H. E. TALIAFERRO, | EDITOR.

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

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

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The South Mestern Baptist, without which no one could enter ?---A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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For the South Western Baptist. Judaism in the 19th Century.

7th.]. In this laver, the Jewish which we have an account in the New priests washed and bathed as occasion Testament be true." brighter dispensation ! Was there baptisms of Romanism ? S. A. anything of this in the primitive churches under Apostolic supervision? If not, the Mormons are semi-Jew To the Friends o the Soldier in and semi-Christian. We pity them and wonder at their credulity in the dogmas of Jo. Smith.

What harm can it do? this mingling Jewish with Christian rites ?-If the former were serviceable to that ancient people and tended to make 13th 1862, adopted the following rethem more spiritual, will they not, if port : used by Christians, improve their spirituality? Paul, in his letter to the Galatian churches was of cuite a different opinion, and the advice of an inspired man is, worth more than that of all the learned Doctors of this age. He charges the Judaizing teachers, that had unawares, crept into sirable work, at present, could not be churches founded by his labors as "perverters of the Gospel," and denounces an apostolic "curse" upon them and repeats it. He would not give place to such men ; "no, not for an hour," lest the truth should be fals- ly can haer the Gospel preached, and ified and the pure Gospel so mingled thousands of sick in the hospitals are with Jewish ceremonies, that the new religion would not be distinguished from the antiquated forms of the gations as a Board urge us to see that old. Did he not rebuke the migh. these wants are met. ty saint Peter, the head of christen-dom, for his tergiversation? The that there would be a hearty response Galatians had begun in the Gospel scheme, "justified by Christ," "by faith," "by the blood of Christ ;" but had been bewitched by false teachers, to suppose they could be rendered perfect, be saved by the observance of resolutions : legal ceremonies and the relation of the Judaizers to the Patriarch : but spiritual wants of our soldiery now he tears away their cobweb hopes and shews, "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed and heirs according to the promise." But are the Mormons the only peole that embody Jewish rites with Christian ordinances and worship ?-Some produce proof for the initiating rite into the New Testament Churches from the 17th chapter of Genesis. "The circumcised were not required to exercise faith, therefore our infant seed are proper subjects of baptism," and they can not understand that faith is a sine qua non to Gospel privileges. Jesus says too, "Observe all things whatsoever, I have commanded you," not what A braham or Moses practised. I presume some of your old acquain address you in behalf of the brave tance reason very much in the same and patriotic men, who have left their way : A. was commanded to circum- homes and their all for your defence. cise his family : The New Testament At a time when your country is inva-Church is the same as the Old : ergo | ded by an unprincipled foe, what class our children are to be baptized ! !-- of men merit more at your hands than And they suppose this is logical as those who, unmindful of their own the old syllogism, "All men are mor- comfort and regardless of their own tal-John Doe is a man-ergo John lives, hazard their all in your defence? Doe is mortal." Nor can you, Mr. Who are these that occupy such a po-Editor, convince them there is a se- sition? They are your sons, your rious flaw in their argument--that the brothers, your fathers, your dearest conclusion is larger than the premises, friends. They have gone from the for baptism is not in the latter : they sweet influences of home, have taken do not see the fallacy that lurks in it. themselves from the sanctuaries of There is an ancient Catechism. their fathers, to endure the fatigues. formed say 1644, which declares that to encounter all the stern realities of Baptism is an ordinance of the New a soldier's life. Shall they be sub-Testament," yet those who adopt this, jected to such privations and your as their standard of faith and teach hearts not feel for their wants ; No. it to their children, borrow their proof the people of these States have nobly for baptism from the practice of responded to their physical wants .-Abraham! Are they not related to They have supplied the necessities of the Mormons, at least, as near as Ger- the outer man, they have cared for the man cousins? Some take this course : "From the they will feel as deeply concerned for time of Abraham, parents and chil- their spiritual interests. dren have been in the same church. The Government has done some and any system which denies children, thing, it has done probably all it could can not be the true one." Then the to supply able and pious chaplains to New Testament teachings are useless: look after the moral and spiritual if the light of the old is dearer it fol- wants of the soldier in its service .lows of course, that of the New, But it cannot do a fraction scarcely should be repudiated. But who dare of what is required of the people of do this? Whether the Mormons agree this couuntry to meet their obligations in this way, I can not affirm, but this | in this regard. is insisted on with much zeal and vin- It is in view of this fact that the dictiveness. It is patent that the out Board have determined to use all the lines of the system are first marked money at their disposal to send misout and the Scriptures so interpreted sionaries to labor in the camps and as to sustain it. There would be some hospitals of our Confederate army. plausibility, not scripturalness, in the Let suitable men be sent, let them go theory if it could be shown that any to the bedsides of the sick and woundinfant had been reconciled to God by ed, let them administer the word of baptism and admitted to the primi- sympathy and pious consolation, let tive churches without faith ; but this them speak of Jesus to the dying man has not been done. If the two organizations were iden- sister or kind mother, let them bind tical, that is, if Abraham's and the up the broken heart, and cool the Apostolic Churches were the same, burning brow. These are but kind the members of the one were qualified offices of humanity, these are the duto enter the other without any radi- ties that are taught us by our holy cal change : but was it so, in the ear- religion. ly ages of Christianity? Was Nico- Will you, my brethren, secure such

Was Saul admitted until he underwent a radical change near the gates of Damascus? Could an infidel Jew, as most of that people are, now enter a Gospel Church without professing a change of heart?

If baptism, as the Catechism says. is an "ordinance of the New Testament," "we have no more occasion," as President Edwards observes, "to search among the types, dark revela-MR. EDITOR : I learn that the Mor- tions and carnal ordinances of the Old mons. "the Latter Day Saints," as Testament, to find out whether this, they style themselves, by way of emi- matter of fact concerning the constinence construct "a molton sea," a la- tution and order of the New Testaver, in their Temples resting upon 12 ment Church be true, than we have exen, like that erected by Solomon in occasion of going there to find out the Temple at Jerusalem [see 1 Kings] whether any other matter of fact of

required. The Mormons probably In the case cited, the Mormons exuse theirs for similar purposes and to hibit their Jewish proclivities by the baptise. What is this, but incorpora- furniture of their Temples,-Protestting Judaism upon a spurious phase of | ants in their deductions from Old Tes-Christianity ? The priests of the He- tament rites as proof to introduce brew national organization, consist- children into New Testament Churching of all the circumcised, good, had es. The latter ought to cease their and indifferent, washed whensoever attempts and their sophistical reasonthey were to officiate in sacred cere- | ing, or take the Mormons into full felmonies: they become the examplar lowship. How can they disown them for the initiating ordinance under a when many of them acknowledge the

For the South Western Baptist.

the Confederate States.

Dear Brethren and Fellow-Citizens :

The Domestic Mission Board of the Southern Baptist. Convention, at its last regular meeting, held January

Your Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to report upon the practicability of appointing Missionaries to preach to our soldiers in Camp, beg leave to submit the following:

That in their judgment a more depresented for the consideration of the Board. It is known that the system of chaplaincy prevailing in the army cannot reach the spiritual wants of the soldier. Many regiments scarcewithout the consolations of religion. Every motive to fidelity to our obli-

never seen a minister of Christ or, flesh of his flesh; and shall not we, heard a word from his lips since they when by grace freed from the tram-bid adieu to friends at home? Who mels and meshes of sin and mortality is responsible for such neglect? Whose know those whom we knew and loved duty was to furnish them the gos- on earth? Luke 16:23; our Savior pel? Will you not, my brethren, represents Dives as seeing Abraham awake to duty? And when these afar off and Lazarus in his bosom, and well-tried men shall return, after a from his untimely penitential sighs hard fought but victorious campaign, and prayers it seems that the recogniwill they not hail you as their best tion of Lazarus added fuel to the lamfriends and true patriots? Does not bent flames of hell, infinitely intensified a due regard for the good of our coun- the keenest, the bitterest pain and try urge to this course? What peo- made fell, hideous despair, murky with ple can expect to succeed who do not stygian night. If the lost can pencrecognize the God of battles and who | trate the tangible gloom of perpetual

alone maketh wars to cease? and important work.

address, or to WM. HORNBUCKLE, Esq., the blood-bought throng of heaven. If Treasurer of the Board, Marion, Ala. the recognition of Lazarns in Abra-Yours truly,

M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec. Dom. Mis. Board, S. B. C. Marion, Ha., Jan. 17, 1862.

For the South Western Baptist. Minister and Preacher.

Time changes all things-specially the meaning of words." Take Math. 20: 26, 27. "Great among you-your minister (diakanos) chief or first (protos) your servant (doulos)." Many suppose that we must select our greatest man, the one most highly esteemtor. But this is not the idea intended cles, one for Thee, one for Moses, and ed, for our minister, preacher or pasto be conveyed by the Savior ; his object, as the context shows, was to make his disciples understand, that humility was the grand idea in the Christian religion; hence the great should be servant (diakanos) of all, since the Son of man came, not to be ministered to, waited upon, (dieconein) but to wait upon others-28th verse, chief, doulos, slave, let him who desires to be chief, be your slave-for

the highest office is to be merged in pervade the earth. to make its con-

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862.

darkness and see and know those who The Board wishes to send not less have anchored safely on Canaan's sunthan one missionary to each Division ny shores, shall the ransomed be of our army throughout the Confede- shrouded with a gloom more dense, or racy. To do this will require several gifted with less discernment? We thousands of dollars. We appeal to think the analogy plainly warrants our friends in every Southern State to the contrary ! that the soul set free aid the Board in sustaining this great from carnal bondage shall recognize the face of every dear relative and Contributions should be sent to my friend that swells the golden retinue,

> ham's boson made the torment of Dives more miserable, the greeting of loved ones will make the fruition of the Christian more blissful; if the vision of the former increased the gloom of that night that knows no dawn, the latter will multiply the twinkling splendors of eternal day. At the transfiguration of our Savior when his face shone as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light and, Moses and Elias were present, Peter, James and John knew them, though they had never seen them before ; for they said, Let us make three tabernaone for Elias.

> The Apostle Paul in his first epistle to the Thess. writes : For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming? For ye are our glory and joy. The Apostle here plainly intimates that he would recognize them in heaven as the trophies of his ministry, and that their presence and happiness would infinitely enhance his own.

the most menial service. This is the be adduced as proof, but not to insist on a thing, the truth of which perhaps, quests among the tropical isles and none will deny. I will say the opinthe snows of the polar regions. It ion is so universally prevalent, so eschews honors and posts of dignity as contemptible, as beneath the notice of the Chainer wants coloring the Christian disciple, absorbed in to paint the delightful antepast of the the Christian disciple, absorbed in his Masters's work so intensely that be imported all honor but weathings ble is a strong evidence of its great importance; for, says the Christian poet of Scotland : "A feeling that can be exactly defined, is not worth the defining." Then, O! what ravishing do it, who had put on a prelatical robe joys are in store for us when we shall meet the loved ones gone before in that upper and better country and live The word kernox, preacher, is never and love forever, where sickness and translated minister in our version- pain, and death, and parting, and sor-J. R. R.

[From the Christian Observer.]

A WORD FOR THE TIMES.

There is great danger that the ed- and usefulness. ncational interests of the country Why may not our fair daughters will be too much neglected in the contribute as much to our republic midst of the great revolution through of letters, as they are nobly and hewhich the South is now passing. The roically doing for the purchase of our tendency of the times is to bring all independence and freedom from Norour mental and material strength to thern vassalage? But in order that the support of the present conflict, they may do this they must be educato close up our institutions of learn- ted. ing, and to have our teachers, boys, Let not parents say we cannot sus and young men go into the army.

True, our liberties, our homes and ted. These things we ought to do, suffer for any such pretexts. and not leave the others undone .--For, what is a country worth, unless it has cultivated intellect enough to administer its government wisely, and to develope its resources?

That there is great danger that our educational interests will be neglected to the detriment or peril of the public welfare, reference need only be made to the condition of our schools and colleges over the South. Many of them are clossed, to remain so during the war; while many others are maintaining a bare existence of scarcely any life and activity.

Did not Governor Picknes, of S. C., see the danger to our country in this respect, and did he not give expression to his fears in an address to those gallant students, who had, in their hasty zeal and precocious patriotism, thrown aside their books, and taken up arms to aid in the capture of Fort Sumter and the defence of Charlston ? Did he not remonstrate with them, and advise them to return to college and prosecute their studies, saying that the schools and colleges were institutions of as much importance to the State, as its forts and arsenals, and must be sustained and kept in active operation? And did not our President, Hon. Jeff. Davis, utter the same sentiment, when he rebuked the excessive military zeal which was drawing our young men from the school to the army, and tell them that the process of making soldiers out of students was as ruinous as grinding up and taking the

seed corn for bread? It is really alarming to contemplate the state of our country in this respect. We now have a Republican Government to conduct, and although for the present we have minds of talent and accomplishment sufficient to administer all its affairs, yet what have we for the future? Where are the young men who are to succeed to worse. the positions of trust, in the State and Confederate Governments, after the present incumbents pass away? The most of them are in the army ; and only a small portion of them are thoroughly educated. A very few more had just commenced a college course before enlisting in the army, while the large majority of them have only acquired the first elements of an education. Now, suppose that the whole duration of this war is only two years, the probabilities are, that scarcely any of these young men will return home and resume sue for peace. their studies, because by that time they will be twenty years of age, supposing them to have been eighteen at their enlistment, and very few men have the courage or the disposition to undertake a course of education at that age, when all other circumstances are favorable; and, now, will they be much less disposed to go

privileges, labors and honors with | understand. And both at Hembury Education and the Revolution. man. And here she may, if she will, become his competitor and success ful rival for the palm of distinction

tain the war and educate our children-we must sustain both, and are our independence must be secured able to do it. We can only regard against the ruthless invader. So our that as a penny-wise-and-a pound-schools and colleges must be main- foolish-policy which permits the edtained, and our youth must be educa- ucational interest of the country to W. E. C.

