

The South Western Baptist,
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For Terms, &c., see third page.

Premium Questions on Slavery.

In 1860 the *New York Independent*, an abolition paper, proposed eight questions on this subject to S. E. Morse, one of the editors of the *New York Observer*, a conservative weekly, requiring answers "Yes" or "No"; but instead of replying, Mr. M. proposes 230 questions to his opponent. Many of these are full of interest to Southern men—hence extract a few for your numerous readers.

5. If it can be shown that the Old Testament asserts that God directed the Jews, his chosen people, to buy and hold human beings as property, as their "possession," as "bondmen forever," as "an inheritance for their children," (Lev. 25: 44-46) will it not prove, either that the Old Testament is not from God, or else that a rigid system of perpetual slavery may, under some circumstances, be a part of the plan which infinite love and wisdom would devise for the government of a nation?

Part of 6. If it can be shown that this slave holder, (the Centurion, Luke 7: 1-10) immediately after an open avowal that he held and exercised power under both those rigid systems of despotism, was not only not rebuked by Christ, but actually proclaimed by him to be the best man that he had ever seen—better than any of the Jews, not excepting his chosen apostles; if all this can be clearly shown, will it not prove either that Christ was not a sound moralist, or that to retain power under a rigid system of slavery, may be perfectly consistent with the highest moral excellence in the man that does it? The word for *servant* is *doulus*.

20. Does the Bible anywhere assert that all men have a right to liberty; or that slavery is always wrong; or that slaveholders are sinners merely because they are slaveholders; or that the governments instituted among men have no just powers, except those derived from the consent of the governed?

42. Was not the best man that Christ met with on earth, a centurion slaveholder in the army of Tiberius Caesar? 52 and 53. As Christ did not require the centurion to emancipate his slaves, is it not reasonable to infer that love did not require it? May it not have been a blessed thing for this poor slave that Christ was not an abolitionist?

81. Is not the assertion in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men have a right to liberty, interpreted by abolitionists and superficial thinkers generally, as implying that all slavery is morally wrong, and that every slaveholder who retains his fellow man in bondage against his will is a violator of his sacred rights?

84. At the date of this Declaration did not the people of every State in the Union maintain by law a system of slavery within its own borders? Did not the people of all the States in State Conventions solemnly ratify the Constitution of the United States, by which they bound themselves and their posterity to deliver up fugitive slaves, and thus to aid and abet in the support of slavery, so long as there is a slave State or slaveholder in the land?

86. Is it not passing strange, that so far as is known, not a single member of any one of the 13 State Conventions that ratified the Constitution of the United States, ever protested against or even objected to, the article requiring the surrender of the fugitive slave to his master?

87. Does not this fact strikingly illustrate the difference between the anti-slavery sentiment and feeling of the American Revolution and that which prevails in New England at the present day?

92. Have the American people ever been abandoned by God to the folly and wickedness of *practically asserting* the right of every negro slave to liberty, without regard to the probable effect of the liberty of the negro upon the welfare of the community?

Part of 96. Even in Jamaica, with all that had been done by the British Government and British people, under the strong stimulus of national pride, to make the successful experiment, has not negro emancipation resulted in ruin to the agriculture, the commerce and the industry generally of the Island?

109. Does not Mr. Carey show in his work on the slave-trade, that 1,700,000 negroes landed from Africa in the British West Indies, during the two centuries prior to the abolition of the slave-trade in 1808, were so reduced in numbers that only 660,000 remained to be emancipated in 1834; while 400,000 landed in the United States during the same period have multiplied under the kind treatment of American masters to more than 4,000,000?

180. Would not the introduction of 1,800,000 of free negroes into New Eng-

land, depreciate the value of property there to more than the amount of 2,000,000?

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 obstructed upon those States a negro population, in opposition to the prayers and remonstrances of their wise and good men?

For the South Western Baptist.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., JAN. 1, 1862.
DEAR SIR: Yesterday, for the first time since the villainous bridge burning, the connections were complete; but as the schedules have not been changed, I am held over in this city.

Knoxville is a pretty place, eligibly situated on the Holston river, and the undulations give many beautiful sites for residences, some of which have been handsomely improved. Although Knoxville was established in 1792, receiving its name from Gen. Knox, then the Secretary of War for President Washington, the illustrious Southerner, it continued a small interior town until 1855, when the Georgia and East Tennessee Railroad, being completed, gave it an upward tendency. It now numbers some 7,000 inhabitants, and from its centrality, accessibility, healthfulness and great resources, bids fair to be a large city, if it does not compete successfully with Atlanta, Huntsville or Nashville for the location of the permanent capital of the Confederate States. By Rail Road, it is now connected with Richmond, Charleston, Memphis, Mobile and Savannah. Two other roads, under progress when the war commenced, will bring it in direct and proximate connexion with Charleston and Kentucky. The first Territorial Assembly of Tennessee met in Knoxville in 1794, as did the Convention which adopted the State Constitution 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 large manufacturing city, as the water power is good, and coal, iron and other valuable minerals are found near by in abundance. As iron is an essential, a necessity, enters into every department of business, and its consumption cannot be materially diminished, it is strange that our capitalists do not take immediate steps for its increased production. We need rolling mills and foundries and furnaces for the manufacture of rail road iron, boiler plate, sheet and bar iron, axles, nails, pipe, hollow castings, engines, machinery, stoves, hollow ware, iron fence and railing, gas and water tubes and other articles, as the advertisements say, too tedious to mention. These manufactures would stimulate the production of coal, which, as a source of wealth, would be as valuable as cotton. In 1859 the coal received at Philadelphia amounted to 3,929,750 tons, and in 1858 the value of the coal raised in Great Britain, estimated at the place of consumption, was \$150,000,000. Possibly this wicked and atrocious war waged upon us by the Yankees will result in Southern Independence, commercially as well as politically.

