H. E. TALIAFERRO, | EDITOR.

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

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luty of Christians with Regard to the War.

1861.

is admonition, and its observance is government. In return the government rate means to secure and perpetuate peace thereof shall ye have peace." the community in which we live, peace of God. that we seek peace earnestly ; that we of which we will briefly refer :

ambitious to

Groans, and tears, and sorrows and ed coercion may make hypocrites, but miseries have been ceaseless ! Are Christians, never. In the extension of these sorrows to continue forever ? Is the kingdom of Christ, "The weapons man always to be the enemy of man, of our warfare are not carnal;" they and murder and destruction to mark his are infinitely better ; they are spiritual, footsteps perpetually ? No, my breth- and therefore, "mighty through God ren, no. Thanks be to God, his holy to the pulling down of strong holds." word teaches us to look forward to a The second class of unlawful wars are period, when Christ "shall judge among those waged by Christians to defend

is not sufficient that you refrain from conspiracies and avoid inflamatory language and conduct. This much may be done as a measure of prudence

by the veriest traitor himself. You owe to your country not merely a cold, passive submission-you owe it positive love and good will ; you owe a prompt and cheerful obedience to its laws, a ready and efficient co-operation

Sermon preached in the first Baptist in whatever is necessary to its safety, Church, Nashville, Tenn., by the Pastor prosperity and happiness. The Gov-Rev R. B. C. Howell, D.D., Dec. 22, ernment, as long as it maintains the great ends for which it was instituted, Seek peace and pursue it. Psalm xxxiv. 14. must be able always to rely upon the Peace is quietude. An individual, a support of its Christian citizens. Such mmunity, a church, a nation enjoy- support must be given at whatever sactranquility, is in a state of peace. rifice of private interest, of individual eace is the opposite of war, conflict, ease, or of pecuniary wealth. We resitation. God himself pronounces ceive the protection and support of the

ligatory on men of all classes, and must receive our protection and supall the relations and pursuits of life port. You are obliged to "seek its employ every honorable and appro- peace and pray for it," because "in the eace, is our duty as Christians, as citi. 2. "Seek peace and pursue it," by eas, as men; peace with God, peace positively refusing to countenance or

with the churches of Christ, peace with Of this character have been most of our own country, and peace with the the wars which have been waged among nations of the earth. It is required men. They are of three classes, to each make its attainment a special object ; The first class embraces all wars and that we have this grand purpose waged for the propa ation of religion. a view, ever and under all circumstan- These are utterly condemned by the

Lord Jesus Christ, and by the whole The history of the world from the be- word of God. Apart from the miseries inning up to the present hour, is little they inflict, they are worse than uscless lse than a history of war, and blood for the accomplishment of the objects shed, and devastation. Emperors, kings, they seek. Religion has to do with the princes, the rulers of the people, have soul. It dwells in the affections of the been warriors, and have been mainly mind. These never can be reached by any physical force. They are free You

fer are all those waged to gratily am-

Whelm nations in blood, and wrap cities in may bind the body ; you may destroy it ; but the soul is unbound. An arm-

ed, the offending nation ought to be, would come, be would have watched, and if equitable, will be, ready to make and not have suffered his house to have all honorable amends. If its counsels been broken up," In all these cases are influenced by the spirit of Christ, it the resistance is some sense of evil is cannot be otherwise. This, however, clearly involved and approved. The is seldom the case. And if war is made interpretation of his instructions must upon a nation, with a view to its con. not be mistaken in their application eiquest ; if every measure consistent ther to individuals or nations.

with honor and justice has been adopt-The instructions of Jesus apply to ed to avert hostilities, and preserve us as individuals.

peace upon equitable terms; and if. They demand that we avoid all haafter all, that nation is invaded by ar tred, retaliation or revenge ; that meremies, then are its people bound to meet ly to gratily pride, avarice or ambition, the foe in arms and decide the contest we attack no one, injure no one, oppress in battle . No Christian citizen dare no one ; yet they authorize us when shrink from the strife. To maintain in assailed in any form to defend as best such a case our country's cause, we we may ourselves, our families, our must ever be ready, as were our fathers property, and whatever belongs to us under such circumstances, to "pledge The burglar, the assassin, the plunder our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred er we may resist, and if necessary to honor " the result we may justly take away

You know very well, my brethren, their lievs. The interpretation of the how earnestly I have deprecated and whole subject is, briefly, that it is betdo now deprecate, war of whatever ter in ordinary cases, if a man smite character, as one of the most dreadful you on one cheek to turn to him the of all earthly calamities. "It is the other also, than that you should take garment of vengeance in which God the law into your own hands and atwith our own consciences, peace with aid any war not authorized by the word arrays himself when he comes forth to tempt to avenge personally the wrongs punish the guilty inhabitants of our you have received.

earth." It overwhelms and destroys His instructions apply to us as nathe property, prosperity and advance- tions.

ment of the people. It inflicts in its They require each nation to govern camps, its hospitals and its marches, itself by the same general principles unspeakable privations and sufferings. that apply to persons. And if nation-It destroys the lives, irrespective of bat al assassins, burglars and plunderers tles, of hundreds of thousands. On the assail you, self preservation and debattle field itself, what horrors cluster. defeuse must be maintained, as in the Those who perish instantly are more other case, at whatever sacrifice of fortunate than the mangled and the property, or hazard of life.

maimed. When the strife rages around 2. The doctrine now submitted, was them, they lie helpless, amidst charging still more clearly taught by the Savior

the irreligious? Whatever, in his by the word of God ; and that in some sphere, is the patriotic duty of one citi- cases it becomes their Christian duty zen, is the patriotic duty of all citizens. to seek peace by a resort to actual If it is the duty of the irreligious man war. If I have succeeded in impress to fight, it is equally the duty of the re- ing your minds with the principles ligious man to fight. The safety and which I conceive to be true on this the peace of the nation demand; it. If subject, it remains only that it be suitnot then christians are not bound in ably applied for the government of our war to sustain the civil government at motives and conduct, in the painful all, and the nation may be left unless circumstances by which we find ourdefended by a few wicked and ungodly selves at present surrounded.

1. Have we, the people of the Con men, a prey to any ambitious and unscrupulous power that may choose to federate States done all that religion, overthrow and destroy it ! The gospel honor, truth, and patriotism demanded requires every man to be a good and to avert the melancholy and bloody loyal citizen; to bear his part in all war that is now upon us and to pre

of his country; therefore when it is If we have, then clearly justice and invaded by enemies, the gospel requires right are on our side, and God is with that every christian shall fight for his us. To my mind, it is certain, that Tennessee, and all the other Confeder-

fight, it would be wrong for him to be laws and the terms of their compact with the United States, were fully aua solder. The gospel frequently refers thorized to take the position they have to the subject, but never intimates an assumed and to maintain that position idea of that character. Two believing without molestation from the Federal Centurions are mentioned neither of whom was reproved on account of his government, or from any other power whatever. The ground upon which I profession of arms, nor required to relinquish it when he became a christian. rest this opinion need not now be pre sented. This being true, we have vio Soldiers came to John asking what they lated no obligation ; we have withheld should do. In his answer he warned no just claim ; we have done no act them against the abuses of their callto provoke the war in which we are ing, but the calling itself was tacitly now involved. We have also done all admitted to be lawful. "Do violence,' that could honorably be done to avert said the Baptist, "to no man; neither it, and to preserve peace with our late accuse any man wrongfully; and be national associates. Just and genercontent with your wages." Had the ous terms of compromise were long duties of a soldier been sinful, or inand perseveringly urged by us in the consistent with the christian profession, Federal councils, and rejected. A think you that under such circumstan-Peace Congress was assembled at ces John the Baptist, rigid as he was Washington from most of the States. as to every moral obligation, and bold Its deliberations were anxious and as he was to reprove even Kings, would protracted. They were disregarded ! not have so instructed these men? At No terms of continued union were ofthe least, he would not have said what fered to the fifteen Southern States so plainly implies the contrary. Takwhose rights were placed in imminent ing therefore as our instructor on this jeopardy, but unconditional submission! subject, the gospel as interpreted by Commisioners were then sent to the our Lord Jesus Christ, by Paul the Federal Government to adjust equita-Apostle, and John the Baptist, we are ble terms of separation. They were obliged to conclude that when invaded. not even recognized ! Other like eschristian citizens, as well as others, says were made. They met with no are under the most sacred oblgations to arm and to fight in defence of their success! We could not even be heard!

Mark, if you please the footsteps of

such an enemy. Behold his desolating

progress. Here you look upon "rich

harvests the bounty of heaven, and,

the reward of patient industry con-

sumed in an hour, or trampled under

foot and destroyed, while famine and

pestilence follow in the steps of the

appalling devastation he has created."

There you see the dwellings of the

murderous rifle for shelter, they know

your gaze, the streets of which are

mingled in promiscuous massacre and

death? And are these your harvests

mothers, and sisters, and babes, that

are shricking and flying for their lives?

Are these your streets that are delaged

Fail! No, never. Our armies conquered! Our country subjugated! Our land overrun and desolated ! You are determined not to survive such a dishonor. You are prepared to perish as did the people of Carthage when the power of Rome was upon them ; as did Moscow when beleaguered by the conquering armies of the great Bonaparte. Then, indeed, would every man, woman and child in the whole South, adopt and act upon the sentiment of that old Roman whose song will never be forgot-

"Dulce et decorum est pro patriæ mori."

ten :

["It is sweet and honorable to die tor one's country."] Our broad and sunny land may fall

into their hands, but it will be without an inhabitant worthy of the name of man or woman. 3. What in the present exigencies

are our most imperative Christian duties ? Evidently, besides those already indicated habitual preparation for death, determined endurance, daily prayer, and an unwavering reliance upon God for guidance and success. Those who are daily exposed to sudden death, should surely be habitually prepared for death. Could I to day speak to every soldier in our armies, I would say to them in the language of Messiah himself : be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

Our success evidently must, also depend much upon the determined patience with which we endure the difficulties, losses, privations, and other sufferings incident to our present circumstances. To such endurance we have been wholly unacustomed ; impatience is already maifested whenever it is suggested that this war may not soon close ; people are unwilling to think of the long exposure of dear friends in the field, and of the want at home of the usual food and clothing. Every feeling of this kind must be thrown off. We must serve our country by calm endurrance, patient suffering, until God in his providence shall again crown us with an honorable peace, and open the channels of prosperity and plenty.

Prayer is ever efficacious. We need its supports in our own souls; it is It remained for us only that we should needful for our brothers in arms; it is necessary to our victories. God will hear and answer prayers. As of ancient Israel, "God is aur refuge, and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore, will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar, and be troubled; though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof." "They that trust in the Lord shall never be confounded, world without end."

squadrons, the trampling of horses, and at the judgment seat of Pilate. rushing wheels of ponderous artillery ; In answer to a taunting question of and when it has passed away, they are the Governor, Jesus said : - "My kingleft alone without assistance, and with- dom is not of this world. If my kingout pity: there in solitude, with wounds dom were of this world, then would my exposed, they remain to suffer, and to servants fight, that I should not be de-

die ! How multitudinous are the vic livered unto the Jews." We have betims of war! And let us remember fore seen that his kingdom, which is that each of them "was a sharer of the spiritual, not worldly, is not to be prosame nature with ourselvos, was warm- pagated, nor defended by the sword ed with the same hopes, and as fondly It was on this account that when in attached to life as any of you" in this Gethsemane, Peter drew his swordassembly. And still more. The death for it seems that his disciples like other of each one of them has pierced the men of their time, carried about their earts of brothers, sisters, parents, per- persons deadly weapons-and severely

that concerns the welfare and defence serve the national peace? country. 4. Were it sinful for a christian to ate States, according to their organic

country.

he nations" and all wars cease and be themselves against those of their forgotten. Then shall "they beat their government by whom they are persecuswords into ploughshares and their ted for the gospel's sake.

spears into pruning hooks; nations. For your religion, so far as it intershall not lift up sword against nation, feres with none of the rights of your peither shall they learn war any more." fellow citizens, you are responsible to Fondly had we hoped, that in our no earthly ruler, but to God only ;wa country at least, and with refer- and God himself, in his own time, nce to civil strife especially, this balcy- and in his own way, will either a time had come. We deemed a dis remove you from the evil, or give solution of our great Union probable, but you the necessary protection. This he not a conflict of arms between the par- has always done, and with vastly less ties. We believed that too much of suffering and loss of life than are incurred the true spirit of religion prevailed in war. If princes and rulers interfere throughout the whole country to permit with the duty to God of their people, a catastrophe so melancholy. Unhappi- they may petition, they may remonly we were mistaken! We had judged strate, they may flee ; but they may too favorably of the spirit of the na- not fight. Oppressed and persecuted tion. From our dream of peace and bodies of men have, in various instancsecurity, we have suddenly awakened es, taken the sword, and they have unito find ourselves in the very midst of formly experienced the truth of that all the horrors of war, of a civil war; saying of Jesus-"they that take the which of all wars are the most relent- sword, shall perish by the sword." The less and bloody ! As Christians, as Waldenses, the Anabaptists, the Albipstriots, as men, we have been com- genses, the Bohemians, the Huguenots, pelled to pause and inquire, what shall and others in Europe thus resisted, and we do? As to our duty in the exigen- they were overcome and destroyed. But cy in which we find ourselves, do the when, "not loving their life unto the Scriptures teach us clearly ? These are death," the only refuge of the pursued practical questions, which we must now flock has been "the blood of the Lamb, decide definitely and finally, since we and the word of his testimony," the reare called upon to act without delay .- sull has been far otherwise. They have To aid you in this investigation and de- always triumphed. The more they have cision, is the object of the present dis- been afflicted the more they have mulcourse. Our text embraces the whole tiplied. "The blood of the martyrs is subject: "Seek peace, and pursueit." But the seed of the Church." Low, and by what means ? I will an- The third class of wars to which I re-

swer in detail. 1. Seek peace, and pursue it, by sed bition, envy, avarice, pride and the lust blously avoiding all just causes of war. of conquest and dominion.