The Times vs. Religion.

Our country is suffering dreadfully Not merely from the carnage of war and the death-reign among our brave soldiers : but the destitution is alarm ing. Not so much the want of coffee, salt, pork, and such like articles ; but

religion is getting scarce. One of the many evidences of the want of the vital power of Christianity among us, is the suspension of our religious papers. The scarcity of money is not the only cause-is not the real cause. Professors of religion spend enough money for secular newspapers to doubly sustain all our religious periodicals.

In ordinary times we might do without religous papers; but the times are extraordinary. The people read little else than newspapers. They imbibe the spirit of what they read. If the reading is entirely secular (and it would be nearly so if all

our religious papers fail) world-mindedness only is cultivated. If the reading is religious, piety is matur Patriotism demands the support of our religious interests. We are in the midst of the most terrible war that ever convulsed the world. The collision of the contending powers has already sent a shock to the utmost limits of civilization. The end of the struggle seems no nearer than when it first began. We may have to drive the whole North beyond the Canadas, before "they will let us alone." Unless the Lord help, we can not terminate this war. God may use this means to scourge us till

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, OR

\$2 50 AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR.

and afterwards in Orange street, London, the happiest results attended his ministry. Many sinners were converted. And the doctrines which God blessed to the accomplishment of these results may be learned from the hymns which Toplady has bequeathed to the Church-"When languor and disease invade ;" "A debtor to mercy alone ; "Rock of ages, cleft for me ;" and "Deathless principle arise"-hymns in which it would seem as if the finished work were embalmed, and the lively hope exulting in every stanza, whilst each person of the glorious Godhead radiates mercy, grace and holiness through each successive line. During his last illness, Augustus Toplady seemed to lie in the very vestibule of glory. To a friend's inquiry, he answered, with sparkling eyes, "Oh, my dear sir, I cannot tell the comforts I feel in my soul ; they are spast expression. The consolations of are so abundant that he leave upon nothing to pray for. My pr form, are all converted in praise. I type. a heaven already in my soul of im to within an hour, when dying, he cance his friends and asked if they could give him up; and when they said

they could, tears of joy ran down his cheeks as he added, "Oh, what a blessing that you are made willng to give me over into the hands of my Redeemer, and part with me; for no mortal can live after the glories which God has manifested to my soul."-The Divine Life-Tract Socie-

Some Facts Illustrating the Late General Assembly of the Press byterian Church.

The late General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States of America was composed of 93 Commissioners. Had all the Commissioners, who were appointed, been present, there would have been 110-viz, 55 were Ministers and 55 Ruling Elders. Of the 93, 55 were Ministers and 38 were Ruling Elders. They represented 10 Synods, 47 Presbyteries, 739 Ministers, 1145 Churches and 75,803 Communicants, 19,098 of whom are negroes. The largest Synod is that of North Carolina. It has 97 ministers, 180 churches, and 15,500 communicants. North Carolina has also the largest Presbytery in the Confederacy, viz : that of Concord, with its 39 ministers, 69 church-

, and 7, 255 communicants.

Of the 55 ministers in this first

Irish, 9 of English, 6 of Scotch, and

3 of Huguenot descent. So that, of

the 93 members, 48, or more than

half, traced their Presbyterianism di-

rectly to the North of Ireland. Of

the 27 Englishmen in the Assembly,

only 9 were of Puritan ancestry .--

So the Presbyterianism of the Con-

federacy is remarkably pure. It has

but a small element of Congregation-

Of the 38 ruling elders, 15 were

Farmers, 12 were Lawyers, 4 were

Merchants, 3 were Physicians, 2 were

Teachers, 1 was a Mechanic and 1

was a Banker. Of the 12 Lawye."

5 were Judges, and 2 of these, Chief

Justices in their respective States,

one being of Scotch and the other of

Scotch-Irish decent. The Modera-

tor of this famous General Assembly

was a lineal descendant of Herbert

well, in England, who was a member

Palmer, "a learned divine" of Ash-

of the celebrated Westminister As

The Sight of the Dying.

The late Abner L. Pentland, of

Doubtless, this is the expe

Pittsburgh, remarked, when he was

dying, "Mother, I can see a great dis

rience, beautifully expressed, of eve-

ry one who comes with a chastened

faith, to a calm dying bed. In his

progress through ordinary life, the

vapors that float in his mental at-

mosphere render the vision imperfect

and he cannot see afar off ; but as he

draws near eternity, the air grows

purer, the light brighter, the vision

clearer, and serenity pervades the

whole being; the vista of futurity

opens upon the eyes of the

beholds the gates of heaven, the river of life, its glad waters it ing the

footsteps of the throne of Ging the

glories of the new world grow bride

ter and brighter upon him; with

Stephen, he beholds Jesus at the

right hand of His Father, and as he

dwells with rapture on these enliven

ing sights, the earth and all its scene-

ry grows dim about him, and like Elisha's servant at the gate of Da-

mascus, he is instantly environed with

troops of angels, come to take him

up over the everlasting hills, in the

chariot of the Lord of Hosts.

al Independency in it.

sembly .-- N. C. Pres.

tance."

on the part of the people to furnish the necessary means to keep such an agency at work.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following

1. Resolved, That in view of the in the service of the Confederate Government, that this Board appoint as many Missionaries to labor for their spiritual good as the funds in the treasury shall justify, and the necessities of the case may demand.

2. Resolved. That an earnest appeal be made to the friends of religion throughout the South to contribute the means necessary to carry out this important work ; and, that the Corresponding Secretary of the Board be requested to give his special attention to the execution of this design. Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. MCINTOSH, Cha'n.

The report was adopted. Permit us, then, beloved friends, to

body. It remains to be seen whether

mourning the absence of a devoted

demus a master in the Hebrew nation an agency for the welfare of your fit for the churches in the kingdom set brave soldiers ? Desease and death ny by Jesus Christ? Bid he not are doing their sad offices. Hundreds wonder and exclaim, "How can these have already fallen upon the battle things be?" when the doctrine of re- field, or proved a papy to the grim generation was proclaimed to him. monster. How many of these have that she was bone of his bone, and ful.

he ignores all honor but usefulness. all dignity but constant labor. What a pity that Bishops and other dignitaries of the church, never perused and yet hold up his head in the pres-

ence of real Christians. hence we are misled, when we read row come no more. minister, as now preachers are designated by that name. "Jesus Christ a minister of the circumcision," does not mean that He was a proclaimer or

preacher of that effete rite; but a servant for the benefit of the He- first effort in our Church in behalf of brews, out of whom his first disciples Colportage, \$20. We have not been were selected and sent forth to pro- indifferent to the sublime and glorious claim salvation to every creature. OMEGA.

For the South Western Baptist Heavenly Recognition.

Wherever the sons and daughters of sin-cursed earth ; wherever a rude sarcophagus grows mossy with the the sweets of flowers, dallies with the God to our soldiers. long grass that sighs o'er a grave ; wherever the bleak winds of winter wail a solemn dirge o'er the ashes of the cause should be up and doing what fallen man, there the immortal spirit he can. of mortal men, with inspired, inherent

yearning look forward, upward and heavenward with an hallowed cestacy of hope to a happy recognition of and an eternal communion with the departed. Wherever the weeds of

woe are worn ; where'er the fond ties of kindred, of social love and sympa-

thy have been severed ; where'er the dead, wearing the same sunny face, supplied with religious reading.

nounce. Can it be that a feeling, a the army.

and the hopes of far sweeter and purbrightest hopes and expectations of the bereaved and pious of every age and nation, as nothing but the fragile.

figments of carnal imaginations and tion to the mere shadow of hope. I Army Colportage. trust there are none so bestial, so

primeval state, before the lethal touch of sin stained his soul and made him mortal, bore if not the fac simile) the glorious impress of Deity, and in that

For the Soulh, Western Baptist The First Effort.

Rev. M. B. Hardin writes : "We send you enclosed the result of the work among the soldiers. May the

Lord bless you in your noble work, and richly reward you with spiritual 10y.

Such epistles are truly refreshing since they force upon us the conviction Adam have been scattered over this that our brethren sympathise with us. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, has made us a donation of \$20 and asflight of time ; wherever the soft rov- sured us that his "whole heart" is with ing zephyr of summer redolent with us in these efforts to give the word of

What is done for the soldier must be done speedily, and every friend of A. E. DICKINSON,

Gen. Sup't, &c.

Testaments and Religious Tracts for our Soldiers.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Daily Journal, of the 11th inst., we copy the following :

We are glad to learn that Rev. A. tender affections of bleeding, bereav- E. Dickinson, General Superintended hearts bring an offering of tears ent of Army Colportage, intends to as a tribute to the memory of a dear, establish a depository in our city. sister or mother, or brother, or loved which will be supplied with Testa one, that heaven-born principle, that ments, Tracts, and other religious unearthly expectation with talisman- publications. By this arrangement ic charm resuscitates the immortal our soldiers can the more easily be

having the same sweet smile, mild, His object is one which commends laughing eye and winning voice. To itself to the religious community by the Christian the heavenly recogni- its own intrinsic merits, apart from tion is a balm for ten thousand afflict- any mere temporal advantage to be ing ills; when his friends fall asleep derived from it; while even those who in Jesus it smoothes the asperities of look no farther than to its immediate life and makes it tolerable; yea, makes effects, bear witness to the great powheaven more attractive and desira- er of religious reading and instruction ble. To me it is a sweet foretaste of in improving the morals of the camp. of heaven, a hope too consoling to re- and the discipline and efficiency of

presentiment, so full, so pregnant with Mr. Dickinson brings with him the the dearest interests of man, so inter- following testimonial, which vouch woven with our very nature requires sufficiently for his own character, as proof. Who would discover a heart well as for the estimate placed upon so callous to the tenderest earthly ties his work by those occupying a large space in the public eye, and enjoying er in heaven, as to denominate the a large share of the public confidence RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1862.

The bearer of this is the Rev. A. E. Dickinson, who is about to the visit Southern States of the Confederacy, thus reduce the soul-comforting an- in furtherance of his Christian Misticipations of the heavenly recogni- sion as General Superintendent of

He is commended to the generous grossly presumptuous. Adam in his public as a gentleman of character, reliable, and well esteemed by those who know him. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The sin you now tremble at, if left state of holiness and happiness knew to yourself, you will commit ; there-Eve, and had an intuitive knowledge fore, be humble, prayerful and watch-

to the dull monotory and arduous labors of the college. In this view of the case, is not the prospect of the Confederacy for accomplished scholars and statesmen rather a gloomy one? And never in the history of America has there been so urgent a demand for cultivated intellect, as there is now in the South. Let me attempt to heighten the appreciation of this demand, and to deepen the sense of responsibility

which rests upon every citizen, and especially upon every youth of our Confederacy. Suppose that before the disolution of the Union, the entire Government of the United States had been given exclusively to the people of the South, would not every right minded citizen have felt that here was a greater responsibility and an increased demand for educated mind than ever before? Certainly

Now precisely such a thing has occurred. We have upon us all the vast responsibilities of a Republican -Prof Tucker.

Government, together with a country whose resources are almost entirely undevelop d; and now nothing but a high state of mental culture will be able to rule well or to be ruled, and to develope these resources.

And more than this-the South | it, mused and sung Augustus Toplamust now have a literature of its dy. When a lad of sixteen, and on own. Who is to teach our schools, a visit to Ireland, he had strolled write our histories and our poetry, into a barn where and illiterate lay if our institutions of learning are man was preaching-preaching recon neglected ? How shall we meet the ciliation to God through the death of demands that are upon us? We his Son. The homely sermon took ef fect, and from that moment the Goswould answer thus-

Let every young man that can be pel wielded all the powers of his spared from the army, and all who brilliant and active mind. Toplady be are on any account incompetent for came very learned, and at thirty-eight its service, become thorough scholars. he died, more widely read in fathers Every boy and young man who can- and reformers than most academic not serve his country as a soldier, is dignitaries can boast when their heads under the most imperative obliga- are hoary. His chief publications tions to serve it as a scholar. Also, are controversial, and some respects let every girl and young lady feel bear painfully the impress of his over that she is called upon by the exigen- ardent spirit. In the pulpit's milder cies of the times, to act an impor- urgency, nothing flowed but balm .tant part in this matter. In the lit- In his tones there was a commanding erary world woman is under no re- solemnity, and in his words there was strictions, but is admitted to equal such simplicity that to hear was to grave."

we are blasted and withered like the barren fig-tree. But our people are General Assembly of our church, 28 not seeking more earnestly the favor were of Scotch-Irish, 18 of English, of God. They are improving reli-5 of Scotch, 2 of Huguenot and 2 of giously not much, but growing rather German Reformed decent. Of the 38 ruling elders, 20 were of Scotch-

We have suffered some little from the want of muskets, rifles, and "thundering cannou," but more from the want of vital godliness. If we had enough of Joshua's faith-faith abases self, exalts God, works by love, purifies the heart, overcomes the world,-a few rounds of artillery or blasts of ram's horns even, would sink the whole fleet which harrass our coast, tear down the fortifications of Washington, and the Abolition Congressmen, President and Cabinet, paniestricken to some new metropolis, to

The Christian should be prompted by a higher motive than patriotism. He belongs to a "Kingdom not of this world." "His citizenship is in Heaven." He is engaged in a warfare whose "weapons are not carnal, but mighty through God." Laborers of God must be diligent, or the vineyard will suffer from the want of culfrom the exciting scenes of the camp ture. Sacrifices must be made .-God's children must pass through the fiery furnace. These are the

times which try men's souls, and prove false those who say they are Christians and are not. Wee to them who take advantage of the times to heap up riches for themselves, and stop their ears against the calls of benevolence and the cries of distress. If ever Christian efforts were needed they are needed now.