Knoxville is the seat of the University, which had its origin in the last century, and also of the deaf and dumb Institute. It is lighted with gas, has a telegraph office, several branches or agencies of banks, five or six Protestant churches, and one newspaper. Until recently it had two, the "Register," a spirited Southern sheet, and Brownlow's "Whig," the most traitorous publication in the South. The latter is suspended, and as a signal instance of quick retributive justice, the engine, which printed so much treason and calumny, is now employed in the more patriotic and useful purpose of boring out rifle guns for our brave boys. Brownlow was discharged from the civil process under which he was committed, in deference to the wish or committal of the Confederate Government, and is now held under arrest by the military authorities, until he can be transferred beyond the border. The indignation, or rather dissatisfaction at his release, is general and decided. The supposition of Mr. Benjamin, that he could not have been arrested if he had not voluntarily surrendered, is quite gratuitous, as on the 22d of November, ult., he wrote a letter to Gen. Carroll, which was delivered on the day it bore date and before the ink was fairly dry. The sentiment of our friends here is that he would, more justly and with sounder policy, have found an appropriate reward on the gibbet or in a prison, than in being permitted to go North, to be lionized and scatter his firebrands, arrows and death. By the way, it is rather queer that the families of Andy Johnson and Maynard are still quietly domiciled in

Tennessee. They should be removed and their property confiscated. It is suspected, that their residence has some connexion with an unwavering purpose to claim and hold property.

Public sentiment in East Tennessee is slowly but surely improving. There are no armed and organized Lincolnites, 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 noose and leave their followers to suffer. It is nevertheless to be regretted, 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 omitted to mention the pork-packing establishment, which to a nosophisticated cotton planter is quite a curiosity. One gentleman has a contract with the Government to slaughter, clean, salt and pack away 8000 hogs. The *modus operandi* is inique and interesting. A hog is killed, bled, cleaned, gutted, cut up and salted away, with a celerity and neatness that are wonderful. The entrails, feet, brains, fat, ribs, back-bones &c., are properly cared for. I have seen nothing in a long time, that to me was so interesting, and an Alabama dandy, who has only seen 25 or 30 hogs slaughtered in a day, would expose the whites of his eyes and ivory teeth in rapt astonishment to see a large hog cut up, salted and packed away in a little over a minute!

A TRAVELER.
For the South Western Baptist.
The Tract Work Progressing.

Since our September report we have received \$923 76 in donations and purchase of tracts printed here by the General Tract Agency, which has been in successful operation since the first of last June, with the aid and approval of all the Pastors of this city.

The above amount has enabled us to print and circulate, mainly among the soldiers of all the Confederate States, 1,259,840 pages. The whole amount printed here since June first is, 2,423,360 pages, which has been done as cheap as at the North—1500 pages for one dollar, and "Come to Jesus," "Your Soul—Is It Safe?" "A Call to Prayer," by Rev. J. C. Ryle, each at 3 cents. The gospel messages have been scattered among the soldiers mainly by Chaplains, officers, and about 80 Colporters in Virginia and North Carolina. Many thousands of these tracts have been and are still being given by the 60 colporters, superintended by Rev. A. E. Dickinson, of Richmond, for whose untiring labors, under the Divine blessing, the Southern Confederacy will ever have great reasons for gratitude to God. Many others in all the Confederate States are doing a noble part by donations and distributing. One gentleman in Savannah, Ga., has enabled us to send out about 150,000 pages, one-half being sent to him, and the other we distributed. A Chaplain in one of the Georgia Regiments, to whom we gave part of the above, writes, "that the soldiers were generally glad to get them, and their interest in religion is increasing, several of whom have been hopefully converted recently."

An intelligent officer said to me that he did not know the value of tracts, being wholly indifferent to them, until since being in camp, where they had been made a great blessing to him; and he wished a regular supply for himself and his soldiers, being just the kind of reading they needed, after the Scriptures.

A Chaplain—Rev. W. B. Owen—thus writes to us from Leesburg, Va., "A package of tracts sent to Capt. Ivey, 17th Mississippi Regiment came to hand, and I am glad of the opportunity to thank you for them. I assure you, had you been present as I passed up and down every company in our Regiment distributing them, and seen how eagerly they were read by the soldiers, you would be stimulated to put forth every exertion to scatter such blessings continually among the soldiers. We have had considerable religious interests in our Regiment, some have been converted, and others are seeking Jesus. If you can do send us more tracts of different kinds, and 100 copies or more of that excellent tract, 'Come to Jesus.'"

Such evidence is abundant, calling forth praise to God, and should encourage Christians and patriots to continue their donations, prayers and efforts in 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 of small Testaments from Nashville, Tenn., suitable for soldiers.

Study to be quiet, except when duty calls upon you to speak.

For the South Western Baptist. New Testament Scenes.

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

NUMBER 4.

THE BIRTH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.—LUKE 1: 57-80.

The ancient city of Hebron is regarded as the birth-place of John, the harbinger of Christ. How interesting was the event! How wonderful were the circumstances connected with it! How mysterious are the ways of God!

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 approaching birth of both the forerunner and the mighty Redeemer of men. Elizabeth, the barren, and the aged wife of Zacharias the priest of God, was to become a joyful mother of an illustrious son, who should rank in greatness above the prophets of the old dispensation. And a sign was given to Zacharias, (painful though it might be to him,) that assured him of the fulfillment of God's sacred promise. All that was predicted soon came to pass. John was born; and many rejoiced at his birth. It was a miracle from the Lord; and was one of the most interesting events in the history of the world. It marked the dawn of a new dispensation; and may be considered as the early twilight of the glorious Gospel day. It was an 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 stranger who was destined to "be great in the sight of the Lord."

The eighth day after his birth, was honored above every other day of his early childhood; for on that memorable day, the friends and relatives met together for the purpose of obeying the law of the Lord, which had been given to Abraham nineteen centuries before. On that day he was circumcised and named in a truly oriental manner, and according to a custom long prevalent among Jewish families, they called him Zacharias, after the name of his father; not being aware that the angel of God had given him another name so long before his birth. "His mother answered and said, Not so; but he shall be called John." This surprised those friends; and they said unto her in reply, "There is none of thy kindred that is called by this name." They then turned to Zacharias, who was a silent spectator of the scene, and made signs to him, to ascertain how he would have him called. Being dumb, and probably deaf also, he asked, by signs, for a writing table, (i. e., a board or table covered with wax,) and wrote saying, "His name is John." Every one present was filled with astonishment at his decision.

