturalizaten-the state of Alabama nine-the state of 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. rupteies, throughout the Confederate States,

4. When vacancies happen in the representation frem any state, the Executive authority debt contracted before the passage of the same: 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose weights and measures : 6. To provide for the punishment of counter feiting the securities and current coin of the

8. To promote the progress of science and

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies

ommitted on the high seas, and offences against

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque

Supreme Court :

the law of nations -

on land and water:

nger term than two years :

13. To provide and maintain a navy :

regulation of the land and naval forces:

suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

States, respectively, the appointment of the offi-

ecome the seat of the Government of the Con-

federate States; and to exercise like authority

over all places purchased by the consent of the

race, from any foreign country, other than the slave holding States or Territories of the United

States of America, is hereby forbidden; and

Congress is required to pass such laws as shall

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit

3. The privilege of the writ of hapeas corpu

4. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles

7. No preference shall be given by any regu-

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from

its own expenses and contingencies; or for the

tates, the justice of which shall have been ju-

gation of claims against the government, which

t is hereby made the duty of Congress to estab-

10. All bills appropriating money shall speci

agent or servant, after such contract shall have

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by

the Confederate States; and no person holding

any office of profit or trust under them, shall,

without the consent of the Congress, accept of

any present, emolument, office or title of any

kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign

12. Congress shall make no law respecting

an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the

free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom

of speech, or of the press; or the right of the

people peaceably to assemble and petition the

13. A well regulated militia being necessary

14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be

quartered in any house without the consent of

the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner

15. The right of the people to be secure in

to the security of a tree State, the right of the

vernment for a redress of grievances.

been made or such service rendered.

effectually prevent the same.

their speaker and other officers; and shall have power of impeachment; except that any judicial or other federal officer, resident and Confederate States : To establish postoffices and post routs; but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, acting solely within the limits of any state, may be impeached by a vote of two thirds of both after the first day of March inth year of our Lord branches of the Legislature thereof. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid

Section 3. out of its own revenues: 1. The Senate of the Confederate States 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 service; and each Senator shall have one vote

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year and if vacancies happen by resignation, or othererwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary ap pintments until the next meeting of the Legis lature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

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

States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unles they be equally divi-5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; and also a President pro tempore in the absence

of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concur-

rence of two thirds of the members present. 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section 4. 1 .The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitation; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

member of, or Territory not belonging to, this 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once Confederacy. in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may re-

SECTION 5. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elcctions 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. quorum 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 penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of two thirds of both Houses. its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two- lation of commerce or revenue to the ports of 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 ury, but in consequence of appropriations made the same, excepting such parts as may in their by law; and a regular statement and account jugment require seer sy; 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, e entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Conboth Houses, taken by year and nays, unless it

gress, shall, without the consent of the other, be asked and estimated for by some one of the adjourn for more than three days, nor to any heads of Department, and submitted to Congress other place than that in which the two Houses by the President; or for the purpose of paying shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

payment of claims against the Confederate 1. The Senators and Representatives shall dicially declared by a tribunal for the investreceive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in al cases, except treason. felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their atfy in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is tendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the made; and Congress shall grant no extra comsame; and for any speech or debate in either pensation to any public contractor, officer, House, they shall not be questioned in any other

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

1. All bills for raising revenue shall origin- people to keep and bear arms shall not be in ate in the House of Representatives; but the fringed. Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other in 2, Evry bill which shall have passed both

Honses, shall, before it becomes a law be pre- to be prescribed by law. 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 Int upon who shall enter the objections at large on their probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after, and particularly describing the place to be such reconsideration, two thirds of that House searched, and the persons or things to be seizshall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to- ed gether with the objections, to the other House, 16, No person shall be held to answer for a by which it shall liken in be reconsidered, and eapital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall presentment or indictment of a grand jury, 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 of war or public danger; nor shall any person and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, shall not be returned by the President within 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 presecutions the accused President may approve any appropriation and shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public disapprove any other appropriation in the same | trial, by an impartial jury of the State and dis-In such case he shall, in signing the bill, trict wherein the crima shall have been commit designate 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 proved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which for his delence. the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (excert 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. tions prescribed in case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power-

I To lay and colect taxes, duties, imposts. and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alli throughout the Confederate States:

2. To borrow maney on the credit of the Cor. 2. No state shall, without the consent of the federate States:

shall 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 excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual

punishment inflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. SECTION 10.

his layor; and to have the assistance of counsel

18. In suits at common law, where the value

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 anything but portations from foreign nations be laid to pro- gold and silver coin a tender in payment of mote or foster any branch of industry; and all debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform law, or law impariring the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

decrate States:

Congress, lay any imposts or daties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necess. and among the several States, and with the ary for executing its inspection laws; and the

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.

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.