Our text demands that, on the one No war of this character can properhand, you do nothing yourselves, as in- ly receive Christian countenance or aid, dividuals, or as a nation, and that you In a government, every man, however join with others in doing nothing calcu- feeble, is entitled to his rights, and it lated to endanger the peace of your that government be just he will receive country; and on the other hand, that them. Among the nations of the earth, you do all you can consistently with the weak and defenceless are entitled honor, truth and the common welfare, to hold all that belongs to them, as are to promote and perpetuate its peace .- the mightiest empires. Neither a man To Israel, God said, instructing them nor a government is to be despoiled of as to their doty to the nations among his or its rights, simply because it whom they are scattered : "Seek the can be done with impunity. Their very peace of the city whither I send you," helplessness is, with considerate men, "and pray unto the Lord for it ; for in their strongest claim to protection. A the peace thereof shall ye have peace." war of aggression, waged for such pur-If this was the duty of the wandering poses, is wholesale murder. And such Hebrews, towards the land of stran have been the motives and purposes of gers in which they temporarily resided, nearly all the conflicts of every age, how much more is it our duty towards among the Assyrians, the Greeks, the our own native land? We owe it to Romans, the French, the Spanish, the Gol to seek the peace of our country English, and other nations. They are and to pray for it; we owe it the safe unjust; they are inhuman; they are ty of our households ; we owe it to the abhorred of God.

wealth and happiness of the whole peo- Such, in general terms, are the seveple; we owe it to humanity; we owe ral classes of wars upon which every it to the cause and the kingdom of Mes- Christian man must look with aversion. siah upon earth. Next to the religion In reference to them all, the doctrines of Christ, peace is the greatest of all of the Quakers are strictly Scriptural. this world's blessings, as war is its direst Indeed, this amiable body of men err, mainly in that they give to their princi-

The doty here enjoined admits of the ples on this subject a universal, and not heutrality of no man. Our country a limited application.

way justly say as did our Lord Jesus 3, "Seek peace and pursue it," in the Christ, on a certain occasion : "He that last resort, by actual war. The interis not with me is against me ' When | course of nations, like that of individuthe tranquilty is menaced you dare not als, must be considered upon the prin

will hereafter be engaged.

ed Abraham. Instantly arming his zens.

mit it all, but venture to inquire in what of evil doers. With these premises

sense it is to be understood.

. Christianity is indeed a religion of mistaken. If the magistrate is repeace ; but it is also a religion of jus- quired to use the sword for the punishtice, honor and truth. All these must ment of evil doers within the governgo together, or all will be lost togeth- ment, then certainly he is obliged to er, if arbitrary power attempt to inflict use it to repel invaders from without .upon us injustice, injury, or oppression, The magistrate must therefore fight. and no resource is left us but forcible But if he cannot alone gain the object resistance, what shall we do? Shall proposed then every good citizen is we resist, or shall we quietly submit ? obliged to help him. Every citizen in On this whole subject the teachings of such circumstances must therefore the Gospel are plain to all who choose fight. If not then the power of the to study and understand them. Let us magistrate would be merely nominal, for a few moments trace these instruc- and he would indeed "bear the sword in vain." tions. Am I told that this will do well

1. When the Savior, directing us in regard to relative duties, said, "I say enough for men of the world, but not unto you that ye resist not evil ; but for christians? I answer, the gospel whosoever shall smite thee on thy makes no such distinction between citiright cheek, turn unto him the other al- zens. What is demanded of one, is deso," did he mean to enforce a precept manded of all. It is true that men in of literal and universal obligation? If every government, for purposes of so, Paul did wrong in resisting his per- government, occupy different positions, secutors at Phillippi ; he himself would as to authority and influence, but all not have violated it by reproving the are alike amenable to the laws. Does man who smotchim at the judgment seat, the gospel intimate that a government and he would not have said on a cer- may be so organised that one class of tain occasion, "If the good man of the laws may be binding upon the religions

haps a loving wife and affectionate chil- wounded a servant of the High Priest, dren. As we contemplate this subject that Jesus said to him : "Put up again how do horrors multiply ! "In war, thy sword ? for all they that take the truly death reigns, without control. He sword shall perish with the sword." sports and triumphs in blood, and car- This was an attempt to defend Christ's nage, and destruction." And yet in ca- kingdom with the sword which we most effectual manner possible. ses such as I have indicated, war be- have seen is unlawful, and subjects all comes a necessity, as a choice of evils, who do so, to the danger of perishing in which some of the best and most de- by the sword. But had his kingdom us with the purpose to overrun, and voted servants of God have been and been of this world, would his servants destroy us, and all that is dear to us. have fought for it ? So he himself exwould be to prove ourselves utterly unworthy a family, a home, a country.

Abraham was the "friend of God," pressly declares. Every other kingdom and an eminent example of fidelity in but his is of this world. It is proper every duty. After his removal to Ca. therefore, according to the Savior's naan, several petty armies, commanded reasoning, that for its preservation, by their kings, on a marauding expedi and defence its citizens should fight. tion in the country, surprised and cap- 3. The duty of maintaining the safetured his kinsman, Lot, with all his fam- ty, and securing the peace of our counily, and with their captives and spoils try by war, when they are not otherset out on a hasty retreat to their own wise attainable, is involved in our reland. The sad intelligence soon reach- | lations to the government as its citi-

people given to the flames : mothers "trained slaves, born in his house, three Government is an institution of God hundred and eighteen," he rapidly pur. not the form of Government, but govexpiring through fear, not for themsued the robbers. He soon overtook ernment itself. A Monarchy; an Arisselves, but for their helpless children them, attacked them vigorously, con- tocracy ; a Republic ; a Democracy, as that vainly cling to them for protecquered and slew most of them, and re- far as the gospel is concerned, is alike tion : the inhabitants flying before the covered and restored all that had been legitimate. All are equally recognized, lost of both persons and property. It and to each as a government, God has not whither; opulent cities attract was as he was returning from this ex- expressly delegated the use of the filled with slaughter, flowing with pedition that he was met by "Melchise- sword. Paul declares that it is the blood, and resounding with the cries of deck, king of Salem, and priest of the duty of all christians to "obey magis-Most High God," by whom he was ad- trates; and in another place he says : the pursuers and the pursued ; the dressed thus : "Blessed be Abraham of -"Let every soul be subject to the mansions of its citizens pillaged and the Most High God, possessor of heaven higher powers, for there is no power burning, and every age, rank and sex and earth, and blessed be the Most but of God; the powers that be are High God, who hath delivered thine en- ordained of God. Rulers are not a emies into thy hands." And this bene terror to good works, but to evil."that are destroyed? Are these your diction was pronounced while his gar The magistrate or ruler "is the minisdwellings that are in flames? Are these your wives, and daughters, and ments were yet reeking with the blood ter of God to thee for good. If thou of the slain. With similar examples doest that which is evil, be afraid. the Old Testament everywhere abounds. for he beareth not the sword in vain." Am I told that all this occurred be- "He is the minister of God, an avenger fore the inauguaration of the Gospel to execute wrath upon him that doeth period ; that Christianity is a reign of evil." The gospel plainly invests the peace, and that under its auspices you magistrate with the sword, and re are forbidden to "resist evil?" I ad. gaires him to use it for the punishment

with blood, and carnage? And are you not driven to madness? Are you to sit still, and not to resist-not fight? Great God ! Does religion bind your hands? Not resist ! Not fight ! My brethren does the gospel teach you any before us the argument canuot be such inhuman, any such pusillanimous doctrine as this? No my brethren ; no, NO It teaches you to meet the foe, and beard him on your border, to keep his profane footsteps from your soil; to strike to his heart and to continue to

"Strike till the last armed foe expires ; Strike for your altars and your fires ; Strike for the green graves of your sires, God, and your native land."

the duties of christians with regard to will be repelled by the ordinarily feeble

stand upon our rights and take the 5. The relations established by the Gospel between Christians and their consequences. We did so. We could familes, render it their paramount duty do no less. We have therefore done to protect, and defend them against all all that religion, honor, truth, patriotenemies from every quarter, and in the ism demanded to avert this war, and preserve the national peace. Our Not to resist with our lives, and to cause is just. We must maintain it. the utmost, an enemy who comes upon God is with us. He will defend the right.

2. Is this war of a purely defensive character, such as religion demands that we shall prosecute at all hazards and to the last extremity?

To me it clearly so appears. The Confederate Government has inaugurated no aggressive measures. It has, so far as I know, contemplated none. In the official language of the President himself, "We have asked only to be let alone." We have begged for peace, unheard. War, relentless, cruel, unfeeling, has been waged against us. Our claims to national character, just rights, and honesty of purpose, are not admitted. We are pronounced rebels, robbers, outlaws, and as such having no rights, civil, political or pecuniary. Our fraternal enemies have declared their purpose to subdue all these States. to hold them as subjected provinces, and to use the property of our citizens to pay the expenses of our overthrow and destruction ! To carry into effect this bloody purpose, they have, as they report, and which is doubtless true, six hundred thousand soldiers in the field. Our coast is invested from Delaware to the Rio Grande ; and our interior border swarms with men in arms from Harper's Ferry to New Mexico ; the Potomoc, the Ohio, the Mississippi, are bristling with bayonets for more than a a thousand miles, and raids are made upon us at every assailable point, and every convenient opportunity ; our distinguished friends, male and female, are, whenever they can be captured, immured in dungeons ; and our privateers, when taken, treated as pirates. Is it not, as to us, wholly and purely a defensive war? What can we do, but meet the foe in arms, and repel his advances ? Religion, patriotism, humanity, honor, every attribute of manhood, call upon us for prompt, firm, decided. vigorous action. Dare we abandon to such a foe our wives, our children, our

property? Who will think of such a thing? No Christian man will save his life upon such terms. Swaved as Thus, and thus only, can peace, in by one impulse, our fathers, our brothsuch cases be recovered and perpetua- ers, our sons and husbands have gone ted An assailed people must "conquer and are going to the field ; they have a peace." It is purchased, I grant, at placed themselves a living wall between an immense price ; the heart's blood of you and your enraged enemies ; not un. many dearer to us than life. But this til they all sleep in bloody graves, is inevitable. No alternative is left and life is no longer worth possessing, us. We must pay the price. In this will the foe, formidable as he is, reach direction, when it becomes necessary, your homes and firesides; and even do we as fully and as certainly, as in should such an unlooked for event ocany other, "seek peace and pursue it." cur, I cannot but hope that you will We have now considered attentively meet him at your threshold and that he

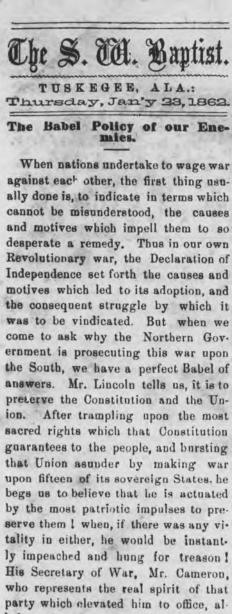
war, and have seen that nations should hands of age, infancy and womanhood, so conduct themselves as to avoid all Our defenders are impelled no less by just causes of war ; that christians their religion than by their patriotism. should persistently refuse to counte- Can they fail? I do not believe it. It nance, or aid any war, not authorized is, I know, possible, but not at all probable.

No Change After Death.

My brethren, through the great change we have been considering you must all pass. Your bodies must be changed. In a few years, of all the bodies which now fill this house, nothing but a few handfuls of dust will remain. Your mode of existence will be chaged. Your disembodied but still living spirits will pass into a new and untried state of being. Your place of residence will be changed. The places which now know you will soon know you no more. Another assembly will fill this house. Other inhabitants will dwell in your habitations. Other names will glitter over the marts of business, and yours will be transferred to the tombstone. And when this world has lost you, another will have received you. After you are dead and forgotten here, you will be alive and capable of exquisite happiness or misery elsewhere. After you are removed from all the objects which now affect you, a new world, new objects, new beings will rise upon you, and affect you in a manner far more powerful than you are or can be now affected. Above all, when this world and all that it contains sink from your view, God, that Being of whom you have heard so much, and, perhaps, thought so little,that Being who formed, and now invisibly surrounds and and upholds you, will burst in upon and fill your mindfill it with delight unconceivable, or agony unutterable, according to the state of your moral character." And as it affects you the moment after death. so it will continue to affect you forever; -for neither His character nor yours will ever change. Long after all rememberance of you shall have been blotted from the earth, during all the remaining centuries which the sun may measure out to succeeding generations of mortals, you will still be writhing in agony, or bathing in delight, in the beams of Jebovah's presence. And even after this world shall have ceased to exist, when sun and stars are quenched iu endless night, you will still continue the same individual and conscious being that you are, and will still bear. and through eternity will continue to bear, that stamp of moral character, with all its consequences, in which you are found, and in which you will be unchangeably fixed by death .- Payson

True spirituality loves free grace and holy precepts.

the plea that you do her no harm. It at any time shese principles are infring. house had known at what hour the thief part of the nation, and another upon Carlo Carlo · + 0 . 5



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ledges that the emancipation of slaves in the "rebel States" is the grand consummation to be achieved by the war. That is the troublesome question, out of which the whole difficulty originated, and it must be disposed of before the "glorious Union" can be restored! Every thing else most, therefore, be lost sight of for the time being, but this one question. Dispose of this, and the rebel States will rush back into the Union with exultant shouts ! The leaders of of the old Democratic party in the Northern States alledge that they are fighting to preserve the Democratic institutions and liberties of the people | They -magnanimous spirits !- THEY are not fighting to subjugate the South ! O no: this never enters their patriotic brains. We, the nanghty people of the Southern States, are about to dash to the ground, and trample under foot, the priceless boon of liberty ; and they, actuated by the noble spirit of disinterested (?) benevolence, would kindly undertake our guardianship, send down half a million or so of our dear "Northern brethren," to take possession of our persons and property, until we come to our senses !

Now, we cannot resist the conviction that the shrewd, knowing ones of the North have a deeper purpose than all

sooner or later, is the firm resolve of | every Southern heart. Every moment and every movement is an approximation. It is the prize of our political high calling. It blazes before us with a brilliancy that charms and electrifies every heart. It may cost blood and treasure ; but it will be attained as certainly as God has ordained the boon of liberty to brave hearts and stalwart arms. He who implanted in our minds the principles of honor, justice and equality-who has kindled in our hearts the fires of patriotism-who has har. monized the conflicting prejudices and opinions of our people and made us one - who has presided in our Cabinet, Congress, and State Legislatures, giving to each the same mind and heart--who tracted the counsels of our enemies, so Confederacy. that the wisdom of their wisest is as as if in anticipation of the wrath of of war perished !" our enemies in cutting off our trade with other nation--He who has done all this, will not leave us, we firmly believe, until from every hill top and valley, ev., Army :" ery village and hamlet, every city and plain, from the Susquebannah to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains, and from the Ohio to the Gulf, shall be heard the jubileeshout of a nation's redemption from a despotism vile and degrading as any that now curses the earth. This day is not distant. Already we see broad streaks of light skirting our horizon. The "daystar" portends the approach of a glorious sun, whose beams shall ere long bestride our heavens, and beckon us on our career of glory and prosperity. For this, let every Christian pray, and patiently wait. "Wait on the Lord : be of good courage, and he shall strength- the following ; en thine heart. Wait, I say, on the Lord." S. H A Hopeful Sign.

"Monroe Doctrine."

The United States Government has talked much of the Monroe doctrine .-Why do they not act upon it? When Spain was at war with her South American Colonies President Monroe treated both parties as belligerents. In one of his messages he said : "They (the United States) have re-

garded the contest not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of our soil or of the industry of our citizens. which either has been permitted to take, has been equally free to the other." And for acting upon this Monroe doc trine the Lincoln Government threatens has led our soldiers in triumph through England, France, and any other power every important battle-who has dis. that dares to countenance the Southern

Nor are they able to enforce the Monthe utterances of madmen-who has roe doctrine which says, "that we struck terror into their ranks in the should consider any attempt by Eurohour of battle--by whose inscrutable pean powers to extend their system to providences our apparent reverses are any portion of this hemisphere as danmade to subserve the great end we have gerous to our peace and safety." The in view, as in the capture and release "European powers" are threatening to of our Ambassadors-and who crowned do this now, and the hands of Jonathan our labors last year with the richest are tied so he cannot prevent it. "How harvest ever gathered from our fields, are the mighty fallen, and the weapons

More Sham Battles.