An event occurred immediately after, that was wonderful indeed, and was well calculated to astonish them all beyond measure. The promise of the angel of God had been completely fulfilled. Zacharias was no longer an unbeliever. The sign was swallowed up in the thing signified;—and according to the angelic promise he was filled with joy and gladness at the birth of a son; and his tongue was loosed and he spake and praised God. This wonderful prodigy caused a fear to fall upon all that dwelt round about them; and soon the astonishing news were spread abroad throughout all the hill country of Judea; and people everywhere wondered at the strange event.

Zacharias was filled with the Holy Ghost, and uttered the following very beautiful and touching prophecy; as copied in Townsend's arrangement:—"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel; for he hath visited and redeemed his people, and hath raised up an Horn of Salvation for us, in the house of his servant David, (as he spake by the mouth of his holy prophets, which have been since the world began) that we should be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us; to perform the mercy promised to our fathers, and to remember his holy covenant; the oath which he sware to our father Abraham, that he would grant to us, that we being delivered out of the had of our enemies, might serve him without fear, in holiness and righteousness before him all the days of our life. And thou, child, shalt be called the Prophet of the Highest; for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways; to give knowledge of salvation unto his people, by the remission of their sins, through the tender mercy of our God; whereby the day spring from on high 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 of peace."

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 all their hopes centered, they were enabled to bid adieu to the world in peace; and to enter the grave in full expectation of a blissful reward in heaven.

For the South Western Baptist. Foreign Missions.

RICHMOND, DEC. 26, 1861.

DEAR BRETHREN: The greetings of the season to you, and your readers. Christmas 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 brethren 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 formerly. 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 contribution.

The drafts upon the Board are now larger than at any time since the interruption of Postal arrangements. Until recently we could not send funds to our Liberia Missionaries. Now we have opened communication with them, and must meet arrears, 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 Shanghai 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 give up one-fifth of our salaries and have reduced the salaries of the Chinese in our employ by one-tenth. We are all in good health." In a letter dated 9th of May, sister Gaillard says: "Our little band of native believers has been steadily increasing in numbers and in knowledge. We now number over eighty native members, and there are still more wishing for baptism both here and in the country." Brother Graves reports the baptism of four at Shing Ling in July and August. Our last advices from Yoruba are to June 5th—God had greatly blessed the Missions, especially brother Philip's school. Our Missionaries were well. Thus dear brethren the Lord is encouraging us to persevere. Help us friends of Christ. Let us sustain these self-denying Missionaries.

The *Home & Foreign Journal*, which has been suspended since October, will be resumed next month if we can get paper. Yours in Christ, A. M. POINDEXTER, Cor. Sec.

For the South Western Baptist

PINEVILLE BAPT CHURCH, MONROE CO., ALA.
Whereas, it is deemed necessary by our beloved pastor, elder J. D. Kendrick, to dissolve the relation that has 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. Davidson, J. B. Colley, S. S. Andrews and J. M. Davidson 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. Kendrick has been in our 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. DAVIDSON, S. S. ANDREWS.
J. B. COLLEY, J. M. DAVIDSON.
Committee.

For the South Western Baptist.

The Contrast.

Man's commandment. Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy. Math. 5: 43.
The Lord's commandment. Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you. Math. 5: 44.
Reader, which commandment do you obey? HINTS.

For the South Western Baptist.
CAMP AT MOSLEY'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 camp—that is, nothing unusual to other people, but had 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 "meas," we contented ourselves with an unostentatious chicken pie, which we ate with all jollity and good humor becoming the occasion.

The dull monotony which has reigned in and around Norfolk for so long a time was somewhat relieved last week, for the time being. One night, during a heavy gale, a little schooner was stranded a few miles below here, and was taken, with her crew and cargo, by the cavalry company attached to our regiment. She was laden with coal, and was bound from Alexandria, Va., to Dayton, Mass. And on Sunday morning, one of our gun-boats, in Hampton Roads, gave chase to a Yankee gun-boat which had a water transport in tow, and after an exciting run, the Yankee cut loose from the transport and it fell into our hands.—Several Yankee gun boats endeavored to capture our gallant little steamer, but they were too slow. The firing was very heavy for about two hours, and we began to think that the fun had commenced in earnest. But quiet reigns supreme, and things have resumed their usual way.

Generally the weather has been 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 our pay for the months of September and October. Another two months pay is due, but when it will be paid I do not know.

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 greater portion of the time, but he has not seen proper, for some reason or other, to discharge the duties of his office.

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 we have no cause to complain.

Good health still prevails, both in the Light Infantry and in the Regiment.

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

Yours, &c. E. F. B.

GOD OUR WISDOM.—"The beginning is from God," was a maxim of all antiquity, and is the expression of humanity. The ancient nations initiated every enterprise by first consulting the oracles and oratories. The civil law always began—"From God, the great east and best!" The Saxon laws were prefixed with the Ten Commandments. Scipio Africanus was in the habit of going to the temple and to the chamber of Jupiter before break of day. In all his undertakings David sought counsel and co-operation from God. Thus should we associate all our actions by referring them to God, consulting his wisdom, supplicating his presence and power, deprecating his anger, and securing his favor, by making our interests his, and his glory our chief end.

Words of Consolation to the Bereaved.

Dr. Jodson 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 heaven, and coldness has gathered round your heartstone; 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 smiling faces, as I look out of the window at which I am now writing. Where are our 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, the sweeter will be our repose."

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

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 essential 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 distress which might have been hours of sunshine 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.—*Macedon's Memorials of Macintosh.*

The Mercy Seat.

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 tempter; 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 best proof of its origin.—*S. S. Times.*

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—A correspondent of the London and China "Telegraph" states that the Emperor died on the 24th of August last.—The Pekin "Gazette" of that date contains his last orders. He directed 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 allotted for official mourning.

The S. W. Baptist.