Since it must be so that newspapers is all the reading rage, religious papers should be broadcasted over the land. If a man pays for a religous paper, he will read some, even if he don't read his Bible. By this means he will receive some of the divine truth. God's truth is the spirit's sword ; it makes the devil flee, and he is worse than Lincoln, and has a larger army. The unnecssary abandoning of our religious enterprises. would be the certain precursor of devastation, distress and ruin, which have not been since the world began.

Death of Toplady.

In the pleasant county of Devon and in one of its sequestered passes with a few cottages sprinkled over

> A STRIKING THOUGHT .- "The death of an old man's wife," says Lamartine, "is like cutting down an ancient oak that has long shaded the family mansion. Henceforth the glare of the world, with its cares and vicissitudes, falls upon the old widower's heart, and there is nothing to break their force, or shield him from the full weight of misfortune. It is as if

his right hand was withered-as if one wing of his eagle was broken. and every movement that he made brought him to the ground. His eyes are dim and glassy, and when the film of death falls over him, he missed those accustomed tones which might have smoothed his passage to the

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST

over the newspapers :

Con ress and the Press.

The S. IH. Baptist.

544

beginning."

TUSKEGEE, ALA .: Thursday, Jan'y 30, 1862.

Work! Work!! Work!!!

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do. do it with all thy might," says the wise man. "The duties of the day must be done in the day," says the most excellent Mr. Jay. "Son, go work in my vineyard to-day," says He who spake as never man spake. Will the Christian reader suffer a word of exhortation upon the vast, the infinite importance of "working together with God," and with his fellow believers in executing the great purposes of human redemption ? Can be withdraw his mind and heart for a moment from our national troubles, to contemplate his obligations to the absorbing interests of another Common. wealth, in the prosperity and destiny of which he is ten thousand times more concerned than in all the kingdoms of this world ? Can be retire for a little season from the din of war and the clash of arms, and in the calm seclusion of religious meditation, think of obligations which connect him with all that is great in God, and all that is interesting to man? Let us, then, together view these obligations in the light of God's eternal truth, with a settled purpose of so meeting them as shall dis-"eath of its sting, and the judg-

of its terrors.

one of the most consoling and ing declarations of holy writ, AN EX things work together for good to them that love God"-that there is a co-operation among all the agencies of the universe in the achievment of the grand purposes of grace and mercy of our covenant-keeping God-and that to insure all this, over this vast variety of agencies, there presides One, to whom has been committed all power in heaven and on earth. But there is a special and peculiar work, or rather there is a special character in the work, which is demanded of his own people. He overrules the works of wicked men and devils, thus exacting of them an onwilling service ; for de "maketh the wrath of man to praise Him." But of his servants He expects a willing and cheerful obedience. "All thy works praise thee, but thy saints shall bless thee." This is the noblest service that earth can yield. Let us select an illustration of this universal co-operation of all agencies in accomplishing the work of God, from that sublimest Epic ever written in earthly language, the Apocalypse .--It will greatly strengthen our faith in the final success of that cause which "engaged a Savior's hand and filled a Savior's heart," if we will turn aside from our present perplexities to "see this great sight." Feeling then that we are treading upon "boly ground," let us visit in idea that theatre on which were enacted scenes which alternately depressed with sorrow and thrilled with holy joy the heart of the divine seer. -Abstracted in an humbler vision than that which settled upon his head, we also may see things which shall stimulate our faith, inflame our zeal, and in tensify our love to Him and to His cause, who has called us to a nobler work than has ever been entrusted to angels. God grant that we, too, may catch some of the holy fire that burned so brightly upon the prophet's heart, as he gazed upon the startling scenes which crowded that mystic canvas 1 " When the beloved disciple was cast Loon the iste of Patmos for the testimo ny of Jesus and the word of God, it was a dark hour for the fortunes of tion. The final result of so untoward after "selling themselves to do iniquity," calamity as was then impending over the churches of the saints, under the leign of a bloody and cruel tyrant, of his chief cabinet advisers, when that could not but be a subject of painful solicitude to a mind even less sensitive than that of John. Partly to comfort recently! Perhaps Abraham's backhin, and partly to encourage and strengthen the faith of his brethren, it haps the Governors of his several States pleased the glorified Messiah to reveal ought to make another visit to Washb his exiled apostle "the things which ington, and grease the wheels of the mall be hereafter," concerning his king. machine. Evidently there is a giving dom. "A book written in and on the backside, sealed with seven seals," ap The first roar of the British Lion brings pears in the right hand of him that sat the "universal yankee nation" to its upon the throne, bearing within its mys knees, cap in hand, with a most obsequious, "Beg your pardon, my dear sirtic folds the divine purposes which the future was to evolve. Conscious that did'nt mean to insult you - we'll pay all the hidden volume contained that which damages ' And straightway the Southwvitally involved the history and final ern Commissioners are delivered up, not to the South, nor to a British mail yesdestiny of the Church, the holy prophet Skept much, because no man was found sel, but to a British war steamer. Well responsible open and to read the book. did Mr. Vallandigham say in the Fedweithe be look thereon." At length "the eral Congress, in reference to the cap Lion of White of Judab," the ever bles, Son of God, unseals the volume, ture and subsequent release of these men. "you went into it without right, d develops its marvellous contents. and you come out without honor." And now, a squad of men, who call them-Soon that barren and lonely isle beselves the Legislature of Kentucky, orcomes a very Bethel to the weeping exder Mr. Lincoln to dismiss Mr. Cameron. ile. Angelic hosts and the white vested throng--earthly principalities and or the Union men of that State will rekingdoms, with their potentates and volt-and lo ! Mr. Cameron is not .chief captains, their freemen and bond-Mr. Cameron was no doubt honestly trymen, their hierarchies and satrapiesing to carry out the true spirit of the hellish powers and princedoms-all Chicago platform ; and Abraham ought mingle in the grand panorama, as it to have stood up to him, and doubtless sweeps on to the final consummation. would have done it, but for a fit of Bel The music of heaven and the discords shaazar ague that seized him when the of earth and hell alternately crowd the Lion roared. But it is too late. If evapocalyptic vision. All are made tribuery abolition officer of his cabinet, army and nation, were dismissed to morrow, tary to the will of the presiding Spirit it would not even save Kentucky. The who is working out His own glorious purposes of grace to our fallen world. Among these startling scenes, the holy seer follows the history and destiny of Messiah's kingdom as it breaks in pieces all other kingdoms, until, amid these broken fragments. falling dynasties, crumbling thrones, and subverted empires, he beholds, tow ering in sublime grandeur, the Captain of our salvation, ruling in the midst his enemies, and the joyful news is borne from earth to heaven, and re-echoed back with its ten thousand times ten tousand voices, "the kingdoms of this

world have become the kingdoms of dued by "red tape" campaigns and our Lord and of his Christ !" Part of those scenes is past-past is ere long rise up in the West, that will in the future-we are in the midst .- fall like a thunderbolt upon that doomed

which are hastening the grand result. reaction will first begin. And though we may not know the pie cise position we occupy in the general scheme, we do know that we are acting our part under divine appointment. The same inspired pen that wrote that part Christian patriot. So long and so prom of the prophecy already fulfilled, wrote as certainly be history. Prophesy fulfilled is not more certain to the divine

that part yet to be fulfilled. The form- ry enterprize of Christian benevolence. er is now history, the latter will just that we can scarcely realize that we again in the flesh. We confess to no mind than that which is yet to find its ordinary sorrow when we reflect that counterpart in the future. It is all the same to him who "sees the end from the

What honor has God put upon us His name is endeared as a household that we should be instrumental in pro- word to the hosts of our Israel, and his moting so stupendous an enterprise !- example of enlarged benevolence and We are not to be discouraged when we Godly simplicity, of candor and integ see "nation rising up against nation rity, of true nobility of spirit and en and kingdom against kingdom." On lightened patriotism, will be cherished the contrary, we are to summon all our by the thousands who knew him but to energies, and exert them with redoubled love him. No object that involved the power, lifting the eye of our faith above prosperity of Zion or the welfare of his the storm cloud, to "behold the Son of country, ever made an unsuccessful ap-God coming with power and great glo- peal to him. "When the eye saw him, ry." It is now that the most potent and it gave witness to him ; and when the active agencies that Christianity can ear heard him, it blessed him." He emwield, are demanded. "Therefore," says phatically "cast his bread upon many Paul, "my beloved brethren, be ye stead- waters." The Bible cause and the mis fast, immovable, always abounding in sionary enterprise always found in him the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye a warm and generous benefactor. But know that your labor is not in vain in most especially, the educational inter the Lord." ests of our deponivation, wavelear to

With unceasing efforts to increase him. Those two monuments of Baptist benevolence- the HowARD and the Jupthe number and elevate the piety of son--were objects of his special care Christians in our own land, we should and paternal solicitude. He never restprosecute the great work of missions without abatement. The missionary ed until they were both placed upon a basis of the most enduring prosperity cause is the grandest conception that ever entered the human mind. It must. To him more than to any other man, not be abandoned. The faith of the living or dead, it may be truly affirmed, churches cannot -O, it cannot submit to are the Baptists indebted for the presa retrograde movement in this respect. ent commanding position of these insti A necessity imperative as infinite an- tions. For twenty years has he been thority, combined with a "world lying the President of the Board of Trustees in wickedness," demands the earnest, of each, patiently toiling amid embarpersistent co-operation of every lover rassments and disasters, until a most of Jesus Christ. No circumstances of triumphant success crowned the efforts embarrassment which leaves us any of of his brethren. When the faith of oththe blessings of our God, can release ers almost failed as they beheld the us. Work for Christ, then, with an un- walls of the Howard twice reduced to flagging zeal, which temporary adver- ashes, his untiring zeal never flagged sity shall only increase ; and we may in the darkest hour ; but heading every then hope that the blessing of Him who movement to repair these disasters, he went before Israel in "the pillar of infused his own energy into the hearts cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by of others, so that the very calamities night," shall conduct us through the were converted into means of final sucvicissitudes of this revolution, and cess. And it is consoling to think that bring it to a successful issue. Work ! this good man lived to see the desire of work !! work !!! S. H. bis heart so fully realized. To his afflicted family and bereaved

Wise too Late. church, we tender our sympathies. Lit-

way of the concern at some vital point

tle did we think when we shared his It is said that "experience keeps a hospitalities at the last Convention, that dear school, but fools will learn in no we should see his face no more in the other." The resignation of Secretary flesh 1 But he has "fulfilled his course." Cameron, of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, In a private letter before us, announc

"sham battles." An indignation will We are in the line of those agencies administration. For it is there that the S. H.

Death of Gen. E. D. King.

Our heart is made sad at the intelli gence of the death of this truly eminent enemy." inently has he been identified with eveshall never see his kindly, genial face

that noble, generous heart, which ever beat responsive to the calls of God and his country, now lies cold in death !---

tation of troops, dispatches or munior the description of any battery, fortification, engine of war, or plan of attack or defence employed, or to be which may have been, or may be tomporarily employed or adopted the commanding officer of any post, disshall be first authorized by the President or Congress, or the Secretary of War, or the Navy, or the commanding

officer of such post, district or expedition : Provided, however, That nothing lication of information extracted from newspapers or other unhlightions in the enemy's country, or of battles

fought. publication, to any newspaper or printed publication, as aforesaid, or the editor or publisher thereof, by letter, teleful by the first section of this Act.

SEC. 3. Persons ofiending against the provision of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined in the same of not more than \$1,000 and may, in the discretion months.