Here is a late item from the "Grand

Gen. McDowell's division was reviw ed one day last week at Ball's Cross Roads, after which the troops had a sham battle, having taken position as in actual engagement. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that a bayonet charge of Col. Upton's regi ment upon an imaginary column of rebels was perfectly terrific.

In the history of this war the Yan. kees have never ventured a bayonet charge with a real column of the "rebels," but we have read of many sham charges, which have always been "perfectly terrific." Let the rebels beware of Col. Upton's regiment.

We receive many such encouraging letters as

TALBOTTON, GA., Dec. 18th, '61 DEAR BRO. TALIAFERRO : I enclose you \$2,00, for your most excellent paper. We know not how to do without the South

While so many religious journals Western Baptist. It is the paper for have gone down amid the pressure of the times. Besides subserving all the the times, it is not a little consoling to necessary purposes of a religious jourobserve that the secular press in many nal, it has met every question of nationplaces is manifesting a healthful moral al policy fairly and squarely. It has and religious tone. This is especially evidently given more reliable war news true of our Richmond exchanges. The than any weekly I have met with. Its efforts of Christians to supply our ar- course on politics and the war I most mies with Bibles and religious reading heartily endorse. The recent articles are warmly seconded by the Dispatch of S. H. are timely and to the point .and the Enquirer, from whose columns May he continue to enrich its columns we learn that a vast amount of good with his very interesting articles. An has been accomplished by our colpor- intelligent brother remarked to the writeurs. Let this encourage us to prose- ter a few days since that he always cute this great work with renewed en read all the articles in the S. W. Bapergy. Our glorified Redeemer is at no tist. I will say no more lest I be chargloss for agencies to carry on his gra- ed with flattery. cious work. He can lay his head upon For the South Western Baptist. the political press, and command it to A Colportage Meeting in Richdo his preaching, when other agencies mond. fail. Let us hope that the political Last Sabbath the ladies of the 1st newspapers of the South will benceforth feel that they have a bigher mission to Baptist Church, of this city met to con sider the propriety of supporting a colsubserve than the advancement of par ty purposes. Now, that that hydra-head porteur among the soldiers in and ed monster, party spirit, which demol around this city. Rev. S. H. Forn, LL.D., ished the old Union, is dead in the Sonth, a member of Congress from Kentucky. was present, and made some deeply in let it be buried face-downwards, so that every effort to revive it, will sink teresting remarks. He has been laborit deeper and deeper, until the "bottom. ing some months among the soldiers less pit" shall close upon it, and place around Bowling Green, and thinks that not one in one hundred has a copy of it beyond the hand of resurrection. the New Testament. Bro. Ford gave SH.

For the South Western Baptis

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 10th, 1862. the husband of the authoress of "G A second time has death invaded the Truman" and "Mary Bunyan." A Hall of Congress. First, Gen. BARTOW gee from home, shut out from his ch fell on the battle field of Manassas .-- with his publications suspended, Recently Judge HEMPHILL, of Texas, was serving his country, temporarily, i unexpectedly taken away. He was, ac. Confederate councils. His wife, cording to the testimony of his associ- known to thousands of readers, is ates, a faithful, laborious and conscien- al and noble-hearted Southern we tious legislator. On the 7th, Dr. Hoge, and ministers daily to such of our of the Presbyterian church, before the diers as are held captive in her c President, the Cabinet, the Congress, Before closing, allow me to whisp and other citizens, preached his funeral the Sunday schools in Alabama, sermon, taking for his text, "an honora- they must not let the Rev. Mr. D ble counsellor." It was an appropriate son pass without a speech. He is conand eloquent discourse on the qualifica- sidered the best Sunday school speaker tions necessary for a statesman, and its in this city. The children hang on his extensive circulation, if possible, would words and anecdotes with breathless L do good. interest. Rev. A. E. DICKINSON, the faithful and

For the South Western Baptist

untiring superintendent of army colpor-MR. EDITOR : I see you have learned tage, will soon visit the South. He is too to live on bread and water. How do I well known to the readers of the "South know? Why, I see the list of your re-Western Baptist" to need special comceipts, which prove that so valuable a mendation. On Sabbath last, he sucweekly cannot be sent forth, unless he ceeded in raising sufficient money to and family live either on bread and wasupport a Colporteur and missionary ter or on bread and molasses ; I have a for the camps and hospitals, in and family and I know it costs something. around Richmond. The number of soland experience, though a dear school, diers here and their wants would give furnishes a pretty sure test in all matemployment to several such laborers. ters. Go ahead and if I supply no ma-Alabama has one regiment (Col terial aid, I will exclaim, "Well done" Judge's) in winter quarters here and to every paper whose motto and practwo hospitals. There ought to be a coltice are an illustration of Peter's bold porteur and missionary especially for remark, obedience to God more impor-Alabama soldiers Can't the friends of tant than to man. the brave boys in the State raise suffi

If you were an editor of a mere po cient funds to pay the salary of such a litical paper and were to stop suddenly, man and furnish him with Testaments the consequences might be fatal. Have and tracts? Start the project, and if you not observed that that class of men the men refuse, the good women will when they leave the tripod are certain carry it through. to have the jaundice? The bile, dis-Congressman Ely, since his release gorged at antagonists, having no vent, from prison and return to "Washington, when their occupation is gone, like has notified his friends that the South Othello's, permeates the whole system, is terribly in earnest in this war. One and gives a yellow tinge to all surround-

ings. alty and devotion of our people. It is Indeed you dare not suspend now, if estimated, that the voluntary contribudriven to the necessity ; for you have tions to the army, in the way of cloth. exhibited so much courage, have elevaing, exceed three millions of dollars .ted yourself so high, that to succumb Col. Jones, of the passport office, states at this late hour, when the struggle has the amount which Alabama has contribnearly terminated, would be a great uted and sent through Richmond at misfortune, and your warmest admirers \$317,600. This includes only what has for perseverance would question the been sent to the Potomac and the Pedoctrine you have preached so prayer ninsula. The troops at Yorktown, Pen-fully and lived so constantly. sacola, Mobile and in Kentucky and

I anticipate a volley about New Tennessee have received their clothing Year's in your behalf, that will ring directly from home. It did not pass all over the State and be like a hundred through this city and therefore no ac. donation parties to poor ministers. Who count has been kept of the amount. The will aid in makin , an Editor happy ?-Alabama Regiments which are in Vir-Two dollars is A's part, and so of othginia are the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, ers; but these will so gladden your 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and Col. Cantey's heart, that your next editorial will be and Col. Judge's. Less than half of her scarcely legible to the printer. volunteers have been ordered to this

For the South Western Baptist.

To the Soldiers.

BURNT CORN, CONECUH CO., ALA.,

Nov. 4th, 1861.

State. Apropos of volunteers, Alabama loses much of the credit to which she is justly entitled, by having companies

mor of G.d; you must take the God of battles with you to the work; you must have your heart glowing with love to your country; burning zeal to God, and panting to bring home to your country and to the Captain of your salvation. Then relying in the promises of God; then throwing you whole souls and bodies into the work as if all depended on you, and ye trusting, and looking to the Lord knowing that all depends on him, yo
knowing that all depends on him, yo will conquer; and overcome the enemy and thus gain the victory.

When the faithful soldier, amid the loud roar of cannon and the sound of arms, fixes his thoughts on ultimate victory over his enemies, he is inspired with animation and courage.

He is even content to submit to present inconvience, privation, and labor,

for the sake of future triumph. This triumph he enjoys in anticipation even, while in the field of battle, expecting to enjoy it in reality when the toils of his warfare are over. To him also is presented the prospect of overcoming at last his foes, and this prospect cheers his heart, enlivens his spirit, and banishes his fear. Then beloved soldiers, be faithful, be faithful to your country and to God, and by and by, you will be able to adopt the language of inspiration, and say, "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our

Lord Jesus Christ." I must now close this little sheat, by saying that I hope to hear from you soon and often. May God bless and save you all. Yours very respectfully, GEORGE L. LEE.

P. S.-I greatly rejoice to hear of your having singing in your camps ; keep it up, and have prayers also every day and night and God will greatly help you. GEO L. LEE.

The tendency of the pork market everywhere is downwards. The Government has obtained its supples, and the market is dull. The crop is much lar ger than was anticipated. Speculators try to keep up the price of floar, but that must soon go down to lower figures.

The Nashville Union & American, has the largest circulation in the city. The a most depressing effect upon the money market editor says its circulation is extraordi- in New York. The banks refuse further loans the largest circulation in the city. The nary and unparalleled in the history of the Nashville press. It gives the latest news from the war in Kentucky, might well give attention. and North-west. Terms-Daily \$8; Tri-weekly \$5 ; Weekly \$2.

type which are unavoidably crowded out this week.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge. Secular Intelligence.

arms. He commended, in the most earne manner, the sound judgment shown by Ge Johnston, and Gen. Beauregard, and the Co federate Government, in abstaining from march ing upon Washington after the battle of Mar assas, and when Washington would have fall their easy prey. It demontrates to the work he said, better than any proclamation, be moderation of the South, and that the sole of ject they sought in the war was their own dependence and not the subjugation of the North. He said the presence of the Confed erate army at the very gates of Washingto the undisturbed master of all the neighbor country for twelve weeks, was equivalent to victory a day for the South ; for it was a con tinual, unchallenged demontration to the world of their superoity .--- Here my authorization to play reporter ends. I am not at liberty to ell the subsequent part of the conversation I am at liberty, however, to repeat the Em p-ror has declared to several persons recently "All my sympathies are with the Souther States.

best soldiers of the country, were in the South

He spoke warmly of the military talent exhibited by Gen. Johrston and Gen. Beauregard

He said the victory at Manassas Gap refer

infinite credit upon them, and upon South

I am at liberty to repeat too, that an emi-nent diplomatist of the French Government, in acting service, has said : "All the reports of our agents in America are unfavorable to the North and favorable to the South. They unan mously state that they have never seen such ncapable men in office in America as are now to be found. This is the report made to every European Government. The blackguardist of the Yankee statesmen has disgusted the whole world" I quote this gentleman's ex-pression literatim et verbatin, * * * * *

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE AND THE WAR .- Our advices from the North inform us of the meeting and organization of the New York Legislature. It appears that ultra war party attempted to organize the body on a war basis, but the effect failed and the peace party prevailed by a large majority. The ascend and success of the party were more remarkable from the fact that Greeley had marshalled his hosts, and the Governor, in his message. made a most inflamatory appeal to the Legislature, callng upon them to look to the defences of the State. Despite all these influences, a conserv tive policy prevailed, and Raymond, the editor of the New York Times, and a mortal enemy d Greeley and his war party, was elected Speaker of the body.

PEACE SOCIETY IN INDIANA .--- There are in. creasing signs of disasatisfaction with the war coming to us every day from the Northwest-The Cincinnatti Commercial, of the 31st ultimo, makes mention of a "treasonable secret society" which has recently been discov and exposed in Indiana, the object of which stated to be "to oppose the war and resist the collection of taxes" The Commercial observes, in a very complimentary style, that "the light of that meanest of Indiania traitors, John G. Davis, to Secession, is supposed to have been occasioned by his knowledge that his treachery would soon be made manifest, and he had to take his choice between Richmond and Fort Warren.

NORTHERN MONRY MARKET .- The tone of the English press upon recent events, has had to the Government. and money is held at a higher per centum than it is at the South .-This is a remarkable fact to which Mr. Lincoln THE CONFEDERATE GENERALS .- Virginia

has 16 Generals in the Confederate Army; South Carolina, 6; Louisinana, 8; Georgia ; Tennessee, 8; North Carolina, 6; Kes-We have some communications in tucky, 7; Maryland, 4; Alabama, 4; Missis sippi, 4; Texas, 3; Arkansas, 2; Floridia, Misseuri, none.

Greeley, of the New York Tribune, don't enjoy the humiliating attitude of the Yankees their recent surrender to John Bull as we Southerners do, He suggests, with a good deal of truth, that if there is anything else the British want, whether a part of Maine, Naptuaket, Key West, or Washington territory,now s their time to make the demand. If, he says. Great Britian's "modesty does not stand in th way, she may drive a good business with a for the next few weeks; for, if she is related anything she pleases to demand, it will not be our fault,"- Memphis Appeal. REPORTERS IN THE ARMY .- We learn that Gen. Johnson has issued a general order exbeen taken on account of the alleged imprmac .- Charleston Mercury.

this, a purpose which they have sagacity enough not to disclose, but which is the very backbone of this whole war, so far as they are concerned. As we mentioned last week, there is now locked up in the Confederate States between two and three hundred millions of dollars worth of produce, which they have been ac customed to export, and which has served them as a basis of foreign trade .--They have no cotton now with which to cancel foreign debts-the balance of trade is against them-and the consequent drain upon their specie has resulted in a general suspension of specie payment by their banks. This is the class of men in the Northern States. who are furnishing the sinews of war to Mr. Lincoln's government. But for this, it would not last six weeks. The prize is escaping on which they have grown fat and kicked. When this is lost, "Othello's occupation's gone." It is not astonishing that Yankee cupidi ty should writhe and squirm under the "abomination of desolation" about to be set up in their cities. In this, they are true to their instincts. But it is amazing that a nation who has had the credit of so much shrewdness and sagacity. should have selected the only method of regaining so rich a prize which of all others must place it forever beyond their reach.

These various principles alledged by different parties in the Lincola govern ment to justify a common crusade upon the South -or rather this utter want of any principle except the greed of gain -has done as much to demoralize that Government in the estimation of all foreign Governments, as any thing which has occurred since the war began .-Where one common principle actuates a people, even though it may be a despicable one, it at least serves to unify their policy. Observing men, in that case, may form some fair estimates of their future policy, both in a civil and military point of view. But in the ab sence of this their policy is as fluctuating as the wind. Every meteor that hap pens to cross their path, is followed for the moment with enthusiastic de. votion, until it sinks in the midnight gloom which surrounds them, leaving them farther from the end of their wishes than when the chase began. That man does not live who can form a reasonable conjecture as to what will be the policy of that Government six weeks hence. A month ago, the whole North was in a perfect furor against England for daring to demand the surrender of the Confederate Commissioners, Messrs. Mason and SLIDELL. In one week, they Stir the matter op. It is a necessity." were almost as unanimous to surrender Who will help "stir the matter up?" them to that demand. So utterly des-Who will aid in meeting this "necessititute are they of all sense of honor or ty ?" Let us hear from others. Who shame. will give \$20 ?