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 policy in this respect, marks the degree of civilization 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 twenty-four 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 is 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 proud eminence of true glory and prosperity of which any nation can boast. If our ability and enlightenment shall be equal to our vast and inexhaustible resources, it requires no prophet to decry 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 entire continent of Europe?

But it must be borne in mind that trade is the most gradual and delicate plant that governments ever undertook to nourish and mature. It is not the growth of a day, but of many long years. In respect to its development 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 Lebanon, whose roots branch forth deep and broad into the earth, and whose trunks and branches defy 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 ancient 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 rivaling 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 reaped 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 manufacturers 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 absolutely forced into artificial channels. So that the savings of the South by the formation of the Confederate States Government, provided we had an unobstructed commerce, would of itself be well nigh enough to bear the expenses of the war, one year with another.

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, and it is the greatest friend to liberty. They are twin sisters.

What nourishes one, nourishes the other. Destroy either, and the other cannot long survive. Hence, it has been wisely said, that "the greatest enemy to both is licentiousness, which tramples upon all law and lawful authority, 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 government, there are persons now living who will see grass growing in Broadway in that doomed city. That wicked, 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 monopolists have 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 mere policy.

Public virtue is essential to a beneficial and flourishing trade. Trade, it is true, has its own laws—laws which cannot be repealed, either by special enactment or the fluctuation of popular opinion. But these laws are based upon that sobriety and industry, that frugality and honesty, that punctuality and charity, and that love of country and fear of God, which are essential to any people great. The ancient Tyrians lost their trade by their licentiousness and pride. Like causes will always produce like effects. Read and ponder:—"By thy great wisdom and by thy traffic, hast thou increased thy riches, and thy heart is lifted up because of thy riches. By the multitude of thy merchandise, they have filled the midst of thee with violence, and thou hast sinned; therefore will I cast thee as profane out of the mountain of God.—Thine heart was lifted up because of thy beauty, thou hast corrupted thy wisdom by reason of thy brightness. Thou hast defiled thy sanctuaries by the multitude of thine iniquities, by the iniquity of thy traffic; therefore will I bring forth a fire from the midst of thee, it shall devour thee, and I will bring thee to ashes upon the earth, in the sight of all them that behold thee."—Ezek. 28: 5, &c. S. H.

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 issued by you on the pending war and the general duties of the Christian believer. In faithfulness you have shown us that while resolutely defending the country against invasion, we are to be held in the war a just punishment for our sins—and that we can furnish neither to the Divine mind nor to our own consciences any proof of our repentance so satisfactory as by an increased devotion to the cause of the Redeemer. Do we desire an early and successful issue to the war? Then let us not yield to the spirit of infidelity and faint heartedness, to the falling away of our Christian enterprises and religious newspapers. There is no fully more conspicuous than retrenchment here. What more sacred or cheaper than a charity? And what are the labors and cash expenditures of the children of God for his name's sake than divinely inspired contributions to the moral necessities of our race? It is the duty of every man to know that he can make no sacrifice in God's service. It is his privilege to realize that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Let us all then, in the beginning of a new year, covenant with our Redeemer and with each other, that the Holy Spirit strengthening us, we will not suffer our hearts to fail us nor our hands to hang down in his service.

The Great Humiliation.

"On all sides from innumerable tongues, "A dismal universal his, 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 a spirit as Jackson's? We confess to some degree of disappointment, mingled with pity. We knew that it was a 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, congratulating him on "the great public service he had rendered in the capture of the Confederate emissaries," and assuring 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 further endorses his conduct, declaring that "the prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department." Immediately on the assembling of Congress, a resolution, offered by Mr. Lovjoy, of Illinois, was passed, tendering the thanks of that body to Capt. Wilkes "for the arrest of the traitors Slidell and Mason." On 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 "preemptory refused"—that the "British Ministry must know that to demand the surrender of Mason and Slidell would be to demand an impossibility—a humiliation to which the country could not be expected to submit,"—that such demand would be "met with nothing short of a point blank refusal; and if England insists, the settlement must be made at the cannon's mouth."

Such was the language of defiance held by the entire North only four weeks ago. Who would have thought that within so short a time, and at the first roar of the British lion, that whole nation would cower, eat its own words, and meekly submit to that "humiliation" which one month ago was simply an impossibility? If this is the end of "the most illustrious service that has been rendered since the war began," in subduing the South, in the name of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," what will be the end of "Hatteras," "Port Royal," "Tybee," the "Ston" fleet, &c.? The terrible "cannon's mouth," at which the "settlement" was to have been "made," thus responds to "England's demand":

"The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort 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. SEWARD."

The Degradation.

MASON and SLIDELL are given up, and will be in England, and lionized in Europe, before this issue reaches the reader. The humiliation is complete. At the first roar of the British lion King Abe and Cabinet quaked, and surrendered the men over whose capture they had gloried beyond measure. The Richmond Enquirer has been at some pains in making extracts from some of their leading papers, giving flaming accounts of the capture, the glorification of Captain WILKES, and the threats thrown out against Great Britain should she demand their surrender. And these same papers, when the lion roared, were scared out of their boots and advised the release of the Commissioners.

We are glad they gave them up. By this they are degraded in the estimation of all nations, and have demoralized themselves at home. The demands of Great Britain will continue. She has other accounts to settle with Abe's government, and she has resolved to have them all adjusted. It will be seen that blockading Charleston with sunken vessels will be a worse move than the capture of Mason and Slidell. All nations are disgusted, and England has spoken, and says the port of Charleston belongs to the world. Abe has had rope given him, and has about hung himself.—Let him swing!

Pertinent Questions.

The Cincinnati Commercial, in a severe article of General condemnation of Abe, his Cabinet, generals and Congress, 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 resolutions 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 be ended by a vote of Congress declaring the emancipation of slaves. What we want is not Congressional intervention, 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 gentlemen propose to free? Behind the bristling armies of the Confederates—Hail! the armies better be whipped before we emancipate the negroes? According to the confiscation law already in force, (or, more correctly speaking, already on our statute books,) more than one hundred thousand negroes should be liberated. We refer to those directly employed in military operations. Why should we be in haste to set free on paper millions, before we dispose of those thousands already confiscated by law but held by force? If Congress would engage in a little common sense business once in a while, and omit its perpetual blather for Bancroft, it might do something to help the nation out of its difficulty.