 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

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

and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not an inhabitant of the same State with them-12. To raise and support armies: but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for selves; they shall name in their ballots the per- open court. son voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they the punishment of treason, but no attainder of shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for treason shall work corruption of blood, or for-14. To make rules for the government and as President, and of all persons voted fo as Vice feiture, except during the life of the person at-President, and of the number of votes for each, tainted. 15. To provide for calling forth the militia which lists they shall sign and certify, and tranto execute the laws of the Confederate States, smit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate 16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such shall, in the presence of the Senate and House part of them as may be employed in the service of Representatives, open all the certificates, and of the Confederate States; reserving to the the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for Presicers, and the authority of training the militia dent shall be the President, if such number be a dings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. according to the discipline prescribed by Conmajority of the whole number of electors appoin ted; and if no person have such majority, then, 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all from the persons having the highest numbers, cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceenot exceeding three, on the list of those voted in the several states, and shall have the right dings ten miles square) as may, by cession of one for as President, the House of Representatives of transit and sojourn in any state of the Conor more States and the acceptance of Congress, shall choose immediately, by ballot. the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this 2. A person charged in any state with treason, legislature of the State in which the same shall purpose shall consist of a member or members felony, or other crime against the laws of such

be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals dockyards, and other needful buildings; and 18. To make all laws which shall be necessar and proper for carrying into execution the fore-going powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Conof March next following, then the Vice Presifederate States, or in any department or officer SECTION 9. 1. The importation of negroes of the African

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 the introduction of slaves from any State not a senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

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

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 same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural-born citizen at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, States, including the lands thereof. exported from any State. except by a vote of or a citizen thereof born in the United States not have attained the age of thirty-five years, limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the vide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a Pres-

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

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution thereof."

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 advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; 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 the Congress may, by law, vest the appoint-offices abolished.
ment of such inferior officers, as they think 2. All debts contracted and engagements proper, in the President alone, in the courts of entered into before the adoption of this aw or in the heads of Departments.

utive Departments, and all persons connected Provisional Government. with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President, All 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 anthority 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 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

re appointed to the same office during their qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States. ensuing recess.

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 other public ministers ; he shall take care that of this Constitution between the states so ratthe laws be faithfully executed, and shall com- ifying the same. mission all the officers of the Confederate States, SECTION 4.

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

ARTICLE III. SECTION 1.

States shall be vested in one Supreme Court. of such Congress, the Congress under the Proand in such inferior Courts as the Congress
may from time to time ordain and establish.—
the legislative powers granted them; not exten-The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior ding beyond the time limited by the Constitu-Courts, shall hold their offices during good be- tion of the Provisional Government.

nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by havior, and shall, at stated times, receive for any State on imports or exports, shall be for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in the contin

SECTION 2. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all con-3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; loal cases affecting ambassadors, other public min 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 citizens 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 ca-ses 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 law have directed. SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in, levying war against them 3. The electors shall meet in their respective or in adhering to their enemies, giving them States and vote by ballot for President and aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession

2. The Congress shall have power to declare

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in

each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and procee-SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens

from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of state, who shall flee from justice, and be found all the states shall be necessary to a choice .- in another state, shall, on demand of the Exe-And if the House of Representatives shall not cutive authority of the state from which he fled, choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held to service dent shall act as President, as in case of the or labor in any state or territory of the Condeath, or other constitutional disability of the federate States, under the laws thereof, escaping 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-Presidischarged 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

> SECTION 3. 1. Other states may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by states; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

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

3. The Confederate States may acquire new prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be territory; and Congress shall have power to eligible to the office of President; neither shall legislate and provide governments for the inmy person be eligible to that office who shall habitants of all territory belonging to the Conand been fourteen years a resident within the several states; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form states to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and 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 the right to take to such territory any slaves

lawfully held by them in any of the states or territories of the Confederate tates, 4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to every state that now is or hereafter may become a member of this Confederacy, a republican from of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature (or of the Executive when the legislature is not in session) againsts domestic

ARTICRE V

1, Upon the demand of any three states, 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 shall be commander in chief the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the army and navy of the Confederate States, when called into the actual service of the Conbustion be agreed on by the said convention—voting 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 officer in each of the by conventions in two thirds thereof-as the Executive Departments upon any subject recent or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention-they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution. 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 Con-

tution shall be as valid against the Confederate 3. The principal officer in each of the Exec- States under this Constitution as under the

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the

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

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

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states,

respectively, or to the people thereof. ARTICLE VII. 1. The ratification of the conventions of five states shall be sufficient for the establishment

2. When five states shall have ratified thi Constitution, in the manner before specified,

the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and forcountingthe votes, and inaugurating the Pre ident. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Conguss under this Constitution, and the time for 1. The judicial power of the Confederate assembling the same. Until the assembling,