How strikingly does the Government of the Confederate States contrast with this chameleon policy. We have an object before us, and a purpose fixed as fate to reach it. That object is the establishment of the liberty and indepence of the Southern Confederacy .--

Dr. Howell's Sermon.

blessing the colportage work among We need scarcely call the attention the soldiers. of our readers to the sermon of Dr.

to betray which by a cowardly submis-

sion, would be a crime against God, our

country, our wives, our children, our-

selves, and the remotest posterity .-

Never did God more authoritatively

command Israel, than He new com-

mands us, "to play the men for our peo-

ple and for the cities of our God." He

A Noble Suggestion.

We call attention to the communica-

tion of "L," from Richmond. The whole

letter is interesting, but we invite spec-

ial attention to the second paragraph,

in relation to a colporteur for Alabama

soldiers at Richmond. The writer of

the letter, now in Richmond says, "If I

were in Alabama I would raise the

money in a week. I would be one of

25 to give \$20 dollars for the object .--

A DE LAND

mon and preserve the paper.

Hon. J. L. M. CURRY followed in one Howell, on our first page, and which we extract from the Nashville Union & of the most el quent addresses to American. It is perhaps the most lucid, which it has ever been our privilege to able and satisfactory discussion of listen. Not an eye was dry, und all Christian patriotism that has yet ap- felt glad that this "rising man of the peared since our great struggle com. South," as he was called in Washingmenced. No Christian can rise from ton, has a heart so richly imbued with its pernsal without feeling that the the true spirit of the Gospel, and is voice of patriotism which now calls ever ready to advocate any and every upon our people to defend our altars and cause which tends to spread the king firesides, our liberty and independence, dom of Christ. from the most ruthless invasion, is the Six hundred and fifty dollars were

roice of God. This is a crisis, truly, in raised by the ladies for this most imporwhich the only effectual method of seek. tant and interesting work. I hope that ing peace and pursuing it, is to drive back the Baptist ladies in Alabama will fol those who have broken it, and are seek low the example of those sisters, and ing our ruin. Our vast armies are but that I shall have frequent opportunities o many officers of peace. They seeks for recording such instances as the ouly to preserve what God has given us, the above. A. E. DICKINSON,

Gen'l Sup't. &c. For the South Western Baptist. A Sceptic Silenced.

some very interesting facts and inci-

dents, showing how richly the Lord is

A young man who for years had been as a most bitter and determined enemy of Christianity, was delivered of his scepticism by the battle at Manassas. engages for the result. Read the set The day after that ever memorable conflict he remarked to a friend-"I can no longer doubt that there is a God whose providences extend to all that pertains to us. But for his special providence I would now be among those whose bodies cover that bloody field. I wish to know more of this blessed one whose hand has covered my head in the day of battle " His case was reported to a colporteur, and soon there was placed in his hands a copy of the New Testament. He read it to find ont more of God, and now he rejoices in the discovery that "God is love," and knows by joyful experience something of the all constitaining love of Christ. Here is a beautiful illustration of

how God's providence co-operates with HARD RUN .-- The thousands of cotton his people in the work of saving souls. bales reported as going North from The blood and strife of Manassas are Port Royal turn out to be sand bags used by God to silence the sceptic and packed with unginned cotton. Each to prepare him to recive the message sand bag was a bale. It would be diffi. which the Colporteur was bringing.

attached to regiments or battalions from other States, which, in a battle,

single fact speaks volumes for the loy-

get the credit of the gallantry of her Beloved Soldiers of Monroe and Conecuh sons. Gen. Polk, in the official report Counties, Capt. T. H. Malden's company : of the battle of Belmont, makes no As I cannot conviently write to you mention of Alabama troops, when it is all separately, I take this method of well known, that there were at least addressing you, and what I write to two Alabama companies which shared one, I write to all. I rejoice to hear in the perils and should have some of through my son, J. M. Lee, as well as the honors of that engagement. Col from others, that you are well spleased Ashby's celebrated regiment of cavalry, with your officers ; and that your fare which is such a terror to the Yankees, is good for camp life. I hope it may has two companies from Alabama,-one continue good, during your campaign ; from Sumter and one from Marengo, -- and that you may be blessed with and yet Virginia gets all the glory of health and prosperity.

their prowess. Within my knowledge, 1 regret to hear, that quite a number there are seven cavalry companies and of your noble band, are, and have been five infantry companies from Alabama, sick ;- Yet I am proud to hear, that which are attached to organizations not one of your gallant band, whom from other States. I understand that God in his providence, has seen fit to there are several others from North Ala- inflict, has not, as yet fallen a victim bama, which belong to Tennessee Reg. to death. O, that God may spare your iments. Ours is a young State, and ac- lives, and enable every one of you, in quired no military renown in former due time, to return home to your famiwars. In the present, no troops have lies and friends. This dear soldiers, is fought better, and the State should a daily prayer, of him who is now adhave the benefit, (for it is a benefit) of dressing you.

the services of her men. The 4th, 1st, I feel to rejoice also, when I think, and 10th Regiments have already im- that it was my pleasure to assist your mortalized themselves. Others only beloved Captain, in getting up his comwait the opportunity to reflect like lus pany. I had implicit confidence in him tre on the State of their allegiance. as a gentleman, and officer ;-I felt The Report of Lincoln's Secretary that I would as soon go with him, as of the Treasury has at last found its Captain, as any man that I know ; and way into the newspapers and a "beg" I worked as for self, in belping to get garly account" it presents of the finances up the company. As to your other and resources of the United States. On commissioned officers, I know them, the 4th of July, 1861, Chase estimated and have for years : every one of them, the expenditures for fiscal year, ending I believe are good reliable men; and 30 June, 1862, at \$318,519,581 87. He men whom I love ; and am glad to now asks an additional appropriation of know that I have a beloved son, under \$213.904.427 68. In July, he estimated or with them. If I were in the army, the revenue from customs at \$57,000,000. I should want just such men for offiand now reduces the est-mate to \$32,- cers, as I think you have ;- Men that 000,000. He makes the total of actual will fight valient ; that will do honor and estimated expenditure up to 1 July, to you, themselves, and to their beloved 1862, at \$543,415,422, and asks for country. Officers and soldiers, of the higher taxes and additional loans to Monroe and Conecuh Percy Walker foot the bill. This sum does not include | Rangers ; should you meet the enemy the claims of the different States for ad of our country, in the battle field, I vances made in behalf of the Govern- want you to fairly represent the state ment, nor, as I suppose, the floating and countries, which gave you birth. debt, for an accurate statement of which and from which you are gone and Mr. Vallandigham calls in a recent res- have left, every thing that is near and olution. If, from 4th of July to 1st of dear to you I want you to do noble December-five months-the increase, deeds-deeds that will never be forabove Mr. Chase's estimates, was \$213. gotten in time nor eternity-deeds 000,000, what may we expect the in- that will be published in history, and crease to be 1st of December to 1st of from the judgment seat of Christ-July -- seven months? The total public deeds that will bring glory to God, debt on 1st of July, 1862, is estimated honor to Christ, happiness to man, by the Government financier at \$517.- confusion to devils, and to all of old 000,000, and on the 1st of July, 1863, Abe's hired fanatics, and eternal credit, at 900,000,000. It is due, however, to and honor to yourselves. Remember, the cyphering Secretary to state, that dear officers and soldiers, when all he earnestly hopes, "not without suffi- this is done, that there are many fathcient grounds," as he assures us, that er's and mother's in our sunny South, the rebellion may be crushed out before the land of dixie, who have fair, bright, midsummer. !! The expenditures of our sprightly and lovely daughters, at Government, for the first year of its ex- work with their tender little hands for istence, will not exceed, it is thought, the soldiers of the Confederate States ; one hundred and fifty millions, exclud- whom they will be willing to give in ing State advances, while our Treasury wedlock, to those noble sons of the notes circulate freely and our Bonds South, who do such noble deeds. are at a premium.

The great victory may be gained, Among the Kentucky members of but the conquest is not easy nor quick: what Seward calls the "onlawful and it calls for determined, persevering conThe War In Missouri.

An interview held by us on yesterday with Gen. Parsons, of Missouri, so distinguished for his gallant deportment in the battle at Oak Hills, gives us a better idea than we have before had of the present military situation and necessities of his State. He left Gen. Price's army at Springfield ten or fifteen days since, when he took his departure for this city en pelling all newspaper correspondents and repreroute for Richmond. Gen. Parsons brings us a ters from the lines of the army on the Pete more encouraging account of Missouri affairs mac. It is understood that this course is than we had expected at this juncture. He deems the whole force of the enemy in the dent statement made by some of the news State not over 35,000 or 40,000, which is about per correspondents in relation to movement 20,000 below what we have heretofore been led of the army and military affairs on the Pototo believe they had. Of this number 25,000.

including the force at St. Louis. are south of the Missouri river, and ten or fifteen thousand along the line of the North Missouri Railroad. Between Jefferson City and Sedalia, including both points, there are twelve thousand, and at Rolla eight thousand Federal troops. Besides, there is a large force of five thousand Jayhawkers at Fort Scott under the brigande Montgome-

Such are the estimates based upon information officially received at the headquarters of the Missouri army.

Gen. Price's army-the size of which we forbear to mention for prudential reasons-is at Springfield, as above mentioned, but not with the view of going into winter quarters, we are pleased to learn, unless forced by the absolute rigor of the season. But a small part of his division have yet been mustered into the Con federate service, for fear of being placed under the command of other officers than those of their own choosing. Were it not for this apprehension, so stimulated by the silly rumor of en. Price's supersedure, we are assured that the whole division would have voted unanimou ly to be transferred to the national army. The orce at Spingfield is well armed and equipped, and well drilled, the greater number having been in service under their gallant commander since the war commenced in Missouri.

It is well understood that Gen. Price now needs and desires the co-operation of the Conederate Government in prosecuting a well conceived campaign for the disenthralment of his hundreds, and the ponds in the neighborhood State. As Mr. Tucker says in his address :-Missouri bleeds and writhes like a struggling giant, and only wants the co-oporation of fifteen or twenty regiments of brave Southerners to aid her in anbinding her suffering people, and then she could offer and army to her allies

if they should require it."-Memphis Appeal. 1214. Our Commissioners and the French Minis. ters of Foreign Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, communicates the following account of a conversation which occurred between our commissioners to Europe and M. Thouvenel, the French Ministers of Foreign Affairs :

Mr. Yancey, who has been staying here for Raritan in Philadelphia ; the Columbia in ome weeks, as I wrote you, held, just before 1836, and the Raritan in 1843. Both of these he returned to London, a leave taking audience vessels are perfectly sound, and will prove quite with Mons. Thouvenel. The interview was of a most gratifying nature. Mons. Thouvenel complimented Judge Rost and Mr. Yancey in the most flattering manner upon the clearness and ability with which they had laid the position, views and policy of the Confederate States before the Trech Government. He assured them the French Government understood the whole subject thoroughly, and entertained the same views in relation, to the great question involved which the confederate States held. He said the course of events had demonstrated the Government of the United 1819, is 2480 tons burthen, and carries 80 guns States was really in the South, and that, while The Delaware carries 84 guns, 2633 tons, and the North possessed the seat of Government, was built at Gosport in 1820. These twoships have been in ordinary for several years. I do nothing more than a mob in vain but incapa not know what their present condition is, but ble leaders at its head, who were slaves of the they are of some value.

mob pretended to govern. He said the course of events had demontrated that all the statesmen of America were in the South, and he dwelt with warm commendation upon the great talents they had displayed since the commencement of the troubles; upon the rapidity and efficiency with which they had organized all the administrative and military services ; upon the moderation they had displayed at Washing ton before the inexplicable stupidity of the Black Republicans forced secession upon the South : upon the moderation they had since exhibited in declaring their sole object to be

of wanton irritation towards the North. He

Death of a Missionary.

We learn that Rev. J. B. Taylor, correspon ing secretary of the Southern Baptist Mission Board, has received information through a flag of truce, that Rev. Mr. Holmes, a native of this State and a missionary of the Foreign Mission Board. located in this city, was murdered at Yan tai, China, in October last, by Chinese insurgents. Rev. Mr. Parker, an Episcopal missionary, was murdered at the same tim The following were the circumstances, as detailed by a correspondent of the New York Com-

mercail : The insurgents were advancing upon Chefoe and Yan tai, the village where the missionaries and their families resided, and Messrs. Holmes and Parker went out to endeavor to prevail upon them not to molest the villagers of the latter place. But their efforts to save the people were in vain. They were cruelly murdered, and their mangled, half burnt bodies were not found for more than a week afterward. Mr. Holmes was struck five times on the head with swords and twice with spears, his left hand cut, and after receiving several wounds in the lower part of his body, was burnt.

Their families and the other missionaries who lived in Yan tai, narrowly escaped with their lives, being obliged to flee at midnight, the Eng lish Consul, Mr. Morrison, sending them horses.

The unfortunate villagers, who had not been able to escape from their fury, were slain by are said to be filled with the bodies of met. women and children, while the roads are strewn with corpses .- Richmond Dispatch, 8th.

Raising the Sank Ships.

"Loroque" the correspondent of the Peters burg Express, writing from Norfolk, Va., on the 6th January, says :

The Bakers, wreckers of Norfolk, are now engaged in raising the hull of the old Penusylvania which was burnt and sunk by the Lincoln vandals just on the eve of their hasty retreat from the Gosport Navy Yard. The Columbia and Raritan frigates, of 1726 tons each, carry-ing fifty guns, will next be gotten up. The Columbia was built in Washington, and the an acquisition to our Navy, Neither of these vessels were burnt by the Yankees, but some of their planks taken out and then sunk. The brig Dolphin, or what remains of her, has been gotten up, and the copper from her and that taken from the Pennsylvania will be worth an

immense amount to the Confederate Government. It is the intention of the Government also to raise the Columbus and Delaware, two ships of the line which the Lincolnites burnt. The Columbus was also built in Washington in

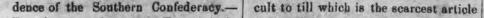
Supreme Court of Alabama.

JANUARY TERM' 1862-CHANGE IN THE OF-DER OF BUSINESS-It is ordered by the Court that the order heretofore made in respect to the 3rd, 2nd and 1st Divisions, be set aside and vacated, and the order of business for said Divisions shall be as follows:

The 3rd Division commences on the 4th Monday of January, as now appointed, and holds one week.

The 2nd Division commences the lat Monday of February, and holds one week. The 1st Division commences the 2nd Monday

independence, and in abstaining from every act of Febnary, and holds one week. JNO. D. PHELAN, Clerk.



That is our polar star. To reach it, in Lincolndom, cotton or trath.

strated, not only that all the statesmen, but A. E. DICKINSON. insurrectionary Congress," is the Rev. flict. Gen'l Sup't Army Colportage. Dr. Ford, of Louisville, the Editor of the You must take to yourselves the ar-

ALABAMA

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

THE FOURTH SESSION of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in Octo or 1861. The present efficient corps of Instructors will for the most part be re-tained

Medical College of Georgia,

AT AUGUSTA.

Business Cards.

W. P. CHILTON & SON,

Attorneys and Counsellers at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama,

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

December 15, 1869.

W. GUNN. L. STRANGN JAMES ARMSTRON

GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in

Chancery,

Will, practice in the Coarts of Macon, Russell, Cham bers and Tallapoosa Counties: in t e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the Unite. States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them. Bor Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church. Ta Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1806. Iy

SMITH & POU,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA.,

Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.