We supposed that Abe's Congress would immediately pass such a law as is indicated in the above, but we are now satisfied they will not do it. They would lose the "Union men" in every slave State, and their best men would turn against them in the free States.—They have heard it thunder and will resist. Let them attend to the suggestions of the Commercial before they enact laws of emancipation.

The Two Messages.

The messages of President Davis and King Abe have been received and commented upon by the British and French press. Were it possible for a Southerner to have the least compassion for His Majesty, King Abe, he would say to every press in England and France, hold enough! I have mercy! For the criticisms upon Abe's message as a State paper, its merits as a literary production, and upon its policy, are most withering. If the Washington monarch has any sensibilities, he must feel keenly at the contrast in the notices of his message and that of President Davis. The same presses that condemn in unmeasured terms the message of Lincoln, speak in the highest terms of the production of President Davis. The most courtly and influential presses of England and France, that spoke heretofore of Mr. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, calling them "Mr. Davis," and the "so-called Southern Confederacy," have dispensed with all such timid phrases and write, "President Davis" and the "Southern Confederacy," while they dub King Abe, "Mr. Lincoln."—This is all significant, showing that the tide of feeling is with the "Southern Confederacy," as it is frequently called in Europe. Let the tide roll on, and swell!

10th Alabama Regiment.

We make the following extract from the official report of Gen. Stonewall, in regard to the Drainsville battle. The "10th" will stand beside the "4th" in the history of this war:

The right wing was ordered forward, and the 10th Alabama rushed with a loud shout in a shower of bullets, under the gallant lead of their gallant Col. Forney and Lieut. Col. Martin, the latter falling in the charge. A part of this regiment crossed the road and took position along a fence, from which the enemy felt the truthness of their aim at short range. The Colonel was here severely wounded and had to retire. In his absence the command devolved upon Maj. Woodward.

The 11th Virginia, holding position on the right of the 10th Alabama, were not so much exposed to the enemy's fire, and consequently suffered less. The 6th Carolina gradually gained ground also to the front, and being, together with the 10th Alabama, exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters from a two story brick house, suffered most.

I cannot speak in too high terms of Col. Forney, that gallant son of Alabama, whose conspicuous bravery, I add his men in a gallant fight, was the admiration of all; nor of his Lieut. Col. Martin, who, with the battle cry of "forward," on his lips, led bravely encouraging his men. Nor can I do more than simple justice to the officers and men of that regiment, who seemed determined to follow their Colonel wherever he would lead.

OUR SCISSORS.—Some evil disposed, thievishly inclined individual—not having the fear of Sledge, the Rascal walter, before his eyes, has carried off our scissors. Oh, that Sledge could come up with him! Wouldn't he make him remember scissors?—*Marion Cannonweath.*

Do carry back our neighbor's scissors! An Editor is ruined without them. If he depend upon his pen to make a good paper he will fail. The scissors are the thing. Clip! clip!! clip!!! use them freely. Clip from newspapers; clip down long communications, and long obituaries. Clip down your own long winded articles, that's the way for an editor to make a readable paper. O ye thief! Send back our Marion neighbor's scissors!

To Parents.

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

For the South Western Baptist.

MR DEAR BROTHER: Please present to brother Tau the compliments of Zu Seyn and request him again to set his thinking faculties in motion. The readers 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 said of him, "He has preached himself out."

In reading Sinai and Palestine, an excellent work written by A. P. Stanley, an English Episcopalian, I met with the following, which will, I hope, interest your readers as much as it did the book of the old German preacher.

On page 306, of Mr. Stanley's work, he is speaking of John the Baptist and the scene of his labors. He says:

"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, signifying to those who came to him as he plunged them under the rapid torrent the forgiveness and forsaking of their former sins."

We may surely be pardoned if, in our search for the correct meaning of the word "baptize," we call upon Mr. Stanley to testify. His testimony is explicit as to the act performed by John when he baptized those who came to him in the wilderness. John plunged them under the rapid torrent of the Jordan. John baptized our Savior. Of course the act was the same in his case, as in the case of the others to whom John administered the rite. Christ, then, 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 example, must be plunged under the water. We must surely expect all Episcopalian who have any respect for Mr. Stanley and his authority as a witness, hereafter to cease reproaching the Baptists for insisting so strenuously upon immersion as the proper act of baptism. But let us further hear what Mr. Stanley says:

"It was in itself no new ceremony.—Abutions in the East have always been more or less a part of religious worship—easily performed and always welcome."

Mr. Stanley seems to have had no trouble with that formidable difficulty so often presented to the idea that those spoken of in the New Testament as baptized, namely, the want of water.—He goes on to state that,

"Every synagogue, if possible, was by the side of a stream or spring; every mosque still requires a fountain or basin for ablutions in its court. But John needed more than this. He taught, not under roof or shelter of sacred buildings, but far from the natural haunts of men. He proclaimed repentance not only to handfuls of men here and there, but to the whole nation. No common spring or tank would meet the necessities of the multitudes 'who from Jerusalem and all Judea and all the region round about Jordan came to him, confessing their sins.' The Jordan, by the 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—sacred in its recollections, abundant in its waters; and yet at the same time, the river not of cities, but of the wilderness—the scene of the preaching of those who dwelt not in kings' palaces nor wore soft clothing. On the banks of the rushing stream the multitudes gathered—the priests and scribes from Jerusalem, down the pass of Adummim; the publicans from Jericho on the South and the lake of Gennesareth on the North, the soldiers on their way from Damascus to Petra, through the Ghor, in the war with the Arab chief Hareth. The peasants from Galilee with Oxen from Nazareth, through the opening of the plain of Esdraelon. The tall reeds or canes in the jungle waved shaken by the wind; the pebbles of the bare clay hills lay around, to which John the Baptist pointed, as capable of being transformed into the children of Abraham; at their feet rushed the refreshing stream of the never failing river. There began that sacred rite which has since spread through half the world through the vast baptistries of the Southern and Oriental churches, gradually dwindling to the little founts of the North and West; the plunges beneath the water diminishing to the few drops, which by a wise exercise of Christian freedom, are now in most churches the sole representative of the full stream of the Descending River."