This bill has not passed the Congress, editors the hysterics if it should become a law. Many papers have been guilty of things condemned by this bill, and if they will cease such injudicious publications then will be no need

A battle has been fought near Somerset, Kentucky, in which the Confeder. ates were defeated, and General Zollicoffer killed. The loss was heavy on tract. Six hundred Testaments and six both sides, particulars have not arrived, thousand tracts have been distributed and we decline saying any more this by me. From these efforts I have fall week. The Yankees numbered twelve en upon the follwing results: From or fourteen thousand, the Confederates the tract 'A Mother's Parting Words about six thousand. to her Soldier Boy,' eight precious souls

For the South Western Baptist. A more beautiful spell of weather,

We obtain from the Richmond Exnever beamed upon this earth in the aminer the following copy of the bill re- wintry month of December, than the ported by the Military Committee in one we had during the Christmas holi Congress to establish a surveillance days just passed. It was indeed lonely, calm, quiet, bright. What a con-A Bill entitled "An Act to prevent in- trast to our social and political world ! formation of the plans and operations In the latter, dark clouds hang over the of the land and naval forces of the horizon,-distant thunders and threat-Confederate States being conveyed to ening tempests are heard in every di-SECTION 1. The Congress of the Con- rection-the bow of peace nowhere federate States do enact, That it shall shows itself, upon the vast expanse of not be lawful for any person to darkness above and around. The chris-publish, or cause to be published, increase above and around. The christian and patriot stand appalled, at the in any newspaper or other printed moral and political darkness surroundpublication, intended for circulation, any information or communication, ing them. To say nothing about the giving the number, disposition, movecauses that led to the severance and ru; ments, or destinations of the land in of the greatest Republic that ever and naval forces of the Confederate existed, is not the present civil war, States, or the description, cargo er armament of any vessel engaged in the now raging between the United States service of, or employed in the transpor- government and Southern Confederacy. tions of war, for the Confederate States; on the present Christian age-our boast

a reflection, if not an absolute disgrace ed advancement in civil and religious liberty-in the principles of government, employed, by said forces; or of the art and sciences, and our great proany signal, badge, banner, or flag, gress in making the powers and laws of nature the servants of our will! It is conby ceded there was more general intellgence trict, or expedition, of the Confederate among our masses than any other peo States, unless the publication thereof ple that ever lived. In contrasting the number in this country that could not read and write, with the same class in any other Government, the comparison was greatly in our favor. What then herein contained shall prevent the pub- was the cause of the disruption of that

vast Republic ! The three great levers that move the public mind, are the press, the hustings SEC 2. It shall not be lawful for any and the pulpit Had these been confined person to write, or communicate for within their legitimate form of action all would have been well. Truth would have been vindicated by the first-corgram, or otherwise, information, the rect principles of government taught publication of which is declared unlaw- and uphelp by the second ; and benevolence, love, charity, "good will to man on earth," would have gently eminated from the third. But alas! all three shall subject to indictment in the Dis- have been prostituted. Error, by the trict Courts of the Confederate States, aid of blind partisans, has prevailed in the district where the offence have over truth--the demagogue has driven been committed, and on conviction the patriot from the forum - and fanaticism has crept into the sacred desk, of the Court trying the same, be impris- and the officiating minister, instead of ly Jesus, teaching his divine precepts, is converted into a theif, robber, mur-

EUSEBIUS.

Religious Reading for our Sol-diers---An Appeal for Aid.

EDITORS GUARDIAN : Since I've been for such a law. There is nothing in in this city the following interesting facts have been furnished me by an influential chaplain : "As an evidence of the moral and religious character of our army, I have found only one thorough infidel, and he is of foreign ex-

ments and religious tracts, and as op-

portunity presents itself publicly pro

the prosecution of this great and bless-

A. E. DICKINSON.

[Columbia, S. C.]

Gen. Sup't Army Colportage

claiming the "glad tidings."

Brave and Beautiful Words----John Mitchell, the Irish Orator.

The following is from the pen of the gifted John Mitchell, now in Paris. We extract from a recent letter of his to the Charleston Mercury. It sounds like viz : from the 1st September to the 1st inst an inspired ontburst of generous admi- The following is the result : ration for our young Confederacy .--

Would he were again with us to cheer us on oftener with his encouraging words. He is striking noble blows for us at Paris, however :

"On the whole, the spectacle now presented to world by the Southern similar showing. A crop worth three hundred States is a noble and inspiring one .--Shut up within their borders by sea and land, asking no loans, demanding 1860, about eighty millions of dollars worth no sympathy, until they have earned it by success, (for that's the price of sympathy in these days,) deprived even of the ordinary communications with their kind, and bidden from mankind by a thick, foul cloud of falsehood and cant, there they stand on their own ground, preparing, in stern silence, for the last extremity, looking to themselves alone, firmly anchored upon their own strong hearts within.

"Here is a new exemplar and muniment of title to our race, proving that even in this sleek ninetcenth century, man has not altogether lost his manhood ; that his virtue and his pluck have not yet gone out of him. The Confederate States will be one day, with the blessing of Heaven, great and glorious Commonwealths. They have rescued and saved harmless, the true true American principle of society of tive before if he has not ere this fallen und government ; and to them - not to the amoutated rumps of the dismembered had he not taken up arms against the South .-Union-men will hereafter look for the conservation of the tradition of the lathers. God knows how earnestly | have its wreaking is righteous.

longed to be with you these three months ! How proudly and fondly, by the aid of map and of memory and imagination, I have dwelt upon the mighty of the South, made by individual alone amount to the large sum of near three million of dollar traced its graud lines of empire from the high central Alleghanies, where

among laurel thickets, the deer comes down to drink of the bright waters of Tuscaluchee, down to the rice fields of Carolina, and the sea Islands of Georgia, the purple tides of the Southern Gulf, all cound to where the guarded hills of Kentucky will ere long frown foolish thing and then had been speaking great across the Ohio, a terror and a warning "swelling words," and threatening direful deeds, to the pork butchers of Cincinnati ;and when I think of such a soil and sky, such men and such women, I ask

myself whether the world may not hope to see once more a Republic of more than antique majesty and might,"

Religious Books and Tracts for

Rev. Mr. Dickenson, the General Su-

perintendent of Colportage among the soldiers, addressed large congregations in this city last Sunday, at the Metho-dist, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches ; and, though our people have given twenty cars, from fifty to sixty culverts, large so freequently to the soldiers, liberal and small, destroyed; three to amounts were realized. Mr. Dickinson tions; 10,000 ties; 200 to 300 telegraph poles; will leave this evening for Charleston. rendered useless. Where the track was taken Those who have not had an opportuni- up, the rails removed, ties gathered in piles and ty for aiding this noble cause may do set on fire rails set on the fire so that when the so by leaving their contributions this of the cold ends bent them so as to render them morning at Mr. P. B. Glass' Book Store, useless. The Southerners also captured two The following letter from ex-Gov. Gist is worthy of earnest considera- cars of merchandize. Four engines are also -COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 20, 1862. The Rev. A. E. Dickinson is engaged in a most holy cause, and one that should commend iself to every christian five cars .- Mail. or patriot. The soldiers are not only exposed to the bullets and steel of the enemy, but the contaminating influences of camp life, and should, therefore, be furninshed with the Word of God, and the writings of pious men, that their leisure hours may be spent in useful reading, rather than frivolous conversation, or, what is infinitely worse, idleness and dissipation. I hope that success may attend his efforts.

Secular Intelligence.

AN AMAZING CHANGE .- In the Mobile Ad. vertiser we find the usual comparative state. ment of the receipts of cotton at all the ports. or the first four months of the "cotton year."

1860 1861 Received at New Orleans. 901,075 1,789 bales Charleston ... 151,868 4,594 Memphis.... 70,310 3.328

It may be doubted if the world ever saw a millions of dollars, necessary to the well being and the peace of the world, totally excluded from the market of the world. Of the crop o had been sold up to the 1st of January. Of the last crop only half a million's worth in the same length of time. The rescuorces of the South must be indeed, when it can stand such a deprivation, as it has stood it, with far les inconvenience than could have been supposed. Fayilteville (N, C.) Observer.

CONFEDERATE SENATORS .- Messers, R. M. T. Hunter, and William Ballard Preston, were yesterday elected Senators from the State of Virginia to the Confederate Congress. Mr. Hunter being now Secretary of State of the Confederate Government, his election to the Senate will occasion a vacancy in the Cabinet.

Getting his Revenge. The Mobile Advertiser says :

Many Georgians and Alabamians will vividly remember the circumstances of the murder of Gen. McIntosh, the Creek Chieftain, many years ago, and before the removal of the nation to the Reserve. That deed was perpetrated by the faction of Hopothelo, the old who, with his renegade Creeks was lately routed by McIntosh and Cooper. Thus does McIntosh avenge, in the cause of his country, his private wrong. "The patient search and vigil long of him who treasures up a wrong" is rewarded. and the murderer of the Ohisf's lather is a fugihis triumphant arms. Yet McIntosh would have let the old villian live on with his crime Still the Indian blood in his yeins, however its instincts may have been humanized and christianized, must find revenge sweet, especially as

A PATRIOTIC PEOPLE .- It is stated on the authority of the passport office agent, J. E. Jones, Esq., that the contribution to the army territory of the new Confederacy, and It is an illustration of Henry Clay's saying " people determined to be free never can be

> SEWARDISE .- The English language will have added to it henceforth a most forcible and significant word-one pregnant with meaning. It is rapidly coming into us here. We had an illustration yesterday. Passing along one of our thoroughfares, we heard a party ask another "Well, what was done?" Oh ! he Sewardized! We laughed and asked an explanation, when we were told that one who had first done a very on being bearded, very meekly and fully backed down, or as our friend termed it, "He Sewardised."-Char. Cour.

At a sale of Sea Island cotton ir. New York, seventy-nine bales of "confiscated" property, the prices were an average of 60 cents per 1b,

The Louisville Courier pertinently asked what had become of the *Richmond* and *Preble* since they were *butted* out of the Mississippi by the Ram, Manassas? As they have not been seen since by any Southerner, echo answers -whare

DESTRUCTION OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAIL ROAD .- We learn from our Western exchanges that the North Missouri Rail Road has been four water sta and five miles of iron and ten miles of centre of the rails became heated, the weight trains, one having eight car loads of hogs and several cars of hemp, and the other having two where the Southerners can capture them .-The bridge on salt River, the largest and most clostly except the Perreque, was burnt on Sunday night 22d. The station house at Jacksonville was also burned, together with four or

oned for a period not exceeding twelve being a follower of the meek and lowand we think will not, we can see derer, assassin ! "Liberty! what crimes no reason why it should give so many are committed in thy name !

the bill that should excite alarm.

(which we suppose to be true, as it ing the mournful intelligence, his pascomes from several sources,) in obe- tor says : dience to the demands of the few Union "We are in deep affliction. Our be-

men in Northern Kentucky, and Pier- loved brother Gen. E. D. King died at pont's bogus government in the Pan 10 o'clock p. m., Saturday after an ill-Handle in Western Virginia, is quite a ness of about three weeks. The Church significant sign. It has come to pass and the denomination have lost a warm friend, and a liberal supporter, the comthat less than a moity of the people in munity an enterprizing and public spirone border State, and a contemptible ited citizen, the Southern Confederacy faction in another, has more influence a true patriot and the cause of educa with the Washington despotism in Jan- tion a most generous benefactor. God has laid his hand heavily upon this pary, 1862, than the whole fifteen South-Church during the past year in the reern States had in January, 1861. Nevmoval by death of an unusual number er did men purchase a little wisdom at of our most useful and beloved memso fearful a cost. "No concessions to bers. 'Help, Lord, for the godly the South--conquer first, and make man ceaseth-for the faithful fait from among the children of men." terms afterwards," was the cry of Mr. But we pause. We must leave to Seward less than a year ago. "How

others the mournful pleasure of preare the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished," when less than a que- senting a suitable portraiture of one whose name is associated with all that rum of one Southern State Legislature, is noble in man, benevolent in the Christian, and devoted in the patriot. Our too, can speak so anthoritatively to the despot, as to require him to dismiss one covictions of duty to the memory of one whose friendship we have shared ear was deaf to the solemn secession of for twenty years would not allow us to say less : and since others will more twelve or thirteen sovereign States so appropriately commemorate his virtues, delicacy forbids us to say more : bone needs to be strengthened. Per-

"Can that man be dead "Whose spiritual influence is upon his kind? "He lives in glory ; and his speaking dust "Has more of life than half its breathing mould," S. H.

Axes.

Are our blacksmiths aware that our country is depending upon them to manufacture axes? We remember in our boyhood that one good country made axe was worth half a dozen of "Collins & Co." But as yankee axes were so much cheaper than our own smiths could afford to make them, and as cheapness has been regarded as much more important than quality, the market was given up to New England. Will not our smiths turn their attention now to this essential branch of their business? As to hees and spades, we suppose our rolling mills will soon supply them .--Let the work of home industry go on, until every article of necessity, which has heretofore been imported, shall be supplied by our own mechanics. Thus labor will assume its true dignity, and the hard handed mechanic will receive the consideration to which his calling entitles him. We trust the day of "the kid-gloved gentry" has forever past in the Southern Confederacy.

We have improved the appearance of our paper by new type on the outside. rail-splitter has literally mauled the Our fathers and mothers in Israel at wedge this mach the entire length of the least will thank us as the type is large. late Union, and all the "adhesive plas- As we are laboring hard and at vast ters" of Yankeedom never cab unite the expense to furnish our readers with a good paper, will they not furnish us

But all pleasantry aside, we begin to with the means ? Get us new subscrithink that a little streak of light has bers and pay us, that is all we want .dawned at last upon the Northern mind. The South Western Baptist must be sus-They are beginning to see that gas and tained, and now is the time it needs gunpowder are two different things ; friends, working friends.

and that ten millions of people, "terri- Read what Professor TUCKER bly in earnest," and fighting for their says of religious papers, on the first homes and firesides, are not to be sut - page.

date their conversion to God. "Are We request the reader to prayerfully you a Soldier ?' and 'I am a Soldier' read the communication of M T. SUM have resulted in the conversion of fire. NER, which contains the action of the I have met with seven instances in which Board of Domestic Missions. We heartsouls have been savingly converted ily approve of the action of the Board, from the reading of other tracts. What and do earnestly beseech every lover of may have been done beyond my knowlour brave soldiers to contribute liberaledge God only knows, but I believe ly to the noble object contemplated .that good has been done. One came to Let the means be given forthwith to the Board at Marion, so that the man of me, a few days since, with tears flowing from his eyes, and said : 'My friend, God can be sent to the army with the I would not take ten dollars for that Word of life, and with all the consolatract you gave me ; I have been a tions of our holy religion. wanderer from God ; my mother has

SIMON CAMERON, Lincoln's Secretary wept over me again and again, and it was of War, has resigned. This is a strong left for a little tract to bring me back. indication of two things : a division in [0, sir, I feel that I am a new man, and the Cabinet, and an exhausted Treasu- am determined to live for God, as well ry. The Federal Treasury must be in as my country." a bad condition else Cameron would Such letters as the above are receiv-

not have left it. He follows no calling ed almost every day. Heaven is smiling unless there is money in it. upon the effort which is being made to save the souls of our brave soldiers. I

The reader will find a new advertisehave heard of hundreds who have found ment of the Judson Institute. Notthe "pearl of great price" they went withstanding the war the Judson is in forth to the field of strife. a prosperous condition. It has such a hold upon the public mind that nothing teurs, going from camp to camp, en can impede its progress. gaging in religious conversation, hold-

For the South Western Baptist. Ordination.