0g. -6A

AUG. C. FENNELL.

BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1860.

23 Office up stairs in Biloro & Rutledge's new brick

ED. W. POU.

BARNA M'RINNE.

14

W. P. CHILTON, JR.

W. P. CHILTON,

Alabama.

Paris to the Charleston Mercury:

It is wonderful, even to me, who have closely watched the phenomenon, what a change has ome over the mind of Europe with regard to American affairs within the last four months, and more especially in France. It is not that Frenchmen have become reconciled to Southern institutions ; but they have undergone an entire revolution as to the comparative estimate they form of Southerners and Northerners, their character and resources.

CONFEDERATE LECTURES .- We see it stated p the Richmond papers, that it is in contemplation to inaugurate a series of lectures by entlemen of well known literary antecedents and high reputation, for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit and relief of our soldiers. Among the list we notice the names of the Hons. H. W. Hilliard and J. L. M. Currry, of Llabama. We predict for the project a brilliant

SUGAR AND MOLASSES .- We learn from the Vicksburg Citizen that the boats still continue to bring large quantities of sugar and molasses to the city, and the levee is covered over wite barreis and hogsheads. The Citizen is told that the shipments of these articles on the Southern Railroad is so large that the company is compelled to refuse receiving any more at present, not having sufficient rolling stock to forward it eastward.

A correspondent of the Cincinnatti Enqui-

in our army since the war broke out will reach 22.000 men. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, and the num- while she was a corpse before him, to a large ber wounded 17,000. These figures may ap-pear startling to a great many, but they are reliable. The number of prisoners South, and soldiers deserted and missing, is about 6,000. to tell the friend from the relative. It is profit The entire strength of our army as by returns able to dwell in retrospect upon such a life.-521,000; about 480,000 now reported as fit fo and sister, as one of heaven's nobility-with all

service What Ex-Prisoner Ely says.

Ety's arrival at Baltimore, and all he said about ness, and to the true interests and comfort of all the rebels, from which we make an extract : and never was one, that he was not elected to Congress by abolition votes, and that if any abolitionists voted for him is and that if any abolitionists voted for him it was without his knowledge and against his wishes. He stated that he had every opportunity, while at Richmond, of going everywhere in the city, of seeing everything and conversing with all kinds of people. Also, that at the hotels he met gentlemen from all parts of the Southern States, with whom he conversed freely. He says he is convinced that the entire South is a unit on the subject of the war, and that they are determined to fight till the last man falls, or till they achieve their independence. That the utmost cheerfulness prevails there and that the people are satisfied with what has been done so far. He states that so far as his own action is concerned, he is convinced of the impracticability of subdning the South, and is willing to let the Southe n States go.

President Davis.

We are pleased to learn that the health of our President is again convalescent, and that his physical strength is equal to his arduous responbility. May a kind Providence long bless our nation with such a man and such a President .-

Northern Financial Crists. from Norfolk, who has the opportunity of read- ry. ing the Northern papers, writes as follows :

"The financial crisis in the North is increasing. There will be a break down soon that will throw the great "Mississippi bubble" in the shade. The banks of New York have a capital (total 54 banks in the city) of \$69,493,577. They have loaned the Government \$72,500,000. Thus you will see the New York banks have loaned the Government \$3,006,423 more than their capital. No wonder a crisis is iminent. In the Legislature at Harrisburg, Penn., there was a caucus in which forty-seven Democrats

refused to go with the Government. There IS Allison. were only seven Union Democrats. Mr. Galla-J J Davis. tin boldly charges Secretary Chase with fraud finance. Go on fighting, Oh Yankees! Wonderful people ! What a pack of Kilkenny cats."

Fatract from a letter of John Mitchell in Never again will the pare al fireside be cheer Never again will the pare al fireside be cheer-ed and happy in his presence; nor the social circle enlivened by his genial qualities. He will stand post no more in the mase of liberty, nor mingle shouts with his countrymen in the hour of battle. The reville which breaks the slam-bers of others will "let him sleep on." And may the clod of his native Southern soil rest lightly on his main solar heads lightly on his manly bosom.

"Near thy brother's tomb we laid thee, Sweetly by his side to sleep 'Till the Savior's voice awake thee, Everlasting joy to reap.

"Though on earth no more we'll see thee, Never hear thy voice again ; Yet in heaven we hope to meet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed."

A. S. K. [Confederate States, Tuskegee, Ala.

Died, in Richmond, Dallas county, Ala, on the 2d January inst., after a painful illness of Measles of 12 days, Mrs. AVARILLA J. STEW-ART, consort of Alex. Stewart deceased-was daughter of Samuel and Martha Dennis, and was born in Wilcox county, Ala., on 6th of April 1820, and united herself to the Baptists in Sept. 1837, and was married to the above named in Dec. 1838. Of her own choice she attached herself to the Christian Church in May 1860. She lived an exemplary member o the same till called to pass over Jordan. The place that knew her will know her no more forever, but her memory will be sweet incense in re writing from Washington says: By returns in the War Department up to the 22d of December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach sketch delivered an address before her interment, the elements of a true woman, was blended with

that strength and force of character that enabled The Northern papers have an account of Mr. her to give indefatigable attention to her busiaround her. She leaves behind her a husband, an aged mother, brothers and sisters and numerscrutable are the various casualties of life. But we sorrow not as those who have no hope .-Though dead she speaks in reasons car,

And in example lives ; Her faith and hope and Christian deeds, Still fresh instruction gives.

Appropriately might an angel have said to the beloved John, write blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, &c. The involuntary effusions of our mind constrain us to say-

- "The passing spirit fled, Sustained by grace divine ;
- O may such grace on us be shed. And make our end like thine."

The King of Terrors has done his office, but Christ is the resurrection and the life, and we submit to heaven's fiat : "Dust thou art," &c!

And were we to adopt this language in reference to her, viz : Under this clod doth lie As much virtue as could die,

Which, when alive did vigor give To as much goodness as could live. It would not have saved her from the above A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, stern decree. Everlasting honor to her memo P. R.

For County Superintendent. We are authorized to announce J. F. YARBROUGH as a candidate for re-election to the office of

Business Department. Receipt List.

Paid to Volume No. Amount

HOWARD COLLEGE,

Faculty for the Year 1861-2. REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., President, And Professor of Moral Science,

A. B. GOODHUE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Nat, Philosophy. D. G. SHERMAN, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

REV T. W. TOBEY, A. M., Professor of Intellectual Philosphy. Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. REV. H. TALBIRD, DD., Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles'cal History.

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

The next session will open on Tuesday the first day of October, 1861. In order to me t the exigencies of the times young men and lads will be admitted next session to pursue an irregular Course of Study, or a Course preparatory to a regular Course, pro-vided the applicant has sufficient maturity and sitainments to do so with profit to himself. Daily instruction in Military Taetics, by Drill and Lectures will also be furnished. The present elevated standard in the regular

Classical and Scientific Courses will be maintained.

 EXPENSES.

 Tuition, per term, of 4½ months, in advance
 \$25 00

 Incidentals
 \$200

 Room and Servant
 \$200

 Board, per month,
 \$12 00 to 14 00

 I. W. GARROTT
 \$400 to 14 00

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

3m HOWARD COLLEGE.

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

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard College be authorized to receive the Coupon Bouds of the Confederate States in payment of the Principal of all Subscriptions or Debts due to the Endowment Fund of the College, and that he be instructed, by circular letter and adver-tisement, to notify the Debtors to the College of this resolution of the Board." In accordance with my instruction, in the above resolution, I address you this Circular, in the hope that you may find it convenient at an early date to liquidate your indebtedness to the Howard College. Any communication address-ed to me at this place will receive attention.

D. R. LIDE, Treas. H. Col. Marion, Ala., Sept. 26, 1861. SOUTHERN TRADE ONLY!

Respectfully yours.

Just Received from New Orleans and Mobile,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Prints, Flannels.

Worsted Goods, Coats' Thread, Domestic Goods. Shetland Wool, AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TANCY GOODS. At very low prices, at

MRS. E. WOLFF'S **CLOTHING AT COST!!** Clothing of every description, such as

Over Coats. \$2 00 ... 23

The Produce Loan.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Treasury Department, Richn August 22, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars, for the purpose of funding its Treasury Notes and for making ex-changes for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, and the pur-

duce and manufactured articles, and the pur-chase of specie and of military stores. Under the authority of a previous Act the Secretary appointed Commissioners, resident in different sections of the several States, to solicit in advance from planters, manufacturers and others, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in Bonds of the Confederate States

To on the first Monday in Octo er 1861. The present efficient corps of Instructors will for the most part be related.
Attention is especially called to the Excelsior Class, franked for the benefit of Young Ladies who have crade the experiment of the past year, with a noble class of the experiment of the past year, with a noble class of the experiment of the past year, with a noble class of the experiment of the past year, with a noble class of the experiment of the past year, with a noble class of the experiment of the past year, with a noble class of the experiment of the past year, with a noble class of the experiment of the past year, with a noble class of the experiment of the past year, with a noble class of the experiment of the past year. The advantages derivable from this big word the statilies that develop the statility of the fract class. His Assistants, trained under the same system as himself, educate at the best May is also been address of the transition the statility of the fract class. The statistic of the crast statistic of the fract class. The statistic of the crast statistic of the fract class. The statistic of the statistic of the statistic of the crast statistic of the fract class. The statistic of the statistis of States To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriot-ism of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches al-ready many millions of dollars. The liberality of every class of the community has been evinc-ed. The Cotton, the Rice, the Tobacco and the Sugar planters have vied with each other, and in the first named staple alone the subscription in control of the States from one-third in several of the States reaches from one-third

to one-half of the entire crop. It is not proposed, as has been frequently ex-plained, to interfere with the usual and customary arrangements of planters and others in mak-ing sale of their produce. This is not necessary. It is only asked that each individual shall indi-THE Thirtieth Session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 4th November next. Anatomy, H. F. CAMPREL, M. D. Surgery, L. A. DEGAS, M. D. Chemistry, JOSEFI JONES, M. D. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, I. P. GARVIN, M. D. Institutes and Practice, L. D. FORD, M. D. Physiology, H. V. M. MILLER, M. D. Oustetries, J. A. EVE, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, ROBERT CAMPREL, M. D. W. H. DOTGERTY, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City Hospital. It is only asked that each individual shar indi-cate in advance the proportion of the same which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who is anthorized to pay over the proceeds and re-ceive in exchange Confederate Bonds. These Bonds carry interst of eight per cent, mayable Bonds carry interest of eight per cent , payable semi-annually, and are not to be issued of less denomination than one hundred dollars except where the subscription is for a less amount when the limit is fixed at fifty dollars. The payment of the principal and interest of the Bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by special Act of Congress. The agricultural and manufacturing interests

which have now the opportunity of contributing to the wants and sustaining the credit of the Government, were not in condition to make cash subscriptions to the loan previously authorized. Their surplus capital was already invested, and their command of resources, in the na-ture of things, was mainly to be looked for in the future. Upon such future resources they are authorized safely to draw, and the investment proposed, aside from its claims on the score of patriotism, may be regarded altogether as advantageous and as safe as any other businestransaction.

WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery The time of sale referred to in the caption of VV and the surrounding counties; in the Su-preme Court of the State, and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of the lists which are sent out, is intended to indi-cate the usual date at which the crop is brought to market, and will, of course, be subject to those considerations of mutual interest which 10 Office on Market St., in Masonic Building. would postpone a sale where the property would N. S. GRAHAM. R. L. MAYES, R. H. AFFECROMBIE. be sacrified. GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE,

Special agents have been appointed, or will be appointed, in every County and District of the South. They will be furnished with sub-scription lists, and requested to bring the subject before their fellow-citizens in every proper manner, by personal appeals, public addresses or through the instrumentality of the press. The results of their labors will be communicated from time to this Department, and it is from time to this Department, and it is requested that agents will endorse upon the lists the nume of the Postoffice, County and BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE. State to which they belong. The sections of the several Acts of Congress

which relate to the subject of the loan are here-with annexed. C. G. MEMMINGER, with annexed. Secretary of the Treasury.

Your pale darings from the prove MOTHER, MAKE YOUR CHOICE.—Shall the Child die, or the WOTHER, MAKE YOUR CHOICE.—Shall the Child die, or Vermifuge will destroy any number of worms, and bring them away without pain. Price 25 cents. GERENT NOR-TON Proprietor, 15 Beekman Street, New York. Sold by C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN, AND ISSUE OF TREAS-URY NOTES, AND PRESCRIBE THE PUNISUMENT FOR FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFI-

CATES OF STOCKS AND BONDS. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight bearing a rate of interset not exceeding elight per cent, per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be paid semi-annually.— The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw pro duce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange in such a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed

and under such regulations as may be precised by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at its next ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hun-

dred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for

DR. LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

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

DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LIT-TLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in asying it is the most valuable remedy to care children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite anflicient for 25 cases. TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. 3, 1860. LITTLE'S

ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A certain cure for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitts, Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Coughs, &c., &c., amongst Children.

amongst Children: This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing im-mediate relief, and in nine oat of ten cases a prompt care. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Laugs of any re-medy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive, have been promptly cared by using a few bottles. As anodyme expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

LITTLE'S

FRENCH MIXTURE.

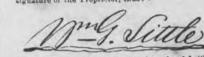
This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the accis, and No. 2 for the chronic stage,) and from its unexampled success is likely to superaced every other remedy for the care of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhead, Blennorrhead, and Leuchorrhead or Fluor Albus affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopecia; and in point of safety and effi-ciency is not rivalled in America.

LITTLE'S

RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT. FORTIS, No. 2.

FORCTIS, No. 3. Hundreds of cases of Chronic Teiters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cared by this remedy; and since the introduction of the No. 2 preparation (being stronger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the care of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of plasters, and is almost infillible.

and Ulcers it is applied in the form of platers, and is almost infallible. In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in the Southern States, they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his remedies, by palming off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no pa-tont is wanted or secured and the absurd patents of the day.) let all be cautioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus:--



and also his name blown into the glass of each bottla. All orders and letters to be addressed to LITTLE & BRO.,

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE!

Children dying right and left i Mothers not as yet bereft Know that worns more infants kill Than each other mortal ill : But the Visagurus will save Your gele darlings from the grave.

MEDICINES, &C.

JUST received, at the sign of the Golden Jar, a supply of fresh and genuine Medicines, &c., among which are

Minor's Plain Extractor, Malley's Pain Extractor, McMunu's Elisir of Opium, Extracts of Buchu-Riseley' and Helmbold's Wood's Hair Restorative, Alabaster Tablets, Window Carda

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

Sup. Eng. Visiting Cards, Pocket Combs and Inkstands,

Sold by July 26, 1860.