Mr. Stanley is an excellent witness as to matters of a fact, but a poor special pleader. We must prefer implicit obedience to the command of Christ, and must be permitted to consider that a sacred act of Christian freedom which leads the disciple to desire any kind of a substitute for the actual requirement of the Master. By what authority does the Christian disobey Christ? "If ye love me, keep my commandments," said our Saviour.

Mr. Stanley, in a note on page 307, adds:

"It may be observed, that the only other extensive baptisms recorded outside of Jerusalem, are at Salem, (John 3: 23); where there was 'much water,' and at Samaria, (Acts 8: 12) whose abundant streams have been described elsewhere. See chap. 5th."

Perhaps in the same connection it may be well to mention the remark of Alford, the distinguished Episcopalian commentator, whose recent work is so highly valued. Alford is commenting on that passage in the first chapter of John where the Baptist is speaking of

Christ. John 1: 31. Our English version 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 he says, "en to hndati, importing 'in the water, which it is my custom to use'—'in the water, in which you see I do baptize.'"

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, Vol. 1.

Yours, &c., Zu Sein.

For the South Western Baptist.

Ordination.

We were called to meet with the Ebon Baptist Church, Wilcox county, Alabama, to ordain to the full work of the Gospel ministry, our much beloved bro. W. A. BURSON, that he might become the pastor of the same; which was attended to in the following manner:

Ordination Sermon by Rev. J. T. BAYLES, from these words: "And he said unto them, Go ye 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 LIAMS.

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

Right hand of fellowship by the Presbytery 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 him cheerful during his protracted illness and afforded him tranquility and joy in the prospect of death. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR FOR 1862—

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Always in advance.

Address, D. REDMOND,

Augusta, Ga.

We have mailed Minutes of the Baptist Convention to various persons in the State, and they are requested to distribute them.

THE ALTAR FIRES.—Even the secular papers felt the need of keeping the Church alive during this time of trial. The Richmond Enquirer says: "The 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 altars should not go out. The Sunday-School should not be neglected. The little 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 peace—that 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 company and a number of men from Captain Radcliff's command at Red Bluff went on a scouting expedition Thursday and returned home on Saturday morning, with seventy four beef cattle, a large quantity of forage, provisions, &c., from several of the islands exposed to the depredations of the enemy. They visited Port Royal, as far as the bulkhead, and report all that neighborhood clear, the enemy having been 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 were borne off on the shoulders of their comrades.

The repulse of the enemy on Wednesday, was another brilliant achievement of the bayonet in the hands of Southern men with hearts fired with Southern spirit. It furnishes additional evidence of the weak point of the foe with whom we have to contend, and the superiority of Southern valor. This light has served greatly to elate our troops, for if the enemy attempts an advance his artillery can only be got forward with most enormous labor and by snail-like approaches through narrow defiles, where every inch of ground will be hotly contested by our sharpshooters and the bayonets of an infuriated soldiery.

We regret to learn that in the late encounter Lieut. Power, a gallant young officer in Colonel Jones' regiment, was killed by the same shell from the enemy which took off some seven or eight of our men at one stroke. The regiment was marching in column of four when a shell burst on board of one of the enemy's gunboats was heard to ring, and a moment after a shell passed through the advancing column, knocking 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. Donovant's regiment who charged on them. Two of Col. Donovant's men were slightly injured by the volley, and two more killed by the shell from the gunboat. The force which landed 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 companies from Col. Donovant's regiment, and both were driven back by the charge with the bayonet.

We learn that after the fight was over a flag of truce went over from our side with a proposition of terms to remove the wounded. Mrs. E. B. Turnipseed and Hongh, while bringing them off and dressing the wounds of those requiring immediate attention, were fired upon by the enemy. Comment is unnecessary.

We omitted to mention in our former reports the important services rendered by a section of Captain Wain's Virginia battery, which had taken up a strong position and fired several rounds at the enemy with good effect.

The accounts of the affair at Port Royal Ferry have so far been furnished by passengers. All newspaper correspondents from our camps has, we learn been specially prohibited by an order from Gen. Lee, which is read to the troops

daily at dress parade. Our readers, therefore, we hope, will make allowances for any inaccuracies that may occur. We have learned only one of the names of the private killed in Lancaster, Chester County, 62.

The Mercury of the same date says: We have nothing very startling from the coast. The Yankees have quite the mainland, and returned to Port Royal Island. Our boys are in despair, and have settled down to a solemn conclusion that they will get up the out of the invaders. *Nous verrons.* We have heard of enemy movements, progressing on our side, the particulars of which a proper discretion compels us, at this time, to withhold.

If there are any nervous spirits left in our community, we hope that they will be consoled to learn the news, which we get from the Richmond parrot to wit, "That the Government has received despatches from General Lee, in which he expresses full confidence in the ability of the forces under his command to protect Charleston and Savannah from Federal invasion, and also to prevent the Yankees from penetrating into the interior."

THE COWARDLY BLOCKADER.—On Wednesday morning last, Lieut. Warley, the gallant commander of the Ram Manassas, carried his vessel on to the 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 final 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., announces the arrival at New Orleans of the Confederate States steamer *Ferdinand*, with 90,000 lbs. of powder, 10,000 Enfield rifles, and an assorted cargo. This is doubtless the vessel whose arrival was telegraphed to us from New Orleans on the 4th inst. We suppose then that it was the *Gladiator*, and we think more than probable that the vessel, which brought a part of the cargo of the *Gladiator*.

CORRUPTION AMONG FEDERAL OFFICERS.—A letter written in the Milwaukee Daily, a Republican sheet, states the fact to be, that field officers of Wisconsin regiments took money from railroad officers, as bribes, to give their roads the preference in transmitting the troops under their command. It is said every Colonel from Wisconsin is accountable to this source, except Col. Coburn, who when \$1000 was offered him, indignantly spurned the shameful bribe.