At the call of the Baptist Church of Christ at Cotton Valley, Macon Co., Ala., a Presbytery, consisting of Elders J R. HAND, SAM'L HENDERSON, C. A. STANTON, W. B. JONES, and A. T. M. HAN-DEY, met according to appointment at said church, on Saturday, 11th January, 1862, to examine into the call and qualifications of Bro. W. H. STANTON, a mem- ed work. ber of said church, for the Gospel ministry. A sermon was preached by Elder Henderson, alter which the Presbytery was organized by appointing Elder Hand Moderator, and A. T. M. Handey

to the Presbytery by the church, ex- ocratic Convention, in which are to be pressing through her Deacous their en- found these sentences : tire confidence in his piety and qualifications. The candidate then proceeded to relate his Christian experience and call to the ministry in a clear and concise manner-which was followed by this Republican Administration. You an examination of his views of Scrip- might talk to him about the honesty of ture doctrine, by the members of the Presbytery, and being found, in their judgment, sound in the faith, it was un- unfortunately, the smallest toad in the animously decided to ordain him to the puddle ! He was, although at the time work by prayer and the imposition of he might be politic, as corrupt as Simon hands. Accordingly, the Presbyters met again on the following day, being

the Sabbath ; an appropriate sermon The Richmond Dispatch believes there was delivered by Elder C. A. Stanton, are spies in Richmond who give the enepraver was then offered by Elder Wil- my information as to the movements of lis B. Jones, followed by the laying ou the Confederates. This may be true, of the hands of the Presbytery; charge but we think that newspapers and their to the candidate by Elder S. Henderson; army correspondents have given the presentation of the Bible by Elder Han- enemy more valuable information than dey : benediction by the candidate clos- all the spies in the Confederate States. ed the interesting services of the day. For this Gen. Johnston has expelled all army correspondents from the army J. R. HAND, Mod.

of the Potomac.

when he was a little boy !

A. T. M. HANDEY, Sec.

WM. H. GIST.

The Northern Gospel.

On the last Sabbath night in December the famous Dr. Cheever preached (?) in the Church of the Puritans, Union We hav fifty pious, laborious colpor-Square, New York. The discourse pretty fully reported in the Herald must have been highly edifying, if we ing pray meetings, distributing Testaare to judge from the "applause" sprinkled thronghout. Of course it had nothing to do with the gospel, nuless pro- had died away, aged as he was, he became one faning religion by claiming its sanc-of the most zealous and efficient champions of the war, and he has died in the faithful service We have published four millions of pages of religious reading, and yet tion to the gratification of hate be the gospel. It was all about the war, the lishing. The whole South will deplore his loss the demand is not fully supplied. I duty of the U. S. government, Eng. as that of an honest stateman, a true patriot beg that the friends of this cause in land,s demand and Mason and Slidell. and a good man; while Virginia will mourn South Carolina will exert themselves The preacher said of them, among oth- trasted sons, in its hehalf, and furnish us funds for

er things :

"By the judgment of God and all civilized nations they were worthy of sources of the Northern States shows that death. The course of dignity and honor, and justice before God and man, would have been to have apprehended Hon. JOHN G. DAVIS of Indiana made solemnly have tried them for the crime portations, to yield much revenue. Sec. Bro. Stanton was then presented a speech recently before the State Demof high treason, and if their complicity in this vast conspiracy had been fully proven, they should have been taken from the prison to the scaffold He would vote for no platform which and hanged till they were dead, no would pledge the people to an uncondimatter whether all the nations of the the two sections to sustain themselves in the tional prosecution of this war. He nev earth threatened to make war against great contest .- Charleston Mercury. er intended to endorse anything which us! (This sentence was greeted by came out of that miserable Nazareth, the audience with two rounds of applause.) It was God appointed justice at length upon the unfriendly tone of the British already alloted by the Government o Abe Lincoln-about his conversation on the slaver, Captain Gordon, and why lowing first rate mirror of the Yankee nation : the slavery question. He was as corshould not Mason and Slidell meet the rupt as those who surround him, and fate? The crimes of the author of the Fugitive Slave Law were against the race, but those of Capt. Gordon only against individuals It was not jus-Cameron, who ought to have been honor

a good situation, and we hope to hear from applicants at an early day.

(Applause.)

SEIZURE OF STEAMSHIPS .- The New Orleans Delate states that all the steamships in that itself, to sneak aside or run away-these are harbor, except two, were seized by the Govern- the virtues of the race which presumes to an ment on the moroing of the 17th. Some twelve nounce itself as a leader of civiezation and the or fourteen were taken in charge by the military authorities. The object of the seizure has not been disclosed.

In alluding to the death of Ex-President Tyler, the Charleston Mercury says :

John Tyler, the noble old Virginian, has not long survived the wreck of the Union over which in its integrity, he once presided. His career has been strange and eventful, linking together, in a most singular manner, the period of the bitterest political agitation in the Past, with these present days of blood and revolution. Few men have obtained a larger share of popular honors. He was born in Charles City County, Va., in 1790 .- Entering the political arena while still quite young, he was elected to the Virginia Legislature at the age of twenty-one. and five years later, to Congross. In 1826 he was chosen Governor of his native State, and before the expiration of his term of office was selected by the Legislature to fill a vacancy is the United States Senate. Soon afterwards he resigned his new position and went into voluntary retirement. In 1840 he was chosen Vice President, and upon the death of President Harrison, became the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Upon the close of his term in 1845, he returned to private life in Virginia .-Thenceforward he took no part in public affairs until the opening of the present struggle, As soon as the last hope of any honorable peace of the new Confederacy, which he aided in estabover his tomb, as that of one of her tried and

FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH .- A carful examination of the rethere is but \$23,000,000 of coin in the vaults of the New York banks, and but little elsewhere. Their grain crop has gone forward and has been drawn against, and the MORRILL Mason and Slidell, immediately and Tariff is scarcely likely, with the reduced im-

In the vaults of the Southern banks there are \$20,000,000 of coin, and of Foreign Ex change \$10,000,000. Add to this \$300,000,000 worth of cotton and other produce, which must eventually be as good as gold, and some idea may be formed of the comparative abilities of

A LOOKING-GLASS FOR GREELEY .- The New York Tribune after extracting and commen press towards the Yankee closes with the fol-As a proper climax to all this we light upon the following utterance of the Sunday Times which illustrates weekly, the virtue of the Lon-

don Democracy. "Captain Wilkes is, unfortunately, but too faithful a type of the people in whose foul mission ice that the understrappers should be he is engaged. He is an idle Yankee. Swag hanged and the principals feed upon ger and ferocity built up on the foundation of thanksgiving turkey and be set free vulgarity and cowardice-these are his charac teristics; and these are the most promine marks by which his countrymen, generally See advertisement, "Wanted." It is speaking, are known all over the world. bully the weak ; to triumph over the helpless ;

to trample on every law of courtesy and custom; willfully to violate all the more sacred instinct of human nature; to defy as long as danged does not appear ; and as soon as real peril shows prophet of human progress in these latter days By Captain Wilkes let the Yankee breed be

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

the army of New Mexico, in a private letter gan and December 16th. Gen. Sibley had taken possession, by proclamation, of Arizona and New Mexico, and declared martial law therein. the letter speaks in high terms of the condition of Colonel Baylor's command, who were about to commence an active campaign against the Federals, with a determinantion to clean them

FRANCE .- The special correspondent of the N.O. Picaynne, writing from Paris, says that the pressure upon the Government, to destroy the Yankee blockade, and recognize the South-of the Emperor, all craving one thing-the opening of the Southern ports.

DIRECT MONTHLY MAILS FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE TO SOUTHERN PORTS .- From the Norfolk correspondence of the Petersburg Express, of the 14th inst., we take the following.

The foreign Consuls-that is the Consuls of England and France-are to receive mails evemonth. The two Governments are to take t by turns, and in that way either a French or British man-of-war will reach Norfolk monthly So, it will be seen, our trans Atlantic brethren do not mean to trust their mails to the care of the Lincolnites any longer. This is a move in the right direction, which will very likely be followed up by others.

INDIANA DEMOCRACY .- The Democratic State Convention, of Indiana, which assembled on the 9th inst., unantmously passed resolutions denunciatory of the Linclon Administration and declaring that the abolitioists are responsi-ble for the desolution of the Union.

In a speech delivered last week in the Lin cola House of Representatives, by Mr. Conk-ling, of New York, he stated that besides the defeat, and the large loss of arms and munition of war, there were a sacrifice of nine hundred and thirty men at the battle of Leesburg or Ball's Bluff, on the Potomac, where the Con-(cderate troops, under General Evans, drove he Federals, under Baker, with such terrible

shoughter into the river. This is far more loss than the Federals have ever before admitted-more indeed than they dmitted as killed at Manassas.

THE NASHVILLE AGAIN AT SEA - The Nashville, I hear, either has sailed, or is on the point of sailing, from Southampton. May the immortal spirit has been turned to dust and sallant Pegram have a good deliverance from the Federal cruster said to be looking for him outside the channel. That he carries away the same armament from Southampton that he brought in I should not like to bet; or that

the Nashville, as respects trim and top hammer, is not better calculated to brave the Atlantic and the enemy than she was when she burned the Harvey Birch.—Cor. Manchester Guardi-

A HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION .- Gentlemen : The sum of \$1,250 was recently contributed by the 4th Alabama regiment, for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers, and sent at once to that city.

The 4th Alabama is part of the army of the Potomac, and is the same regiment that fought so gallantly in the battle of Manassas, and at such a terrible sacrifice of life, having lost in killed and wounded nearly one third of those engaged in the fight. The brave are always generous .- Richmond Enquirer, (20th.)

[From the Norfolk Day Book of the 18th.] From the North.

We gathered yesterday some few items of news from the North, which we give for the gratification of the ready :

The report of the resignation of Cameron had scarcely reached us before news is borne to us of the resignation of other members of the Cabinet at Washington. It is now reported that Welles. Secretary of the Navy, and Smith Secretary of the Interior, have followed the example of Cameron, and thrown up their commissions. In other words, like Cameron, being fully convinced that the ship must sink, they have gathered as much of her treasure as possible, and forsaken her.

Their places will be filled, it is said, by Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, and Mr. Holt of Kentucky. The report that reached us that Humphrey Marshall had cut up the Yankees is coroborated by intelligence from the North. Our informant states, that notwithstanding the newspaper accounts of a great victory over Gen. Marshall, that in Baltimore the fact is known that such was not the case, but that as usual the Yankees were defeated with a very heavy

FROM NEW MEXICO .--- We have advices from and constancy were ever visible to the masonic COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR.

Rescoled, That in the course of a long and useful life no charge affecting his honor or integrity, of failure to meet his duties and responsibilities, of withholding relief from "a distressed worthy brother," or the destitute widow and orphan, was ever preferred or entertained against him, but on the contrary his whole life was characterized by the exercise of a noble

La sector les

generosity, a ready sympathy, and a large and active benevolence.

Resolved, That in addition to other virtues which endear his memory to us, we recall the zeal and patriotism which induced him at an early age to take up arms in defence of his country, and which in deelining years, were still conspicuous in his aid and encouragement to the volunteer, in contributions to the canse

of the Southern Confederacy, and his readiness to respond to the calls of the Government upon his substance or services. Resolved, That we are deeply sensible of the

great loss occasioned by this event to his family and relations, to the State in whose councils he had been prominent, to the Church of which he was a member, to the cause of education, of which he was a steadfast friend and generous patron, and to the town of Marion which abounds in monumunts of his liberality and public spirit.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence, and sympathy to the family and relatives of the ordensed, in this their hour of affliction, and bid them "sorrow not as those without hope,"

believing that he whom they loved on earth is now at rest in that "house not made with hands eternal in the heavens." L. C. TUTT, S. R. FREEMAN Com. D. REESE,

Died, in Marion, Ala., on the 19th December, Mrs. ANABET HUCKABEE, wife of John G. Huckabee, Esq., and daughter of Dr. Clement Billingslea, in the 27th year of her age. In this lovely lady were combined the most winning graces of her sex. Gentle in her temper, affectionate to those who shared her love, and deeply but unostentatiously pious, she pre-sented a character of rare excellence. In her death the Church of which she was a member

has lost one of its present gems, and a large cir-cle of friends a valued associate. To her own family her loss is irreparable. So far as an afliction so severe, can be softened by the consolations of the Gospel, they have all that surviving hearts can ask. The beautiful shrine of an

Deacon Joseph C. Sale, Fell asleep in Jesus, in Auburn, Ala., on the

6th of September, 1861, JOSEPH U. SALE, in the 43d year of his age. He was born and raised in Georgia, but removed to Alabama where he ended his life. He professed faith in Christ in early life, and

united with the Baptists, among whom he lived a useful member and an active deacon. All who knew him respected and loved him. He was one of the few men who had no enemies. No one can bring a charge against the memory of J. C. Sale. His loss as a citizen o Auburn is felt by all, but by none more keenly than the Baptist Church. He was a pillar in

the temple of his God. As a citizen, husband, father, master, Christian, he was a brilliant ex-His death was most triumphant and happy Lingering consumption was his disease, and he longed to depart and be with Christ. It was edifying to visit his sick chamber and hear him converse about his faith and hope. He died

without a cloud to obscure his vision. May the good shepherd watch over his widow and children. Alas! my brother.