Wholesale Druggists, Macon, Ga. Sold by Dr. J. S. THOMAS and C. FOWLER, Tackog & RUTCHINGS & WILLIAMS, I.E. GRAND, BLOUNT & HALE, MORI gomery; PENBERTON & CARTER, J. A. WHITESIDES & CO. Columbus, Ga.; and Merchanis and Druggistagenerally May 10, 1860. 2-1y

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

The following valuable Daily Papers we com mend to our readers :

RICHMOND DISPATCH.

DAILY PAPER. - Two cents per copy at the counter and from the regular carriers of the city. Per aonum, \$5. Six months, \$3. Three months. \$1.75.

SEMI-WEEKLY-\$3 per annum. WEEKLY-\$2 per angum. Neither the Semi-Weekly nor Weekly paper

will be sent for a less term than twelve mo

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

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

> THE DAILY SUN, COLUMBUS, GA.

The Southern Literary Messenger. MACFARLANE & FERGUSSON, Publishers, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

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

 Each 480 pages. Price, \$3 00 in advance.

 NEW FEATURES.

 In announcing the Thirty-Second and Thirty-Third volumes of the Messenger, the Publishers the pleasure in acknowledging the unabated onfidence of the public and the press in a magazine which, during so many years, has obtained and the favor of the Southern people. For more than a quarter of a centary, the Messenger has been the exponent of Southern opinion, the medium of Southern genias, the bold and outspoken advocate of Southern institutions. Far more price to the position heretofore held in regard to the paramount questions of Slavery.

 With respect to its literary merits, the Messenger has been have been illustrated by the genius of Edgar A. Poe and John R. Thompson, and the most pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be position the sterior as units without have appeared in the past.

 More than been advanted by many of the age. A. More and John R. Thompson, and the most pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains will be pular novels of the age. No pains due the age. The pular

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admirable Lectures of Professor Painady and be coatinued. A sparkling Novelet, entitled "A Story of Champaigne," will appear. Also Translations of the shorter and most brilliant stories of the younger Dumas and other celebrated French writers.

The Southern Field & Fireside.

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

Terms of Subscription-Payable Always Advance. Single copy, per aunum......\$ 2

The FIELD & FISESIDE will shortly enter upon its Third Volume, and is now FIRMLY ESTAB-LISHED. It is handsomely printed, folio form, for binding, on fine paper, and with clear type. Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be the First Weckly paper in the South. JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor. Augusta, Ga., July 8, 1861. The FIELD & FISESIDE will shortly enter upon

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

O. S., VOL. XXX .- NEW SERIES, VOL. VI.

Adapted primarily to the Southern and West-ern States of the Union, including statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

20 Published Monthly in New Orleans and Charleston.

Obituaries.

LUMPRIN, GA., Jan. 9, 1862.

Died in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of Nov. 1861, in the 25th year of his age, ANDREW J. B. HILLIARD, of Stewart county, Ga. He was a member and Clerk of the Baptist Church of Christ at Summerhill. So that he died with his Christian armor on as well as that of his country. His last letters and words showed W M Flangan 12 that his confidence in Jesus remained unshaken, J W Aultman. 13 and that his hope reached beyond this poor friends behind and joined, as recruit, Ball's com- H H Brown pany, hoping to render much efficient service to Mrs R Brown..... his country nuder her perils; but instead of re-maining here to defend this, he has gone up in spirit to a better country. Mrs M C Whitfield.......14 spirit to a better country.

November 1861, his only surviving child, WIL- W C Adair 14 LIAM D., a son, died of Congestion of the W O Chaney 13 Lungs-nged 14 months.

brothers and sisters, and friends weep for An-

JOHN C. MALONE, about nineteen years of age. Jas Comer. Henry county, Ala., he was soon with "Wise's soldier, and dauntlessly fought six hours under heavy firing from the enemy, unharmed by their J Ky ard fatal missiles. But upon the contingency of a Jas Price ... physical powers overtaxed, he took the Measles, which, from exposure, brought on Typhoid Pneumonia. Under this, after a brief illness, he sunk on the 19th of November 1861. His relatives and friends on earth no more. When death called, he met the sammons with true courage, not only as a soldier of his country. but as a soldier of the cross of Christ. In his death the Confederacy has lost a good soldierthe community a promising young man-the Church a worthy member-his parents a good and dutiful son and his brothers, and sisters a kind and affectionate brother. He was asked a few minutes before the spirit left its tenement if all was well; he replied, "Oh! cer ainly."-Thus passed his spirit from the scenes of time, and the many friends he left on earth. But

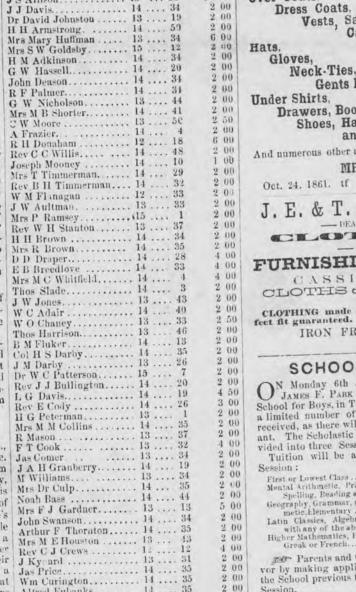
their loss is doubtless his eternal gain. A FRIEND. DIED, in Camp Law, near Manassas, Va. on the 24th day of December 1861, of Typhoid

Volunteers. In the political troubles, which have resulted in the present war, Mr. Owsley was among the first to shoulder his musket and respond to the call of Florida, and was one of those who stood guard upon the ramparts of Barraneas in January 1861, and from that hour be was ever found where honor and duty called., whether in the lonely vigils of the sentinel, or the picket, on the toilsome march, in sunshine or in storm, or on the bloody plains of Manas- dressing sas, where he fought with distinguished bravery, mingling gallantly in the thickest of the fight

He escaped the dangers of the battle field, but fell a victim to a disease, from which the care of a brother, friends and medical skill could not save him. Let this soothe the grief of his aged parents and sisters, now sorrowing over the early loss of a noble son and brother, and an example to his surviving brothers.

A brave and true man has passed from life's the prime and vigor of mathood, when bright be buoyant hopes pointed to long years of NATHANIEL G. MACON,

Administrators.



2 00

remains were brought home by his brother. Y. J. Malone, who was in the service with him, but to hold sweet communion with his parents, Dr C. Speigle of the city of Memphis, Tennessee. One note due the first day of January 1861, for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, with a credit of \$100; the other Note due 1st January Dollars---the consideration for which said Notes were given having entirely failed, I am deter-mined not to pay them unless compelled by due course of law. JOHN ALLUMS. January 23, 1862. 3t 1862, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty

Eufaula Female Institute.

REV. GEORGE Y. BROWNE, A. M., for 12 years President of Georgia Female College, having removed to Eufaula, Ala., will open

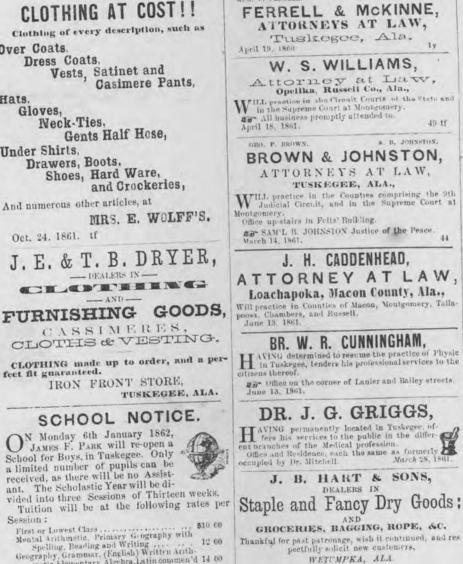
a private Seminary for Young La-dies under the above name. 3 28th year of his age. The deceased was a member of the Fourth Alabama Regiment of Volunteers. In the political treation to the public whatever of advantage such experience Near twenty years of experience in the School

The Spring Term commences on the first Mon day in January and ends on the first Thursday in July.

The Course of Study is so extensive that gradthe course of study is so extensive that grad-uates of colleges may here pursue additional studies with advantage. The expenses are not materially different from those customary in other schools of high order. Further information may be obtained by ad-ressing GEORGE Y: BROWNE.

Principal, Eufaula, Ala. Jan. 9, 1862.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th day of December 1861, Letters of Administration on the estate of PLEASANT MACON. late of the county of Macon, deceased, was granted to us: This is, therefore, to notify all person indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to us, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within



May 31, 1860 JAS. G. ROBERTSON, } ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO.,

737 Parents and Guardians will confer a favor by making application for admission into the School previous to the commencement of the Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861. tf

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order granted to me by the Hon. Lewis Alexander, Judge of the Probate Court of Macon county, I will proceed to sell on the 30th day of December 1861, at public ontery to the highest bidder at the late residence of Jas. R. Kendrick, decensed, the following property to-wit: 10 Mules, 130 Hogs, about 30 Bacon Hogs, 20 Goats, Corn add Fodder, Cotton Seed, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. At the same time I will proceed to sell at pub-

lic outcry to the highest bidder, about 75 acres of Land, being a portion of the Plantation of said deceased. Also, the remainder of the plantation will be rented for the year 1862. NANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'x. TERMS OF SALE .-- All amounts under \$50 cash.

all over, 12 months : notes with approved secu-December 12, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES M. W. HAVIS, late of Macon county, de-ceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the honorable Probate Court of Macon coun-LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH. tate to present their claims duly authenticated

IS hereby given to those who have claims against the Estate of JOSEPH C. SALE deceas-ed, of Macon county. Ala., to present them to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be forward NOTICE

Dec 5, 1861. Executor. **NOTICE**. **SecuritY**. **Control Control Contr**

Treasury notes, or the notes of any bank, corpo-ration or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed : Provided, That nothing here S. B. JOHNSTON. in contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds. (Act May, 1861.) A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND TO PROVIDE A WAR TAX FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six mouths after the rat-ification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States; the said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be re-issuable at pleasure, until the same are payable, but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount AVING determined to resume the practice of Physi in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the issued under former Acts, shall not exceed one

hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax hereinafter provided, and of all other public dues, ex-cept the export duty on Cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles. manufactured articles. SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manu-factured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasu-ry, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum until they become payable, the interest to be paid they become payable, the interest to be paid semi annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and

the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act ap-proved May 16 1861; and this Act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions. The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dol-lars, nor in functional methods. (I. CHAPMAN BROWN Sumterville, Ala Commission Merchants lars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants, same manner as is provided by the Act aforesaid and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have NEW ORLEANS. power to extend the time of sale until such date

as he shall see fit to indicate. SEC. 4. That for the parpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each hundred dollars in value of the following property, etc., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

NOTICE. ETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last will and testament of HUBBARD HOLLOWAY, hav ing been granted to Laban Holloway 2d Monday Freight coming to this Depot will be delivered at my hour of the day after payment of bid. in July, by the Probate Court of Macon county, Adams' Southern Express Office !. opt at this Depot. notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. HUBBARD HOLLOWAY, Ex'r, Nov. 14, 1861, THE Law partnership beretolore existing between N. GACHET and J. T. MENERER is bereby dissolved by mutual consent. Each party will give his attention to the settlement of the business of the old firm. March 28, 1861. J. T. MENEFEE.

Administrator's Notice.

ETTERS of administration on the estate of Levis Alexander Judge of Probate, for Macon county. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

THATTATION FUN SALL. The undersigned offers for sale their acres of choice Corn and Cotton land, situated in Macon County, Als., 745 miles South of Tuskegee, 5miles Weat of is in a high state of cultivation, and mostly fresh,—the balance well timbered. The above place is destrably located in a good usighbor-hood, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Improve-ments consists of comfortable Dwellings. Negro House, Corn Cribs, Horse Shels, &c., are good Gin House and Sereer, and a newer-failing (hored) Well of Water. There is al-so is Section of Land joining the above trart that can be bought at a reasonable price.

JAS. M. PETERS & CO.,

June 13, 1861. 6m

Potent Conps. Tollet Sonps. Beuzine and Degraisseur, Beuzine and Degraisseur, Beuzine Bod's Wine Bitters, Gin Bitters, Brandy Dr. J. Bovee Bod's Wine Bitters, Gin Bitters, Bran Cathartic, Cathartic Syrup. Call and examine the stock for sale by DR. S. M. BARTLETT N. B.,—Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared. August 16, 1860.

J. M. LUTTRELL.

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,

TUSKEGEE. ALA.

Constantly on hand a large Stock.

ALABAMA

MARBLE WORKS,

MOMTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

NIX, YOUNG & NIX,

MONUMENTS, MANTLES,

合為-

and Tablets. GRATES, &C.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

THE TUSKEGEE

FLOUR MILLS.

THE MILL is situated near the Public Square ; for-merly owned by J. E. Dawson & Co. ; has changed ands; is now owned by J. LAMMERTSON & Co., and is now fully prepared to convert Corn into MEAL or GRITS, at One aloutest public.

warrant satisfaction. CORN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before grinding, and the best of Meal made. Give mes trial, and I will be very much obliged for the

#2 Iwill have MEAL and GRITS on hand all the time. J. LAMBERTSON & CO. Tuske gée, Feb. 7, 1861.

Change of Schedule.

DAY TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 9.15

a rives at 10.45. i rives at 10.45. i rives at 11.20. a rives at 1.00.

NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 7.30. or arrives at 1 9.15

Sundays not excepted. BW All Freight to insure shipment by next Tra smust e delivered at least one hour previous to its departure.

DISSOLUTION.

LAW CARDS.

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS;

with the best

Tuskegee, as follows :

Cct. 31, 1861.

March 28, 1861.

Office Tuskegee Rail Road,]

Остовек 24, 1861.

GEO. W. STEVENS, Sup't.

Mill will be run by J. LAMBERTSON himself, and will

TOMBS.

GRAVE STONES

Feb'y 22, 1861.

SORS TO H. W. HITCHCOCK

Railing,

Furniture Work

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—The Sun is published daily at \$5 a year, payable strictly in advance. Subscriptions for less than a year at the rate of 50 cents per month, advance. School Books! School Books!!

The Daily Advertiser, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Montgomery Mail.

Advance Rates of Subscription. Any Book will be sold at Publishers' prices, and sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the money. Call and get our prices. And accounts innext be paid 1st January and July. January 10, 1861. Weekly Paper, per annum...... \$3 00 Tri-Weekly Paper, per annum 5 00 5 00 8 00 Daily Paper, " " B Single Copies, Five Cents. "

> DAILY COURIER, CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

in advance.

THE DAILY ENQUIRER, Columbus, Geo.

Daily Enquirer, \$5 per annum, in advance, Six Dollars, if not paid in advance.

Daily Chronicle & Sentinel, AUGUSTA, GEO.,

PUBLISHED BY W. S. JONES.

TERMS :- Published Morning and Evening-Eight Dollars per annum, always in advance.

NEW BOOKS.