FIRST SHAD.—We notice this morning, at the stand of WM. HALE, in the lower market, a fine first shad, from the Savannah. As this is the first of the season we shall expect to see the market plentifully supplied in a few days.—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

MAJOR GENERAL OF KENTUCKY FORCES.—Wm. Preston has been appointed and confirmed by the Governor and Legislative Council of Kentucky, Major General of the force of the State, to operate with the Confederate force against Lincolnwood.

THE OPINION OF MR. RUSSELL.—Mr. Russell, in his letter to the London Times on the question of the Trent outrage, says:

"As I write, there is a rumor that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are to be surrendered. If it is true, it is a great blow to the South. 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, as saturated with pride and vanity, that any honorable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors."

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.—Twelve of the Buckens Guards, under Lieut. Hines, crossed Green River, Ky., 12 miles from Morgantown, on the 1st inst., surrounded a force where four Federals were concealed, and took them prisoners. They got ten guns, and Capt. Phelps' sword.

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

Ex-Minister Jones, of Iowa, was arrested on a charge of writing 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 Grenada.

Report of Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury.

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 achievements the North made such large boats in advance, but which proved so abortive of results, have drawn enormously upon 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 waded with his sword with such vigor, his "swords," at least, have been tremendously strained. The demand for speedy relief, with a speedy breakdown as the alternative, is made in Chase's report. Without space for any extended comment, we select a few facts.

The Washington Government is spending vast sums beyond the estimate presented by the Secretary but a few months ago. In July last, the Secretary stated that he should need to meet the demands upon him up to July 1st, 1862, the sum of \$318,519,881.87. 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. 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 Secretary is a God, and the market, as they probably are? The Northern people will recognize this as a very gloomy picture to come from the hand of a friend! The promise of cotton has not arrived—the rebels are not crushed out, as they were confidently assured would be the case. But something has been accomplished. A debt has been incurred, and conformation and alarm among the scries of the Treasury. In the contest of resources, in which the North boasted that their superiority was certain, and that their triumph would be signal, the result thus far is to be seen in the quiet and easy movement of the Confederate finances, and in the cry of distress which sounds through Chase's Report.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"WHY WILL YE DIE?"—This is the title of a tract now being published by the Colportage and Publication Board, and located in this city, from the pen of Rev. A. M. Pindexter, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, one of the most popular and eloquent of our Southern divines. The reading of this tract reminds us of some of the most earnest and fervent appeals of Baxter and Alleine, and we predict it will find an immense circulation. We understand that the same Society are expecting soon to publish tracts written by Rev. Wm. J. Hoge, of Charlottesville, Va.; Rev. T. G. Jones, D. D., of Norfolk; Rev. W. F. Broadus, D. D., of Fredericksburg, and Rev. H. H. Tucker, D. D., Professor of Ancient Languages in Mercer University, Georgia. We had with de light, every eye and ear, that the mark, as we have been relying upon the bloodstained clergy of the North for religious books. It will be worth all the war has cost us for treasure and of blood if the publications of the North can be superseded by the rich thoughts of our own divines.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

POWDER MILL.—We are glad to be able to state (says the Raleigh Standard)

Poetry.

The Shining Shore.
My days are gliding swiftly by,
And I am 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 after, across the sea,
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, &c.

Let storms of woe in whirlwinds rise,
Each cord in childhood's vice,
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 great deal about him, but from what we can learn he seems to have been a good man. Naboth owned a vineyard near King Ahab'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, held 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 woman, 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 of 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 took poor Naboth, but only his sons, and stoned them to death.

Then Ahab was very glad, and went down to the vineyard, and was planning how he might have a garden made out for it. He probably had his gardeners 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 anything 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 homey garb, 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 Elijah 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 indescribable 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 conscience 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 him. (2)

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."

"Well, my son, what shall I read to you to-night?" said Mrs. Williams to her little Edward.

"Please read the Bible, dear mamma."

Mrs. Williams, one year ago, was the happy mother of three sweet children; but now Edward was her only one. God had taken the other two to dwell with him; and although it was hard to part with them, God, who gave and had now taken them away, enabled her to pray, "Father, not my 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 affection for him. As soon as Edward was capable of understanding what she read, his loving mamma had been in the habit, after praying with him, of spending some time in reading aloud to him such books as she thought adapted to his childish years. Some-time stories that delight children, and are calculated to convey some useful lesson; but more frequently, by his own request, the time was taken up in reading the Bible. He would listen with the most intense interest to the history, as given by the inspired penman, of the creation, of the story of Cain and Able, of Abraham and Isaac, of Joseph and his brethren, of little Samuel, and many other stories from the Old Testament. But more especially was he interested in any thing relating to our dear Saviour; and as she read of the cruelty of his enemies, how they crucified the Lord of glory, his face would be bedewed with tears, and he would exclaim, "Oh, how could they do it!" One evening, after his mother had been reading to him, he said: "Mamma, when I read story books myself, and when you read them to me, I feel interested in them at the time, but I don't care to read them a second time, or to have you do so for me; but when you read the Bible to me, or I read it, I never get tired of hearing it over and over again, because I know it is all true."

My dear little reader, how is it with you? Do you feel the Bible to be more precious than any other book? Can you say, with the Psalmist, "How sweet are thy words unto my taste! yes, sweeter than honey to my mouth?" "Every word of God is pure." Will you not study it? Search the Scriptures daily and prayerfully; and they will be a lamp to your path, to lead you to Jesus.—S. S. Bunker.

No Excellence Without Labor.
When about to lead his army over the Alps, the renowned French commander said to the engineer who had been sent forward to ascertain the possibility of the undertaking—"Is it practicable?" "It is barely practicable," was the reply.

"Let us set forward, then," said Napoleon. They did set forward and that extraordinary undertaking, which won the admiration of the world, was successfully accomplished. This brief conversation furnishes an index to Napoleon's character. It discloses the secret of his success, his indomitable energy and perseverance in whatever he chose to undertake.