Died, on Thursday morning the 26th of De cember last, at the residence of her husband in Centre, Ala., Mrs. RUTH ALLEN, aged 53 years, 10 months and 29 days. She was born n Union District. S. C., and emigrated with her father to Alabama many years ago. In ear-ly life she embraced the religion of Jesus Christ and united with the Baptist Church of which she memained a consistent member till her death. How true it is that death is an impartial me senger that it spares no age, sex or condition .-Had goodness been a protection against death Sister Allen would still have lived. In all the relations of life she sustained a spotless charac ter, and though her last illness was painful she bore it with holy resignation to the will of the Sovereign Disposer of all things, In the death of sister Allen society has lost one of its bright-est ornaments, and the Church one of its best members. While we deeply lament her sudde departure we have the blest assurance that she has exchanged a world of sorrow and pain for one of ineffible bliss and unfading glory, and that in the morning of eternity she will be among the beautified throng that will hear the heavenly welcome to that kingdom prepared for the people of God from the foundation of the world. We would say to her friends and connections not to be over-charged with sorrow, but to emulate her virtues and follow her examples that we may all in the end meet her around the throne to be parted no more. JOHN B. APPLETON. VAN BUREN, ALA., Jan. 20, 1862. Mississippi Baptist please oopy. .

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE. TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

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

Attention is especially called to the Excelsior Class rganized for the benefit of Young Ladies who have grad ated in this or other Institutions, who may desire nore estended course. The advantages derivable from the bickness.

nore estended course. The advantages derivable from this bigher acheme of studies are no longer problematical. The experiment of the past year, with a noble class of five Young Ladies, has demonstrated the wisdom of this may feature. The members of this class may prosecute any of the attadies embraced in the curriculum, or may devote themselves to the study of English Literature, political Science, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and Composition. The advantages in the Musical Department are une-qualed. The Principal has been a leader in some of the most eminent Musical Establishments of Europe, and is a Artisl of the first class. His Assistants, trained un-der the same system as himself, suitorated at the best Ma-sical Conservatories of Europe, possessed of the rareat skill in execution, and successful as lenders, have ably accounded the efforts of the Principal to place this De-partment of the Institution beyond all competition. The other Departments will maintain their established char-acter. The War need not interfere with the operations of the College nor the designs of parents to give their augusters the best advantages. **Br** For Catalogues apply to July 25, 1861. A. BATTLE, President.

Medical College of Georgia,

Hospital. S. B. SIMMONS, M. D., Prosecter to Professor Anatomy. H. W. D. FORD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Lectures, (full course) \$105. Matriculation Fee, \$5. The Collegiate building has been thoroughly repovated, and many additions made to former facilities for instruc-tion. I. P. GARVIN, Dean. Santomber 70, 1991

Business Cards.

W. P. CHILTON & SON.

Attorneys and Counsellers at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery

20 Office on Market St., in Masonie Building.

N. S. GRAHAM. R. L. MAYES, R. H. ABERCROMBIE.

GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Taskegee, Macon County, Alabama,

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

gomery. So Office up-stairs in Echols' new building. 32-17 December 15, 1859. 32-17

GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in

Chancery,

SMITH & POU,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA.,

Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.

Dg. "igs

AUG. C. FREERLL.

May 17, 1860.

BYTHON B. SMITH.

December 15, 1859. W. GUNN. L. STRANGE. JAMES J

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

W. P. CHILTON, JR.

JAMES ARE

ED. W. POU.

BARNA M'KINNE.

S. B. JOHNSTON

1. CRAPMAN BROWN Sumterville, Ala

September 19, 1861.

W. P. CHILTON.

Alabama.

HOWARD COLLEGE. AT AUGUSTA. THE Ihirtieth Session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 4th November next. Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D. Surgery, L. A. DUGAS, M. D. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, I. P. GAEVIN, M. D. Institutes and Fractice, L. D. FORD, M. D. Physiology, H. V. M. MILLER, M. D. Ossistrics, J. A. EVE, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, ROBERT CAMPBELL, M.D. W. H. DOUGHTY, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City Hospital.

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

Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy. D. G. SHERMAN, A. M. Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature. REV T. W. TOBEY, A. M.

Professor of Intellectual Philosphy.

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

THE NEXT SESSION. 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 ses-sion to pursue an irregular Course of Study, or a Course preparatory to a regular Course, pro vided the applicant has sufficient maturity and attainments to do so with profit to himself

Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by Drill and Lectures will also be furnished. The present elevated standard in the regular

Classical and Scientific Courses will be maintained.

EXPENSES.
 advance
 \$25 00

 Incidentals
 2 00

 Room and Servant
 9 00

 Conl
 \$6 00 to 8 00

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

 Washing
 50
 Tuition, per term, of 41 months, in

Washing 1 50 I. W. GARROTF, President Board Trustees.

J. B. LOVELACE, Secretary. 3m Marion, Aug. 29, 1861. HOWARD COLLEGE.

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

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard College be authorized to receive the Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States in payment of the Principal of all Subscriptions or Debts due to the Endowmont 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."

The Produce Loan.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Treasury Department, Richmond

August 22, 1861.) The Congress of the Confederate States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hun-dred millions of dollars, for the purpose of funding its Treasury Notes and for making ex-changes for the proceeds of the sale of raw pro-duce and manufactured articles, and the pur-

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

To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriol-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 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 making sale of their produce. This is not necessary It is only asked that each individual shall indi cate in advance the proportion of the same which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who is authorized to pay over the proceeds and re-ceive in exchange Confederate Bonds. These Bonds carry interest of eight per cent., payable semi-annually, and are not to be issued of less denomination than one 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 investcd, 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. W and the surrounding counties; in the Su-preme Court of the State, and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of

The time of sale referred to in the caption of the lists which are sent out, is intended to indicate the usual date at which the crop is brought to market, and will, of course, be subject to those considerations of mutual interest which would postpone a sale where the property would be sacrified.

Special agents have been appointed, or will be appointed, in every County and District of the South. They will be furnished with subscription lists, and requested to bring the sub-ject before their fellow-citizens in every proper manner, by personal appeals, public or through the instrumentality of the press The results of their labors will be communicated from time to time to this Department, and it is from time to time to this Department, and it is requested that agents will endorse upon the lists the name of the Postoffice, County and State to which they belong. The sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are here-with annexed. C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE & LOAN, AND ISSUE OF TRZAS-URY NOTES, AND PRESCRIBE THE PUNISHMENT FOR FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFI-CATES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

While practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Cham hers and Tallapoosa Counties: is t e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Frompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them. Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church. The Tuckegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860. ly SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the ex-# Office up-stairs in Biloro & Rutledge's new brick piration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum until they become payable. the said interest to be paid semi-annually .-The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange in such a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at its next ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hun-dred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bank, corporation or individual, but only in the manne herein prescribed : Provided, That nothing here in contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of thes bonds. (Act May, 1861.)

DR. LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

Nothing else is required to relieve children of Worms; and besides being one of the cheapest and best Vermifuges ever offered to the public. Is fra-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 anying it is the most valuable remedy to cure children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite or ficiant to 25 cases TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. 3, 1860.

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A certain curs fur 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 aime out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Conglis and irritation of the Lungs of any To-medy known, often stopping the meet violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive, have been prompliy cured by using a few bottles. As anodyne expectorsut, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

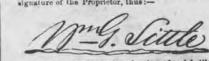
LITTLE'S

FRENCH MIXTURE. This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage,) and from its unexampled success is likely to supersede every other remedy for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhozal, Blennorrhozal, and Leuchorrhozal or Finor Albus affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacoposia; and in point of safety and effi-ciency is not rivalled in America

LITTLE'S

RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT. FORTIS, No. 2.

FORTIS, No. 2. Indicate of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cared by this remedy; and since the introduction of the has been found that it will not effectually eradicate and Ulcersi it is applied in the form of plasters, and and ulcers it is applied in the form of plasters, and in the Southern States, they are to be had; and as the southern States, they are to be had; and as the southern States, they are to be had; and as the southern States, they are to be had; and as the southern States, they are to be had; and as the southern States, they are to be had; and as the southern States, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be had; and as the southern states, they are to be as and the southern states, they are the southe



and also his name blown into the glass of each bottle. An All orders and letters to be addressed to

LITTLE & BRO., Wholesale Druggists, Macon, Ga.

Sold by Dr. J. S. THOMAS and C. FOWLER, TUSKeget HUTCHINGS & WILLIAMS, LE GRAND, BLOUNT & HALE, MONT gomery; PEMBERTON & CARTER, J. A. WHITSSIDER & CO., Colombus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists generally May 10, 1860. 2-1y

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE! BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

Children dying right and left! Mothers not as yet bereft Know that worms more infants kill Than each other mortal ill; But the VERMITUE will save Your pale darlings from the grave.

MOTHER, MAKE YOUR CHOICE.—Shall the Child die, or the Worms? Remember, a few doses of Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge will destroy any number of worms. and bring them away without pain. Price 25 cents. GERMI NOR-TON Proprietor, 15 Beekman Street. New York. Sold by C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala. July 26, 1860. Iy

MEDICINES, &C.

J UST received, at the sign of the Golden Jar, a supply of fresh and genuine Medicines, &c., among which are Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Shallenberger's Pills, Wilson's Headache Pills, Wilson's Headache Pills,
Dalley'e Pain Extractor,
McMunn's Elixir of Opium,
Extracts of Buchu-Riseley' and Helmbold's
Wood's Hair Restorative,
Alabaster Tablets,
Sup. Eng. Visiting Cards,
Pocket Combs and Inkstands,
Tollet Soaps,
Benzine and Degraisseur,
Dr. J. Bovee Dod's Wine Bitters, Gin Bitters, Brandy
Cathartic, Cathartic Syrup.
Call and examine the stock for sale by
DR. S. M. BARTLETT
N. B.-Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.
August 16, 1860.

The Southern Literary Messenger.

545

MACFARLANE & FERGUSSON, Publishers, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

TWO FOLUMES 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 Publishern take pleasure in acknowledging the anabated confidence of the public and the press in a mag-azine which, during so many years. has obtain-ed the favor of the Southern people. For more than a quarter of a centary, the Messenger has been the exponent of Southern opinion, the me-dium of Southern genius, the bold and outspok-en advoca's of Southern institutions. Far from abandoning the position heretofore held in re-gard to the paramount questions of Slavery, it is prepared to take still higher ground. With respect to its literary merits, the Mes-senger must speak for itself. Its editorial col-ums have been adorned by many of the ablest essays, the profoundest criticisms, the most bril-lint sketches, the best poetry, and the mos-popular novels of the age. No pains spared to secure literary mater is and tractive as any that have appears and well-Among the New Features to by on Sketches and Poems of Southern La admirable Lectures of Professor Farando

utar corensitie Articles, and a Series ous Sketches and Poems of Southern La admirable Lectures of Professor Famada, be continued. A sparkling Novelet, entitle Story of Champaigne," will appear. A Translations of the shorter and most brillia stories of the younger Dumas and other solated stories of the younger Dumas and other celebra-ted French writers.

The Southern Field & Fireside.

Devoted to Literature, Agriculture and Hor-ticulture; edited by gentlemen of eminent abil-ity, in their several departmente, is published every SATURDAY, at Angusta Georgia. Terms of Subscription-Payable Always Advance.

Single copy, per annum..... 8 2

15

Six copies, " 10 Ten " " 15 Twenty copies, " 15 Specimen copies sent gratis.

Specimen copies sent gratis. The FIELD & FISESIDE will shortly enter Apon 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 clear to be the First Weekly paper in the South-JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor. Apended a 1861

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

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

Adapted primarily to the Southern and West-

ern States of the Union, including statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

23 Published Monthly in New Orleans and Charleston.

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With which we Exchange.

The following valuable Daily Papers we com

RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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

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

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dollars for six months, payable in advance. For the Weekly, two dollars per annum, or six copies for \$10, to he paid invariably in advance. When letters containing money are sent by mail, they must be registered, or they will be at the risk of

TERMS, \$5 per annum in advance.

SEMI-WEEKLY-\$3 per annum.

mend to our readers :

\$1.75.

the writers.

Augusta, Ga., July 8, 1861.

We further learn that five regiments were sent out to attack Gen. Price. Their object was to take him by surprise, and they counted upon an easy victory. They counted without their host, however as the sequel proved -They met with a terrible defeat-a large proportion of them being killed and the remainder aken prisoners

The Burnside Expedition, it seems, was really fitted out for the purpose of Making a de-monstration upon North Carolina--the point for which they are destined being Elizabeth city. We rather think that we know more of this route than they do, and as it is now teo late for them to profit by it, we will state that before getting to Elizabeth city, they will wish themselves back home ; for it is a hard road to travel-so hard, indeed, that we rather think, as the Yankees are not used to such things, which will fly around them.