E FURFIDIS, by the author of The Lamplighter. My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Jack

owning. The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hauthorme. Rutledge, a novel of deep interest. Tales of Married Life, by T. E. Arthur. The Habits of Good Society, a hand book for ladies. The Private Correspondence of Alexander Von Humbolt. The Mill on the Floss, by the author of Adam Bede. A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halifax. At Recreations

A Life for a Life, by the author to boin John Andrea Art Recreations. Reminiscences of Rufus Choat, by Edw. G. Parker. Tylney Hall, by Thos. Hood. Mary Runyan, by the anthor of Grace Truman. And many other new books. just received and for sale by B. B. DAVIN, Monigomery, July 5 1860. No 20 Market.st.

DR. J. MCCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a backing cough? Do you expectorate hard, tough matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleep? If so, marks is your REMENT. It will inquestionably are you. Price \$1,00. Sold by July 26, 1860. 1y C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Als.

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

made within the first six months. Any person sending the names of FIVE subscribers and TEN DOLLARS, shall be entitled to a year's subscription

gratis. Any person sending the names of TEN new subscribers and TWENTY DOLLARS, shall be entitled to three extra copies for one year, sent to whoever may be designated Agenta will be entitled to a commission of ten per cent on premittances.

on remittances. Orders for change or direction, must give the Post Of-fice, County and State to which the paper has been, and

Rates of Advertising.

The space necessarily occupied by 10 lines of this size type, will be considered one square; and 5 lines or under, one-halt square.

No. of Squares. | Time. | 3 T's. | 1 M'th | 5 M's | 6 M's | 1 Year ffice, east of Brewers' Hotel. J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutl Ige's brick March 28, 1861.
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 \$600 NEW DRUG STORE. For Special Notices, fifty per cent. additional will be

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charged. All Advartisements on which the number of losertions is not marked, will be published TILL FOREID, and charged accordingly. Arrow Advartisements from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by a remittance, or by satisfactory arrive froprietors still continue the Job Printing but siness, and are prepared to execute every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING committed to their serve, in are good style, and on as reasonable terms as any other estab-lishment in the State.

with the best LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE, FRENCH BRANDY, and VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY, For Medicinal Purposes. He has varieties of FLAVORING EXTRACTS, PERFURSA, Hair POMADES, TOLEY SOAR, BRUERES, and the esual sa-softment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store; all of which he will sell at reasonable prices. Call and examile stock. Fib. 9, 1860. ar All Job Work is considered das when finished. LETTERS containing remittances, or on business, show be addressed to the SOUTH WESTERN BAFTIST, Tuskey

N. GACHET can bereafter be found at his old Mrs. E. WOLFF, Oct. 24, 1861. Administratix. nild in PLANTATION FOR SALE. DR.S.M. BARTLETT INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

so & Section of Land joining the au bought at a reasonable price. For further information apply to

Cotton Valley Ala.

FORT HARGROVE, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN H. COGBURN, April 4th, 1861. NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS. O N and after this date all Lumber hold at the Tuskegee Steam Mill will be CASH on delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will please come forward and settle either by Cash-or Note. The accounts are made out and reedy to be receipted. N. R. KEELING.

January 9, 1862.

No 35 North Commerce St.,

MOBILE, ALA.

NO. 35 NATCHEZ STREET,

HARGROVE, EZELL & Co.

(Successors to HARGHOVE & SMITH.)

No. 104 Commerce St.,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A large and well selected Stock

- 0F ---

Which they will sell at the

N. B.-Personal attention given to the sale of Cott and purchasing of Merchants' and Planters' supplies. February 2, 1800. 1y

JAMES H. LOW.

will make payment to me. JOHN I. NELMES. Nov. 21, 1861.

ETTERS of Administration on the estate of

ty, notice is hereby given to creditors of said es-

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

Administrator.



Poetry.

[From the Central Presbyterian Kind Words at Home. Speak kindly to the aged sire, Whose locks are silvered o'er-"Twill ease his heart and bring back joys, That else would come no more.

Speak kindly to thy father, And comfort him with love ; Long hath he cared and toiled for thee,-Soon he may rest above.

Speak kindly to thy mother, And smooth life's rugged way ; Ah! watching nights she spent for the, And many a weary day,

Speak kindly to thy brother. His young affections win, And thou shalt have a strong-linked chain, To keep him back from sin.

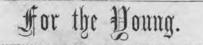
Speak kindly to thy sister, Her's is a gentle heart, And treasures up for thee a love That naught on earth can part.

Yea, even to the little babe In words of kindness speak. And of that fair immortal soul, Help from a spirit meek.

And should a stranger chance to be Amid thy household band. Speak kindly to his lonely heart And give a brother's hand.

To those who in thy service wait, Aye speak in kindly tone, And pay with smile and gentle word Each little favor done.

O, ever speak kind words at home. 'Twill spread seet joys around, And bring back joys unto thy breast In measure to abound.



"God Knows It." AN EXAMPLE FOR LITTLE BOYS.

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it.'

Two little boys being in the street one day near where a house was in course of erection, one of the workmen suggested to one of the boys that he should curse. "No,' said he, "I cannot." But said the man "I will give you a quarter of a dollar to curse." "No," says the little boy, "I cannot my mother does not allow me to do so." Says the man, "I will give you half a dollar and she will not know it." "NO." The second littl boy spoke up, 'he cannot, for if mother did not know it, GOD KNOWS IT. ? 37

These little boys arc brothers, and neither of them beyond eight or nine years old, and they are members of--street Sabbath school, and would that it could be said of every little boy that attends Sabbath school, that he had the firmness, when tempted to do wrong, to say as this little boy said, "No: if mother or father does not know it God knows it." If when playing, and angry words begin to arise they could say, "No my mother dose not like me to play with boys that get angry," how much better it would be. If when passing along the street and a crowd of men be talking and saying things which little boys | building was opened for the first time,

Miscellaneous.

Religion among Lawgivers. The sufferings we endure in the innovation in the South Carolina the use? Legislature. In that body the forms of religion have been until recently

engaged, is the habitual acknowledg- tion may betray a child into, so long ment of a superintending Providence, as brave, open truth remains, there of our dependence upon him for suc- is something to depend on, there is cess, and of the necessity that our ends anchor ground, there is substance at and the means used for attaining them the centre. Men of the world feel so be right, in order to secure His favor. about one another. They can be This sentiment not only pervades the tolerant and forbearing so long as exercises of religious bodies, but is their erring brother is true. It is is put forward prominently in the the fundamental virtue. Ordinary Constitution itself, has been repeated- commerce can hardly proceed a step ly avowed in the proceedings of the without a good measure of it. If we Provisional Congress, and even amid cannot belive what others say to us, the usual unpropitious scenes and we cannot act upon it, and to an imassociation of the camp, manifests it mense extent that is saying that we self in the most interesting incidents cannot act at all. Truth is a common and observances. And so marked interest. When we vindicate it, we have been the indication of Providen- vindicat our own foothold. When tial interferance in our behalf, that we plead for it, it is like pleading for they have forced conviction on the the air of health we breathe. When minds of many, who had entertained you undertake to benefit a lying man, the most general views on the subject, it is like putting your foot in the

if any views at all. It seems eminent- mire .- F. D. Huntington. ly proper that we should lift up our hearts in prayer and thanksgiving to that Almighty Providence, and LIFE .-- Have the courage to discharinvoke the Divine blessing on our ge a debt while yon have the money deliberations and proceedings.

The Circular Church.

The Conrier gives the following des. your eyes may covet it. cription of this venerable old church. destroyed by the recent fire in Charles ton

"The site recently occupied by the dent you should do so. Circular church was formerly, in the memory of many of our old citizens, in a "seedy" coat, even though you ment of the city in 1680. The con- a just one

latter lifteen years of the 17th century, soever exhibited. and followed by the Rev. Messrs. Have courage to wear old clothes Stobo, Livingston, Bassett, Parker, until you can pay for new ones. Palmer, and Post. On the 25th May, 1809, the new

enjoys health of body and mind, that he ought not to envey his neighbor, who is dispossessed of these chiefest blessings?

Could we not show that happiness war will be amply compensated, if the is the cheapest thing this side of the ascendency of religion over all the moon, and is never affected by high people is established. We have seen prices-that, in point of fact, it yosts nothing more gratifying than a recent nothing? Verile we could, but what's

VERACITY .- The ground work of all quite unknown. But early during its manly character is veracity. That present session the sense of dependence virtue lies at the foundation of everyupon God and the spirit of reverence thing solid. How common it is to prevailed over all indifference and hear parents say, "I have faith in my prejudice, and prayer was introduced. child so long as he speaks the truth. Mr. Lesesne, Senator from Charleston He may have many faults, but I know introduced the motion which led to he will not deceive me. I build on this result by happily remarking : that confidence." They are right .---One of the most satisfactory circum- It is a lawful and just ground to stances conected with the momentous build upon. And that is a beautiful movement in which our country is confidence. Whatever error tempta-

MORAL COURAGE IN EVERY DAY

in your pocket. Have courage to do without that which you do not need, however much

Have courage to speak your mind. when it is necessary you should do so,

and hold your tongue when it is pru-Have courage to speak to a friend

the lotus in quo of a brick church, are in company with a rich one and known as the White Meeting.' It richly attired. had its origin coevally with the settle- Have courage to make a will and

gregation was originally Presbyterian Have the courage to "cut" the most but probably united both Congrega- agreeable acquaintance you have, tionalists and Presbyterians. In when you are convinced that he lacks 1734 the latter separated and com- principle. "A friend should bear menced worship in a new edifice, on with a friend's infirmities,' but not the site of the present 'Scotch church.' with his vices.

The pulpit has been filled for a period | Have the courage to show your of 175 years, by seventeen pastors, respect for honesty, in whatever guise commencing with the Rev. Messrs, it appears, and your contempt for Pierpont, Adams, and Cotton, in the dishonesty and publicity by whom-

Smith, Edmonds, Hutson, Bennett, Have the courage to obey your Thomas, Tenent, Hollingshead, Keith, Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.



of free persons, including those bound to service | Indian tribes ; but neither this, nor any other for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all slaves. The actual be construed to delegate the power to Congress enumeration shall be made within three years to appropriate money for any internal improveafter the first meeting of the Congress of the ment intended to facilitate commerce; except Confederate States, and within every subse- for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons quent term of ten years, in such manner as they and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon hall, by law, direct. The number of Represent the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and sand, but each state shall have at "least one Representative; and until such enumeration on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may shall be made, the state of South Carolina shall be necessary to pay the costs and expenses be entitled to choose six-the state of Georgia thereof:

ten-the state of Alabama nine-the state of Florida two-the state of Mississippi seven-the state of Louisiana six, and the state of Texas six. 4. When vacancies happen in the representabut 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 tion from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such

eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies

ommitted on the high seas, and offences against

13. To provide and maintain a navy :

egulation of the land and naval forces :

SECTION 9.

3. The privilege of the writ of hapeas corpus

shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of

rebellion or invasion the public safety may re-

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles

gation of claims against the government, which

t is hereby made the duty of Congress to estab-

10. All bills appropriating money shall speci-

fy in federal currency the exact amount of each

12. Congress shall make no law respecting

13. A well regulated militia being necessa

en made or such service rendered.

effectually prevent the same.

preme Court :

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers ; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that weights and measures : 6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the any judicial or other federal officer, resident and Confederate States : acting solely within the limits of any state, may be impeached by a vote of two thirds of both but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, after the first day of March inth year of our Lord branches of the Legislature thereof.

SECTION 3.

out of its own revenues : 1. The Senate of the Confederate States 8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to aushall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen for six years by the legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately respective writings and discoveries : preceding the commencement of the term of ervice; and each Senator shall have one vote. 2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three elasses. The seats of the Senators of the first the law of nations class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year ; of the second class at the expiraon land and water : tion of the fourth year ; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one third may be chosen every second year . and if a longer term than two years : vacancies happen by resignation, or othererwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary ap-pointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

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

of the Confederate States; reserving to the 4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unles they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers; 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all and also a President pro tempore in the absence ases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeof the Vice President, or when he shall exercise dings ten miles square) as may, by cession of one the office of President of the Confederate States, or more States and the acceptance of Congress, 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to become the seat of the Government of the Contry all impeachments. When sitting for that federate States ; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no

person shall be convicted without the concurdockyards, and other needful buildings : and rence of two thirds of the members present. 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall

not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States ; but the party convicted shall, neverthe-less, 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 os 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 elcclaw denying or imparing the right of property tions, returns and qualifications of its own memin negro shaves shall be passed. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be bers, and a majority of each shall constitute a morum to do business : but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be an- laid, unless in proportion to the census or enuthorized to compel the attendance of absent meration hereinbefore directed to be taken. members, in such manner and under such penalexported from any State, except by a vote of

ties as each House may provide.

nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. 3. No State shall, without the consent of

Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus revenue, thus derived, shall, after making such improvement, be paid enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof,

ARTICLE II. SECTION 1.

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

2. Each State shall appoint, in such mauner thors and inventors the exclusive right to their as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Sena-tors and Representative to which the State may 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.

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

12. To raise and support armies : but no selves; they shall name in their ballots the per- open court. appropriation of money to that use shall be for son voted for as President, and in distinct ballots 14. To make rules for the government and 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, President, and of the number of votes for each, tainted.

which lists they shall sign and certify, and tranuppress insurrections, and repel invasions : 16. To provide for organizing, arming, and smit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the Confederate States, directed to the Presi-dent of the Senate ; the President of the Senate disciplining the militia, and for governing such shall, in the presence of the Senate and House each state to the public acts, records and judi part of them as may be employed in the service of Representatives, open all the certificates, and

the votes shall then be counted; the person States, respectively, the appointment of the offihaving the greatest number of votes for Presicers, and the authority of training the militia dent shall be the President, if such number be a dings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. according to the discipline prescribed by Conmajority of the whole number of electors appointed : and if no person have such majority, then, dent. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote ; a quorum for this 2. A person charged in any state with treason be, for the erection of forts. magazines, arsenals 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary

and proper for carrying into execution the fore-going powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Con-And if the House of Representatives shall not cutive authority of the state from which he fled choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day having jurisdiction of the crime. of March next following, then the Vice Presi-dent shall act as President, as in case of the or labor in any state or territory of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer President.