With regard to intellectual greatness, it is especially true that there is no excellence without labor. No man ever rose from a humble position in life to that of a distinguished scholar or great man, great in the sense of the word, without much labor. All the great men that have ever lived, men of learning and disciplined minds, became great by their own exertions. They did not hesitate to undergo hardships, to expose themselves to persecution and ridicule in the pursuit of knowledge. They felt that knowledge, a priceless gem, an immortal prize for which they were seeking—one which would not desert them at death, but which, if rightly used, would conduct them to happier worlds above; and in the pursuit of this object, they scorned whatever had a tendency to divert their attention from this, their beloved pursuit. These great men frequently met with ridicule and persecution. Their motives and conduct were not understood and appreciated by the men of their age. It remained for after generations to honor and immortalize their names, and reap the reward of their labors. To them we are indebted for all the great discoveries and inventions that have benefited mankind, and for whatever civilization and refinement we now possess.

Honesty.

A FARMER once called upon the late Earl Fitzwilliam, to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had during the winter frequently been to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have done considerable injury; and if you can produce an estimate of the loss you have sustained, I will repay you." The farmer replied, that anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage; and they thought, as the crop seemed quite destroyed, £50 would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest however approached, the 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, and being introduced, said, "I am come again, my lord, respecting the fund of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstance. "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord, I find that I have sustained no loss at all, for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is the most promising, and I have, therefore, brought the £50 back again." "Ah!" exclaimed the venerable Earl, "that is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man."

He then entered into a conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about the family—how many children he had, etc. His lord-

ship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer with a cheque for £100, saying, "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him and tell him the occasion that produced it." We know not which to admire most, the benevolence or the wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.—British Workman.

Miscellaneous.

Hope for the Jews.
The following extract from the London correspondent of the "Scottish Guardian" will be read with deep interest by the friends of God's ancient people:

"At the meeting for the Jews the attendance was immense. It might be considered, as to the character of the audience, a reproduction of that which a few days before had crowded the hall as adherents of the Church Missionary Society. The report in itself was most cheering, not only as to revenue, which last year exceeded £35,000, but as to spiritual results. The Jewish mind all over Europe is in a transition state; there is a reaction from Rabbinism on the one hand, and a Rationalism on the other—so that Moses and the prophets are now listened to as witnesses, and are being more and more compared with the New Testament. A truly apostolic man appeared at this meeting—the Rev. Mr. Sterne. He is a Hebrew by birth and blood, but is now a truly Christian missionary to his kinsmen. He it is who sought out the Karaites of the Crimea some years ago—and now he has just returned from Abyssinia, whither he went on a similar journey of exploration.

The Jews in Abyssinia have one whom they call a High Priest, and they follow closely the ritual of the Levitical Law. But when the Bible was produced, and the Gospel of the New Testament, in connection with Jesus, the Messiah, was preached to a great multitude—sitting on the ground beneath a forest canopy—the delight of priest and people was indescribable. The sacred book was taken reverently into the 'holy of holies' (for they have a quasi imitation of the Tabernacle of old); while the spirit of inquiry was so thoroughly roused that the priest said to Mr. Sterne, 'Either you will come over to us, or we shall go over to you!' The latter result is expected with confidence. It is also very interesting to find that the Romanists, as well as the Jews of Abyssinia, Mr. Stern left, had eagerly searched the Book, (brought so recently into their midst), and each party, before at variance, has been brought unitedly to say, 'Both of us have been wrong, we want a better faith.' It is surely time that the skepticism which prevails about the conversion of a Jew among those who are warm friends of missions to the Gentiles, should begin to give way. The 'first fruits' are gathered. The agents of the two societies in London for the Jews (Church and Nonconformist) are almost to a man tried converts from Judaism. In the United Church of England and Ireland some seventy clergymen are of the Hebrew race; and there also a kindred band, not so numerous, among the Nonconformists. Protestant Christianity is no longer identified in the Jewish estimate on the Continent, either with intolerance or idolatry.

A TRAVELLER.—Each true Christian is a traveller; his life his walk, Christ his way, heaven his home—his walk painful, his way perfect, his home pleasing. I will not loiter, lest I come short of home; I will not wander lest I come wide of home; but be content to travel hard, and be sure I walk right: so shall my safe way find its end at home, and my painful walk make my home welcome.—Warwick.

In a world teeming with disappointments we should not be surprised and distressed at their occurrence; but rather take warning in reference to them in moments of happiness. They should be met with complacency of spirit and rational philosophy. We can guard against the results of impudence only, and therefore it is folly to fret about what we cannot avoid.

While we ignore that licentious and foolish expression of Gay, "that life is a jest, and all things show it," we should not rush to the other extreme and increase its seriousness and sadness by moroseness and unnecessary gloom. Many persons are wretched, not from heavy or real troubles, but from light or imaginary ones, which with a little habitual effort and piety might be easily overcome or forgotten.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

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

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.

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

SECTION 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or military, in the Confederate States. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

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

SECTION 3.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of the first year; and of five Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of the second year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until they shall fill such vacancies.

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 third year; and of the third class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until they shall fill such vacancies.

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

4. The Vice-President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. The Senators and Representatives 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 Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. In each House the members shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I swear, or affirm, that I will support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as a Senator or Representative, and will not receive any gift or bribe, or any other thing, which may influence me in the discharge of my duty."

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and yeas and nays, in the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

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

SECTION 6.

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

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during 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 department.

SECTION 7.

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

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by a two-thirds vote, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and shall return a copy of such disapproval, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

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

SECTION 8.

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

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States; but no money shall be borrowed from any State, or from any private individual, or from any foreign nation, or from any other source, without the consent of the Congress; except what may be necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the

Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors, and the removal of obstructions from river navigation, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof;

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

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

7. To establish postoffices and post roads; but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, after the first day of March in any year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenue; and the progress of science and useful arts, by securing the right to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

8. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

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

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

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

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

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

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and for governing the part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

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

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9.

1. The importation of negroes of the African race, from foreign countries, other than the slave holding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

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

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

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

7. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

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

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of departments, and submitted to Congress by the President for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

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

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or 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 State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall not be subject to, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION 10.

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

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

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.

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

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

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in such choice, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.

4. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, the Vice-President shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

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

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

7. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

8. No person except a natural-born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of September 1862, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.

9. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the