The Fight near Prestonburg.

The following confirmation of a telegraph day last, relative to a brilliant victory achieved by Gen. Marshall, in Kentucky, over the Yankees, we copy from the Lynchburg Republican, of the 17th inst:

While we are yet without official intelligence of the victory of Gen. Marshall over the enemy ply to near Prestonburg, and have but few additional particulars of the affair further than we gave resterday, the report then given is confirmed gentlemen who reach here yesterday on the Western train They state that a courier from ern train They state that a courier from Marshall arrived at Abbingdon on B^x a first class Female Institute in Alabama. Wednesday evening, just before the passing of the train, with intelligence of the battle and victory, which corresponds in every particular with the statement pulished yesterday. The scene of the fight was about eight miles

West of Prestonburg, and the attack of the enemy was not desired by Gen. Marshall at the point it was made. His object in retreating was to entice the enemy into a pursuit as lar as Prestonburg, where he had chosen a strong position, and had he succeeded in reaching it, would have annihiliated them ; but they were his rear before the desired position had been reached, when there was no alternative left him but to turn and fight.

The enemy's cavalry commenced the attack, and after a very fierce but short conflict, were course of law. repulsed, when their infantry coming up, the fight began in earnest. It continued to rage for three hours, during which time several brilliant charges were made by our troops, each charge being gallantly met by the enemy, but they were finally compelled to fly, notwith-standing their vast superiority of numbers; throwing away, in their precipitate flight, guns, swords, pistols, knapsacks, and everything else that impended their flight. Their exhibition of dies under the above name. fleetness is said to have far outsripped the famous Bull Run stampede.

Obituaries.

At a special meeting of Perry Lodge, No. 4, held at the Lodge Room in Marion, Ala, 34, held at the Lodge Room in Marion, Ala., on Tuesday, January 14th, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions (reported by a committee appointed at a previous meeting,) were materially different from those customary in othunanimously adopted. WM. A. CORBIN,

Secretary P.T. WHEREAS, the Allwise Ruler of the universe in whose hands are the destinies of all men, has removed by death from our society and fellowben. E. D. KING; and whereas it is due to the memory and virtues of the deceased to this Lodge and the fraternity at large that a public testimoniel expressive of our frediment of the automatic of PLEASANT MACON, late of touge and the fraternity at large that a public testimoniel expressive of our feelings on this olemn event be placed on record. Therefore, *Resolved*. That in the death of our brother column event be placed on record. Therefore, *Resolved*. That in the death of our brother. Gen. E. D. King, this Lodge and the order at large of which he was for many years a distin- guished and zealous friend, have sustained a loss which they deeply feel and lament, and that a light has been extinguished, where, brightness

guished and zealous friend, have sustained that a N, which they deeply feel and lament, and that a January 9,

For County Superintendent. We are authorized to announce

J. F. YARBROUGH that they wont be able to stand the leaden bail as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Superintendent for Macon county.-Election first Monday in May.

dispatch which appeared in this paper on Thurs- JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE, MARION, ALA.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in progress.

For Catalogue or unpublished particulars ap-NOAH K. DAVIS, MARION, ALA.

January 30, 1862. Wanted,

qualifications and large experience, to act as Governess, or as Teacher of the higher English branches. Address, stating qualifications, &c., &c., &c., in full, "SCHOOL." Care of S. W. Baptist, Jan. 30, 1862. 3t Tuskegee, Ala.

NOTICE. HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading I for Two Notes given by the undersigned to Dr C. Speigle of the city of Memphis, Tennes-see. One note due the first dry of January 1861, too quick for him, and succeeded in overtaking for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, with a credit of \$100; the other Note due 1st January 1862, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars--the consideration for which said Notes were given having entirely failed, I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by due course of law. JOHN ALLUMS. January 23, 1862. 3t

Eufaula Female Institute.

REV. GEORGE Y. BROWNE, of Georgia Female College, having removed to Eufaula, Ala., will open a private Seminary for Young La-dice under the abuve name

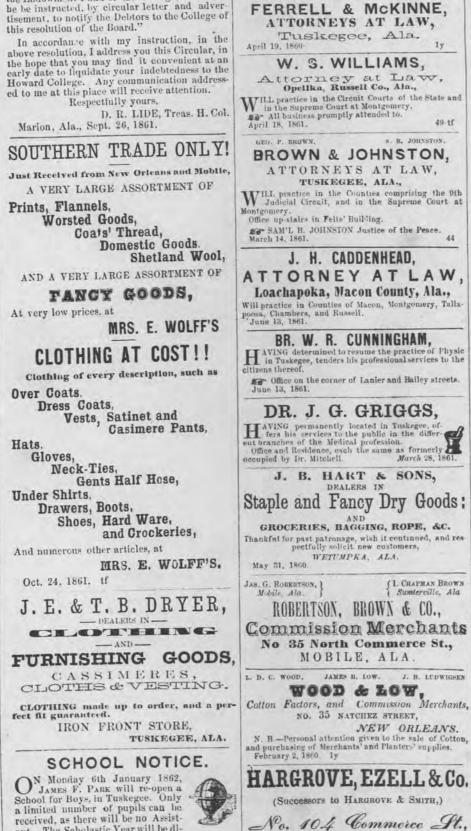
Near twenty years of experience in the School room, and the good measure of success that has attended his efforts, enable him to offer to the public whatever of advantage such experience

The Spring Term commences on the first Monmay give.

The Course of Study is so extensive that grad uates of colleges may here pursue additional studies with advantage. The expenses are not er schools of high order.

Further information may be obtained by ad dressing GEORGE Y. BROWNE, Jan. 9, 1862. Principal, Enfants Principal, Eufaula, Ala.

Administrator's Notice.



No. 104 Commerce St. ant. The Scholastic Year will be divided into three Sessions of Thirteen weeks. Tuition will be at the following rates per **MONTGOMERY, ALA.,** KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A large and well selected Stock **CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES**

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

Session :

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 Court of Macon county, I will proceed to sell on the 30th day of December 1861, at public outcry to the highest bidder at the late residence of Jas. R. Kendrick, deceased, the following property to-wit: 10 Mules, 130 Hogs, about 30 Bacon Hogs, 20 Goats, Corn add Fodder, Cotton Seed, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furni-

rity. December 12, 1861. 3

Which they will sell at the April 4th, 1861. 47 NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS. ON and after this date all Lumber sold at the Tuskegee Steam Mill will be CASH on delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will please come forward and settle either by or Note. The accounts are made out and ready N. R. KEELING January 9, 1862.

- OF --

TS hereby given, that on the 21st day of October, 1861, Administration on the Estate of SIMON BROOKS, deceased, was granted to me by said deceased. Also, the remainder of the plan tation will be rented for the year 1862. NANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'x. TERMS OF SALE.—All amounts under 450 cash. all over, 12 months: notes with approved seen-nits.

Administrator. Oct. 31, 1861.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND TO PROVIDE A ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND TO FOULD 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 require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States ; the said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be re-issuable at pleasure, until the same are payable, but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former Acts, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax herein-after provided, and of all other public dues, except the export duty on Cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the 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 Treasury. with assent of the President, is authorized 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 semi annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act 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 dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the Act afore and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sale until such date as he shall see fit to indicate.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of

supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each hun-dred dollars in value of the following property, etc., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

JAS. M. PETERS & CO.,

Cotton Valley Ala.

NOTICE.

barred.

Nov. 14, 1861,

June 15, 1861. 6m

ETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last will All Freight to insure shipment by next Tra, amust e delivered at least one hour previous to its departure.
 Freight coming to this Depot will be delivered at my hour of the day after payment of bill. and testament of HUBBARD HOLLOWAY, hav ing been granted to Laban Holloway 2d Monday in July, by the Probate Court of Macon county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be Adams' Southern Express Office kept at this Depot GEO. W. STEVENS, Sup't. Cet. 31, 1861,

DISSOLUTION.

HUBBARD HOLLOWAY, Ex'r. THE Law partnership heretofore existing between N. GACKET and J. T. MENERER is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Each party will give his attention to the settlement of the business of the old firm. Administrator's Notice. N. GACHET. J. T. MENEFEE. ETTERS of administration on the estate of March 28, 1861. Marx Wolff, was granted to the undersigned

LAW CARDS.

county. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescrib-ed by law or they will be barred. Oct. 24, 1861. Mrs. E. WOLFF, N. GACHET can hereafter be found at his old office, east of Brewers' Hotel. J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutl Ige's brick March 28, 1861. uild ing. Administratix. PLANTATION FOR SALE. NEW DRUG STORE. DR. S. M. BARTLETT

NVITES FUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

<text><text><text><text> CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS;

with the best is a set of the set set of the

THE DAILY SUN, COLUMBUS, GA.

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

The Daily Advertiser,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Advertiser, per annum \$8 00 Weekly " " 8 00

Notice .-- Positively no subscriber is receiv

Anion & American,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Advance Rates of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, per annum. \$9 00

Tri-Weckly Paper, per annum 5 00 Daily Paper, """...... 8 00

DAILY COURIER.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Berms of Subscription : Daily Courier, \$10 per annum, payable m

advance. Tri-Weekly Courier, \$5 per annum, payable

THE DAILY ENQUIRER,

Columbus, Geo.

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

Daily Chronicle & Sentind,

ed or continued-without cash in advance.

J. M. LUTTBELL, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,

TUSKEGEE, ALA. Constantly on hand a large Stock.

School Books! School Books!!

Davies, Loomis', Ray's & Emerson's Mathematical Works. Wilson's New School Readers-best published. Also, M'Guffey's Readers. Anthon's, Bullion's, M'Clintock's, and Andrews'. Greek and Latin Text-Books. Bullion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Grammars. School Histories, Philosophies, &c. &c. Large stock Slates, Inks, Pens, Pencils, &c. &c. &c.

Any Book will be sold at Publishers' prices, and isent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the money. Call and get on prices. All accounts must be paid lat January and July. January 10, 1861.

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS.



MONUMENTS, MANTLES,

TOMBS, Railing, GRAVE STONES Furniture Work,

and Tablets. GRATES, &C. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Feb'y 22, 1861. THE TUSKEGEE FLOUR MILLS.

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

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

#3 I will have MEAL and GRITS on hand all the time.

J. LAMBERTSON & CO. Tuske gee, Feb. 7, 1861.

Change of Schedule,

Office Tuskegee Rail Road,

THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave

NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 7.30.

arrives at "

Tuskegee, as follows:

Sundays not excepted.

OCTOBER 24, 1861.

9.15.

AUGUSTA, GEO., FUBLISHED BY W. S. JONES THE MILL is situated near the Public Square; for-merly owned by J. E. Dawson & Co.; has changed hands; is now owned by J. LAMMERTSON & Co., and is now fully prepared to convert Corn into MEAL or GRITS, at the shortest notice.

in advance.

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

NEW BOOKS.

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

The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Haikthorne. The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Haikthorne. Ruthedge, a novel of deep interest. Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur. The Habits of Good Society, a hand book fer 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 Hallfax. Art Recreations.

A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halmar. Art Recreations. Reminiscences of Bufus Choat, by Edw. G. Parker. Tylney Hall, by Blos. Hood. Mary Bunyan, by the anthor of Grace Trump. And many other new books, just received al for a And many other new books, just received al for a by B. DAVIS, Mostgomer, July 5 1860. DR. J. McCLINTOCK'S I-zCTOHAL SYE

Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Do yos expectorate hard, tough maiter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleep? If so, mars is your measure. It will unquestionably save you. Price \$1,60. Mold by July 26, 1860. 1y C. FOWLER, Tuskegree, 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.

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

The boundary of the names of TEN new subscribers and TWENTY DOLLARS, shall be entitled to three extra copies for one year, sent to whoever may be designated Agents will be antilled to a commission of ten per cent on remittances.

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

Bates of Advertising.

The space necessarily occupied by 10 lines of this size type, will be considered one square; and 3 lines or under, one-half square.

No. of Squares. | Time. | 3 T's. | 1 M'lh | 3 M's | 6 M's | 1 Year Haif Square ... \$100 2 00 2 50 \$ 00 \$ 00 \$ 00 10 00 Doe Square ... 100 2 00 2 50 \$ 00 \$ 00 \$ 00 10 00 Two Squares... 2 00 4 00 5 00 7 00 11 00 18 00 Four Squares... 4 00 7 50 8 00 12 00 20 00 30 00 Six Squares... 6 06 11 00 12 00 22 00 28 00 40 00 Twelve Squares ... 12 00 20 00 23 00 40 00 50 00 66 00

For Special Notices, fifty per cent. additional will to charged.

charged. All Advertisements on which the number of insertieus is not marked, will be published TILL FORBID, and charged accordingly. Approximation of the second second second second meas accompanied by a remittence, or by satisfactory approximation of the second second second second second interse, and are prepared to execute every description of interse, and are prepared to execute every description of INTIME PRESS PRINTING committed to their care, in as good site, and on as a associable terms as my other estab-phement in the State.

All Job Work is considered due when finished

Lurrans containing remittances, or or business, show be addressed to the SOUTH WESTERN PAPTIST, Taskey

on the 24th day of September 1861, by the Hon. Lewis Alexander Judge of Probate, for Macon

NOTICE

ture, &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 Planation of said deceased. Also, the remainder of the plan-tation will be rented for the year 1862. NANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'x. NANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'x.