1. The importation of negroes of the African 4. The person having the greatest number of sequence of any law or regulation therein, be race, from any foreign country, other than the slave holding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall have a majority, then, from the two highest num-bers on the list the Senate shall choose the SECTION 3 2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit Vice-President ; a quorem for the purpose shall the introduction of slaves from any State not a consist of two-thirds of the whole number of member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Senators, and a majority of the whole number

> shall be necessary to a choice. 5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the Confederate States

4. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or 6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

No person except a natural-born citizen

at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, States, including the lands thereof.

or a citizen thereof born in the United States 3. The Concurrence States and have power to

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which Confederate States, and treates name or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public minis-ters and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction ; to controversics to which the Confederate States shall be a party ; to con-trov mies between two or more states ; between into the common treasury. Nor shall any state a tate and citizen of another states; between two or more stwo or more states; between two or more stwo or more states; betw st. te is p sintiff; between citizens claiming land under grants of different states ; and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states citizens or subject ; but no state shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign state. 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which

a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimer shall have been committed ; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the Confiderate States shall consist only in, levying war against them 3. The electors shall meet in their respective or in adhering to their enemies, giving them States and vote by ballot for President and aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not of treason unless on the testimony of two wit. be an inhabitant of the same State with them- nesses to the same overt act or on confe

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the person voted for as Vice President, and they the punishment of treason, but no attainder of shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice feiture, except during the life of the person at-

ARTICLE IV. SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in cial proceedings of every other state. And the

Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and procee-SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled from the persons having the highest numbers, to all the privileges and immunities of citizen not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives of transit and sojourn in any state of the Cor shall choose immediately, by ballot. the Presi- federacy, with their slaves and other property

purpose shall consist of a member or members felony, or other crime against the laws of such from two thirds of the states, and a majority of state, who shall flee from justice, and be found Il the states shall be necessary to a choice .- in another state, shall, on demand of the Exe

death, or other constitutional disability of the federate States, under the laws thereof, escapin or lawfully carried into another, shall, in con

votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-Presi- discharged from sch sservice or labor: bu dent, if such number be a majority of the whole shall be delivered up on claim of the party to number of electors appointed ; and if no person whom such slaves belongs, or to whom suc

SECTION 3.

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

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

ought not to learn, they would say, "I will not stop to listen to it, No; my mother does not teach me thus," would it not be better? And so it should be through life with you .--Remember the fifth commandment.

Many a man looks back to his childish days and thanks God that he ever had a praying, Christian mother to "train him up in the way he should go," and he well remembers when she would take him in prayer to her Heavenly Father, beseeching His aid that she might discharge her duty as a parent to "her boy," and there in "the closet" she would, with the tears streaming from her eyes, pray that he might be kept safe from the great enemy of souls, and "preserved blameless unto the coming of the Lord."-He often thinks of that sainted mother that has "passed on before," and that is awaiting his arrival if he is faithful to the "grace given" in that bright land above.

"Where sickness and sorrow, pain and death, Are felt and feard no more

And so it will be with you, hoys when you become men, you will look back upon your childhood, and many will be the scenes that will be brought to your mind of one whom you will never forget-MY MOTHER. And now, while in your power, obey her listen to her teachings, and when tempted to do wrong say, "No, my mother, does not know it, but God knows and sees it." Put your trust in your mother's God, annd pray to Him to defend you from sin and satan's power, and He will "never leave you nor forsake you."

A word to you, "my mother." Are you training your children up in the way in which you should? Do you hear them upon your prayers continually to Him who hath said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven?" There is a great responsibility resting upon you for the manner in which you train your children. You are either training them for Heaven or hell and as you sow so shall you reap. Teach them, when assailed by Satan, to say, "No. thou God seest me," and then through the journey of life, their trust being in Him. they will "come off more than conquerors" through Him that hath loved them, and died that they might have life everlasting, and when they have served out "their day and generation." may we all meet where parting will be no more, is the praver of your TEACHER.

HIDDEN TREASURES .- In the "green room" in Dresden, where for centuries the Saxon princes have gathered their gems and treasures until they heve mitted suicide because the war had become worth millions of dollars. may be seen a silver egg, a present to one of the Saxon queens, which, when you touch a spring opens and reveals a golden yolk.

Within this is hid a chicken, whose wing being pressed, also flies open disclosing a splendid golden crown studed with jewels. Nor is this all another secret spring being touched. hidden in the center is found a magnificent diamond ring.

So it is with every truth and promise of God's word-a treasure within a treasure. The more we examine it, the richer it becomes. But how many

with appropriate religions exercises, you travailing with sorrow? Are The new building was circular in you heavy laden with the burden of form, and 88 feet in diameter. In oppression or woe? Christ will give 1838 the addition of a lofty spire, you rest. Doubtless the heavy-laden 182 feet high, added to the appeara with the burden of sin are first invince of the building. ted, but the words exclude no other

A few years since, the church was sufferers. There is no exception of entirely renovated, at an expense of age, or rank or clime, the extent of \$20,000, rendering it one of the most the travail, or the weight of the burbeautiful and conveniently arranged den; the childish sorrows of the weepof our city places of worship, The ing school-boy are as much the subnumerous tablets were reset-the old ject of the Saviour's sympathy as the fashioned pulpit gave place to the matured wretchedness of the aged more appropriate rostrum-the pews man ; all come within the Savior's were re-arranged, and the manner of invitation .- H. Blunt.

lighting the entire building, from the center of the dome, secured a soft and RECIPE FOR CURING HAMS AND equally diffused light. The building SHOULDERS .- Supposing the hogs are killed at daybreak, as is usual among farmers, they should hang from twenty-

Holliday Seasons.

four to thirty-six hours before being The kindly season of gifts and com- cut up or until the animal heat has pliments has come arouzed again .- entirely departed. Upon each joint Lights are put in the windows, and upon the skin side rub well half a hearts are lighter and eyes brighter. teaspoonful of sattpeter; then rub There is loud laughter of children in | salt of good quality on both sides well. the earl morning, as they peep into leaving the salt about one-quarter the stockings hanging by the chimney. Inch thick on the flesh side of the There are also cold winds whistling pice of meat. After salting, they around the windows, and making the should be packed in a close trough or fires within doors seem brighter and box, tight and close enough to hold warmer. brine; lay them in the box with the

Old Hesiod says .

is a total loss.

-Exchange.

brains out.

Beware the January month beware Those hurtful days that keenly piercing air Which flays the herd ; when icicles are cast O'er frozen earth, and sheathe the nipping blast

THE ADVANTAGE OF POVERTY .- The

Baton Rouge (La) Gazette states that

a Mr. Dupay, a baker of that place

who had amassed a considerable for-

tune by his industry, recently com-

becoming rich he became miserable.

As we gather around our warm four weeks. Take them out scrape fires in the long winter evenings, it is off the salt, rub them all over with impossible not to remember those hickory ashes, hang up in smoke who has no fires at which to warm house, hock down ; smoke moderately themselves, and who, doing hard for tour weeks making only two fires battle with the "stings and arrows a day, and they are to be made of of outrageous fortune," falter, and hickory chips. About the first of fail, and fall. At this generous sea- March take down the pieces and rub son let us remember them with more them again with hickory ashes, and than usual sympathy. No man is hang them again in smoke house worse for a kind thought. It is not where they can remain the whole year. hard to give a smile and a gentle Care must be taken not to let the hams word. That is a charity possible to touch each other in the smoke house every poor man, and there is none If a little green mold should appear sweeter. Let every man bear his on the outside, it only insures it agaipart. As the bright days of Christ- nst spoiling. mas-tide and the New Year lengthen toward the spring, let them be fuller CONSTITUTION than ever of good thoughts and good Confederate States of America. deeds. The remembrance of a charitable act is sweeter at night, and secu-

We, the people of the Confederate States res dreams more delightful than any each state acting in its sovereign and independ selfish pleasures. Begin with the ent character, in order to form a permanent fedyear, if you have not yet begun .- eral government, establish justice, iosure domestic tranquility and secure the blessings of liber-Help these works by sympathy and ty to ourselves and our posterity-invoking the consideration, if you can do no more. favor and guidance of Almighty God-do ordain and establish this constitution for the Confeder-

ate States of America. ARTICLE I. SECTION 1.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall he vested in a Congress of the Confederate Stat. s which shall consist of a Senate and House of of Representatives. Section 2.

reduced his rents and income, and he 1. The House of Representatives shall be feared he should come to starvation. composed of members chosen every second year The Gazette says that when he by the people of the several states ; and the was poor he was always happy, but electors in each state shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch He lately took a wife to share his of the State Legislature; but no person of sorrows, but this rather increased them | foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate as he thought his poverty would reach States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, another beside himself; and to eut civil or political, State or Federal. 2. No person shall be a Representative, who the whole business short, he blew his shall not have attained the age of twenty-five

years, and be a citizen of the confederate States, He was a native of France. The and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant Gazette thus moralizes over the event: of that state in which he shall be chosen.

2. Each House may determine the rules of two-thirds of both Houses. ts proceedings, punish its members for disorder-

7. No preference shall be given by any regu schavior, and, with the concurrence of two- lation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

Confederacy.

quire it.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its 8. No money shall be drawn from the treas proceedings, and from time to time publish ury, but in consequence of appropriations made the same excepting such parts as may in their by law; and a regular statement and account agment require secresy; and the yeas and mays of the receipts and expenditures of all public of the members of either House, on any question, money shall be published from time to time. 9. Congress shall appropriate no money from

shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, the treasury except by a vote of two thirds of be entered on the journal. 4. Neither House, during the session of Conboth Houses, taken by yeas and mays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the gress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any heads of Department, and submitted to Congress other place than that in which the two Houses by the President ; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate 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 al cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their atendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the ame : and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be npthe Confederate States ; and no person holding pointed to any civil office under the authority any office of profit or trust under them, shall of the Confederate States, which shall have without the consent of the Congress, accept of been created, or the emoluments whereof shall any present, emolument, office or title of any have been increased during such time; and no kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign person holding any office under the Confederate State States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. But Congress may, an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the by law, grant to the principal officer in each of free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom the Executive Departments a seat upon the of speech, or of the press ; or the right of the floor of either House, with the privilege of dispeople peaceably to assemble and petition the cussing any measures apportaining to his depart government for a redress of grievances.

SECTION 7.

to the security of a tree State, the right of the 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originpeople to keep and bear arms shall not be in ate in the House of Representatives ; but the fringed. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills

quartered in any house without the consent of 2, Evry bill which shall have passed both the owner ; nor in time of war, but in a manner Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be preto be prescribed by law. 15. The right of the people to be secure in sented to the President of the Confederate States ; if he approve, he shall sign it :. but if their persons, houses, papers, and effects against not, he shall return it with his objections to unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be that House in which it shall have originated, violated; and no warrants shall issue I at upon who shall enter the objections at large on their probable cause, supported by eath or affirmation, jonreal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after, and particularly describing the place to be ch reconsideration, two thirds of that House searched, and the persons or things to be seizshall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to- ed 16. No person shall be held to answer for a gether with the objections, to the other House. by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall presentment or indictment of a grand jury, ex-

become a law. But in all such cases, the votes | copt in cases arising in the land or naval forces, of both Houses shall be determind by yeas and or in the militia, when in actual service, in time nays, and the names of the persons voting for of war or public danger ; nor shall any person and against the bill shall be entered on the jour- be subject for the same offence to be twice put nal of each House respectively. If any bill in jeopardy of life or limb ; nor be compelled. shall not be returned by the President within in any criminal case, to be a witness against ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have himself ; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or probeen presented to him, the same shall be a law, perty, without due process of law; nor shall in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the private property be taken for public use, with Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its re- out just compensation. 17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused President may approve any appropriation and shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public disapprove any other appropriation in the same | trial, by an impartial jury of the State and dis-

In such case he shall, in signing the bill, trict wherein the crime shall have been commitdesignate the appropriations disapproved; and ted, which district shall have been previously shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill nature and cause of the accusation; fo be conshall have originated ; and the same proceedings fronted with the witnesses against him ; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor : and to have the assistance of counsel

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

excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force

SECTION 10.

of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that 1. To lay and colect taxes, duties, imposts. and excises for revenue necessary to pay the shall be expressed in the title. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, allibut no bounties shall be granted from the ance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque treasury ; nor shall any duties or taxes on im and reprisal ; coin money ; make anything but portations from foreign nations be laid to pro-mote or foster any branch of iodustry; and all debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform law, or law impariring the obligation of contra-

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.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President ; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a Pres-States, the justice of which shall have been juident shall be elected. dicially declared by a tribunal for the investi

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

appropriation and the purposes for which it is made ; and Congress shall grant no extra com-Before he enters on the execution of his office pensation to any public contractor, officer, he shall take the following oath or affirmation : agent or servant, after such contract shall have "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that 1 will faithfully execute the office of President of the 11. No title of nobility shall be granted by Confederate States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution thereof.

SECTION 2.

of the army and navy of the Confederate States, be agreed on by the said convention-voting federate States , he may require the opinion. in Executive Departments upon any subject re- one or the other mode of ratification may lating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present or, and which shall be established by law ; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such interior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of aw or in the heads of Departments.

utive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President, All other civil officers of the Executive Depart ment may be removed at any time by the Presduty ; and when so removed, the removal shall state to the contrary notwithstanding. reasons therefor.

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

SECTION 3.

1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their. consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient ; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or eithea of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may

the laws be faithfully executed, and shall com- ifying the same. mission all the officers of the Confederate States. SECTION 4.

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

misdemeanors. ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court. of such Congress, the Congress under the Proand in such inferior Courts as the Congress visional Constitution shall continue to exercise may from time to time ordain and establish .-- the legislative powers granted them ;not exten-

legislate and provide governments for the inhabitanta of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several states; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form states to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress, and by the territorial government ; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories, shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the states or territories of the Confederate tates,

4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to every state that now is or bereafter may be come a member of this Confederacy, a republican from of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion ; and on application o the legislature (or of the Executive when the legislature is not in session) againsts domestic

ARTICRE V

SECTION 1.

1. Upon the demand of any three states legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the states, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said states shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made ; and should any of 1. The President shall be commander in chief the proposed amendments to the Constitution

when called into the actual service of the Con by states- and the same be ratified by the les islatures of two-thirds of the several states, of writing, of the principal officer in each of the by conventions in two thirds thereof-as the proposed by the general convention-they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution pardons for offences against the Confederate But no state shall, without its consent, be de prived of its equal representation in the Senate

ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by this Cononcur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with stitution is the successor of the Provisiona the advice and consent of the Senate, shall ap- Government of the Confederate States of Ameri point ambassadors, other public ministers and ca. and all the laws passed by the latter shall consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all continue in force until the same shall be repeal other officers of the Confederate States, whose ed or modified ; and all the officers appointed appointments are not herein otherwise provided by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagement entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate 3. The principal officer in each of the Exec. States under this Constitution as under the

Provisional Government. 3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereo and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the anthority of the Confederate States, ident, or other appointing power, when their shall be the supreme law of the land; and the services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, in- judges in every state shall be bound thereby. capacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of anything in the constitution or laws of any

be reported to the Senate, together with the 4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the sever 4. the President shall have power to fill all state legislatures, and all executive and judicia vacancies that may happen during the recess of officers, both of the Confederate States, and of the Senate, by granting commissions which the several states, shall be bound by oath or shall expire at the end of their next session ; affirmation, to support this Constitution ; but but no person rejected by the Senate shall be no religious test shall ever be required as a

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

the several states. 6. The powers not delegated to the Confeder ate States by the Constitution, nor prohibite by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

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

2. When five states shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and forcountingthe votes, and inangurating the Pre ident. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Conguss under this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling ae and Inferior ding beyond the time limited by the Constitu

SECTION 8.

debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States;

turn ; in which case it shall not be a law. The

shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President. 3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which for his defence.

the concurrence of both Houses may be necessboth Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

The Congress shall have power---

skin side down, taking care that the pieces do not touch each, being kept separate by the salt. If large hams, ment. let them remain in the box undisturbed for five weeks ; if small size for