-



SOUTH WESTERN BAFIIST.

Home Management. "Though the art of managing a house

as much as neglect.

The Poor Man's Grave.

Poetry.

546

BY ELIZA COOK. No sable pall, no waiving plume, No thousand torch lights to illume ; No parting glauce, no heavy tear, There is not one, of kindred clay, To watch the coffin on its way: No mortal form, no human breast' Cares where the panper's bones may rest.

But one deep monreer follows there, Whose grief outlives the funeral prayer, He does not sigh, he does not weep, But will not leave the solless heap; This he who was the poor man's mate, And made him more content with fate, The mongrel dog that shared his crust, Is all that stands beside his dust.

at p his listening head, as though Can be min ue heard a voice below; The pines to miss the voice so kind, And wonders why he's left behind. The san goes down, the night is come-He needs no food -he needs no home : Bot stretched upon the dreamless hed, With dehead how here head head head head With dolefal howl calls back the dead,

The passing gaze may coldly dwell On all that polished marbles tell; For temples built on church-yard earth Are claimed by riches more than worth; But who would mark with undimmed eyes The mourning dog that starves and dies? Who would not ask, who would not crave, Such love and faith to guard his grave?



"Going Home." "We are going home, To die no more."

s. dear children, we all are pilgrim that strangers as out city which hath foundations, whose maker and builder is God, the city of the new Jeruselem. This world is not our home; here we have no abi-ding place. This world, beautified by the hand of God, is only a restingplace for us for a few years, and then we must pass away. Short indeed is the stay of some, they are born and pass away immediately. Yet they are born for some great and wise purpose. In the church-yard we see graves of all lengths: the young, the middlerged and the old lie mouldering to dust there. Death with his relentless hand is in every passing breeze, and and sooner or later we too must fall e are free from his cruel shaft; beneath his cold, icy touch, and be laid away in the silent grave, that narrow house prepared for all men. There we must leave our friends, they cannot go with us. But there is ONE who has robbed death of its sting and the grave of its victor, who says, "Though you walk through the dark valley and shadow of death I will be with you, My rod and staff they shall comfort you." He loves little children. He took them up in His arms and blessed them when He was upon earth, but now.

"He is fitting up their mansion, Which eternally shall stand. For their stay shall not be transient In that noly happy land."

with his wife, and sports with his | children. Around the hearthstone he seemed may, at first sight, seem a very simple

to drop down from that defiant digaffair, yet there are very few who do nity and resolve, that were indispenit well. Nearly every woman dislikes sable for the defence of truth in those the worry of over management almost perilous times, and became, as it were, another man, so tender, familiar and "The great art is to hit the happy playful was he. His devoted Cathmedium quietly, and to keep the ser-

erine poured into his willing car kind vants to their duty without scolding words of sympathy and affection, so them. It is a great point to live that he often went from his fireside always in the same manner as regards with a brave heart, when otherwise style, to have the cloth laid as carehe might have looked gloomily into fully when alone as when there is the future. "The greatest of earthly company. When this is the case, no blessings," said he to a friend, "is a wife feels afraid of the husband bringpious and amiable wife, who fears ing in an unexpected guest, of this God and loves her family, one with kind, received quietly ; whereas nothwhom a man may live in peace, and ing can be more disagreeable to a husband than to see his house thrown in whom he may repose perfect confidence." And when his favorite cominto confusion, his wife cross, and his mentary on the Epistle to the Gaservants scrambling to change the latians was completed, wishing to things laid on the table, and in short christen it with some title that should everything going wrong simply bebe expressive of the value he set upon cause he had asked a friend to dine, it, in a vein of pleasantry, he named without giving a day or two's notice of his intention to do so. It would be it his Catherine.

A more doting father never lived.

He was in full sympathy with his

amuse his children was the celebra-

tion of Christmas, which is decidedly

a German festival, having its origin

there, and, in his day, almost univer-

sally observed with eclat. A marked

feature of it in families and parishes

was the Christmas Tree, both old

and young participating in the fes-

tivities of the occasion. Luther could

gracefully descend from skirmishes

with mitred prelates, and the august

Pope, to hanging presents for his loved

It is probable that the great refor-

mer was a more tender father in con-

sequence of the recollection of his

own boyhood's experience; for though

his parents were truly pious, they

adopted the general rule of the times,

ones on the Christmas Tree.

in better taste to allow the stranger to sit down to a meal served as roughchildren in all their sports and plays. ly as a laborer's in a hovel, than at-By his affectionate bearing and tender tempt to receive him with extempore familiarity, he invested his home with finery ; for the awkardness and bluna charm that bound them to it. One ders of the servants will soon show of the methods which he adopted to him the real state of the ease."

EFFECTS OF A KIND WORD--"I have reason to bless God for the Sabbath." says an eminently useful English clergyman "from my own experience. When a mere boy, a pious and faithful pastor found me triffing on the Lord's day, and affectionate-reproved me; desiring me to read and think on the las ttwo verses of the 58th of Isaiah. Upon that reproof, under God turned my whole life, with all'its happiness and all its blissful hopes beyond the grave.'

Miscellancous.

Luther at Home.

and used unjust and cruel chastisment LUTHER fell in love when his friend to correct their son. In his riper years, Luther said, "My parents treaheard that cruel persecution would send him to his grave. For many ted me cruelly, so that I became very years he had withstood the maledic- timid. One day, for a mere trifle, tions of Papal foes, a Christian hero my mother whipped me till the blood of the noblest type, but the shafts of came. They truly thought they were Cupid hit him in a tender spot, and doing right ; but they had no discernhe was conquered by the charms of ment of character, which is yet absowomen. Yes ! He who had said, lutely necessary, that we may know "God may change my purpose if such when, on whom, and how punishment be his pleasure ; but at present I have should be inflicted." At school he no thought of taking a wife; not that fared little better. "His master I am insensible to the charms of mar- flogged him fiteen times one day,, ried life; I am neither wood nor stone: enough surely, to reform the boy, who but I every day expect death and the was destined to reform the world, if punishment of a hereti;" he even reformation is ever wrought by excess became a wedded man. God did of whipping. change his mind. He is very apt to Luther's memory may have been

change men's minds who resolve to charged with these unmerciful beatings, so as to determine him to avoid

conquer love. The way was this. In the monas- a discipline so harsh and unfatherly. tery of Nimptsch in Saxony, there The bare recollection of them was were nine nuns, into whose minds a suited to make him more tender of divine light had radiated till they his own children, a wiser and better hated the cloister. They proposed father at the alter of home. Be that to quit the latter, but their parents as it may, his domestic happiness was commanded otherwise. They con- unalloyed, and his habitation was ferred with each other, and resolved the abode of peace, comfort, order,

shall, by law, direct. The number of Represensand, but each state shall have at least one be entitled to choose six-the state of Georgia | thereof:

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers ; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or other federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any state, may branches of the Legislature thereof.

SECTION 3.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen for six years by the legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote. 2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall he divided as equally as may be into three elasses. The sents of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year ; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year ; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year . and if vacancies happen by resignation, or othererwise. during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary ap pointments until the next meeting of the Legis ature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

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

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

The Senate shall choose their other officers; and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Coofederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside ; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

States ; but the party convicted shall, neverthe-loss, he 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 Consti tution ; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year : and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

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

2. Each House may provide. 2. Each House may determine the rules of two thirds of both Houses. its members for oceedings, puni behavior, and, with the concurrence of two- lation of commerce or revenue to the ports of thirds of the whole number, expel a member-

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 istended to facilitate commerce; except Confederate States, and within every subse- for the purpose of farnishing lights, beacons quent term of ten years, in such manner as they and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and tatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thou- the removing of obstructions in river naviga tion, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid Representative; and until such enumeration on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may shall be made, the state of South Carolina shall be necessary to pay the costs and expenses

ten-the state of Alabama nine-the state of 4. To establish uniform laws of naturaliza-Florida two-the state of Mississippi seven-the tion, and uniform laws on the subject of bankstate of Louisiana six, and the state of Texas six. rupteies, throughout the Confederate States, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures :

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securitics and current coin of the Confederate States :

7. To establish postoffices and post routs he 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 eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues :

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

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the

Supreme Court : 10. 'To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations -

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

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

13. To provide and maintain a navy : 14. To make rules for the government and

regulation of the land and naval forces : 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States,

oppress insurrections, and repel invasions : 16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service f the Confederate States ; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the offi-cers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Con-

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceelings ten miles square) as may, by cession of one more States and the acceptance of Congress. ecome the seat of the Government of the Confederate.States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings ; and 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary

not extend for ther 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 to the thereof

> race, from any foreign country, other than the slave holding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden ; and Congress is required t pass such laws as shall

the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

shall ::ot be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may re quire it

law denying or imparing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

States, the justice of which shall have been ju-

10. All bills appropriating money shall speci-

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by

the Confederate States ; and no person holding

any office of profit or trust under them, shall,

without the consent of the Congress, accept of

any present, emolument, office or title of any

kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign

12. Congress shall make no law respecting

an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the

free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom.

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

people peaceably to assemble and petition the

13. A well regulated militia being necessar

15. The right of the people to be secure i

16. No person shall be held to answer for a

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused

18. In suits at common law, where the value

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

government for a redress of grievances.

State.

prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President ; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall one State over those of another. have attained the age of thirty-five years, 8. No money shall be drawn from the treas and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may

nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by havior, and shall, at stated times, neeive for 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 Section 2. the revision and control of Congress. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus revenue, thus derived, shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury. Nor sha'l any state keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with anoth-er 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

fact with such exceptions, and under such President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offiregulations, as the Congress shell make. 3 The trial of all crimes, except in cases of opeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial ces for the term of six years ; but the President shall be elected as follows: all be held in the state where the said crimes 2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner shall have been committed ; but when not com-

as the legislature thereof may direct, a number mitted within any state, the trial shall bent of electors equal to the whole number of Senasuch place or places as the Congress may by tors and Representative to which the State may law have directed. be entitled in the Congress ; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall consist only in, levying war against them

smit, scaled, to the seat of the government of

shall choose immediately, by ballot, the Presi-

each state baving one vote ; a quorum for this

rom two thirds of the states, and a majority of

all the states shall be necessary to a choice.-And if the House of Representatives shall not

bers on the list the Senate shall choose the

Vice-President ; a quorum for the purpose shall

consist of two-thirds of the whole number of

shall be necessary to a choice.

nators, and a majority of the whole number

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible

to the office of President shall be eligible to

that of Vice-President of the Confederate

No person except a natural-born citizen

of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof,

President.

shall be appointed an elector. 3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not

of treason unless on the testimony of two wit. nesses to the same overt act or on confess be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the per- open court. son voted for us President, and in distinct ballots 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 trenson shall work corruption of blood, or forshall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted fo as Vice feiture, except during the life of the person at-President, and of the number of votes for each, tainted ARTICLE IV. which lists they shall sign and certify, and tran-

SECTION 1.

SECTION 2.

arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which

shall be made under their authority; to all

ters and consuls ; to all cases of admiralty and

maritime jurisdiction ; to controversies to white

the Confederate States shall be a party ; to con

troversies between two or more states ; between

a state and citizen of another state where th

state is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands

under grants of different states ; and between

a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states.

citizens or subject ; but no state shall be sued

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other

public ministers, and consuls, and those in which

a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other ca-

ses before mentioned, the supreme court shall

have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and

SECTION 3.

or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted

1. Treason against the Confederate State

by a citizen or subject of any foreign state.

cases affecting ambassadors, other publi

the Confederate States, directed to the Presi-1. Full faith and credit shall be given in dent of the Senate ; the President of the Senate each state to the public acts, records and judishall, in the presence of the Senate and House cial proceedings of every other state. And the of Representatives, open all the certificates, and Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceevotes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for Presidings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. dent shall be the President, if such number be a SECTION 2.

> 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any state of the Con-

purpose shall consist of a member or members felony, or other crime against the laws of a state, who shall flee from justice, and be fa

or labor in any state or territory of the Condent shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the federate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in con sequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from sch sservice or labor: but 4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-Presishall be delivered up on claim of the party to dent. if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if no person whom such slaves belongs, or to whom service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.

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

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress. shall give their votes ; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate Stat s. 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose

of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Conf derate States, including the lands thereof. 3. The Confederate States may acquire new

at the time of the adoption of this Constitution. or a citizen thereof born in the United States territory ; and Congress shall have p wor to egislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Con federate 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 slave lawfully held by them in any of the states or territories of the Confederate tates.

SECTION 9. 1. The importation of negroes of the African

effectually prevent the same. 2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit

3. The privilege of the writ of hapeas corpus

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

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles

majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives

shall choose immediately, by ballot, the Presi-dent. But in choosing the President, the votes and the right of property in said slaves shall shall be taken by states, the representation from | not be thereby impaired. 2. A person charged in any state with tr

in another state, shall, on demand of the Exe cutive antipority of the state from which he for choose a President, whenever the right of choice be delivered up, to be removed to the state of March next following, then the Vice Presi-3. No slave or other person held to service

No, if you are good children here on earth, and love the Lord Jesus Christ, who has done so much for you, you shall one day be told that "it is enough," you need not stay in this world of sin and suffering any longer. but that you may come to that bright world above, where you will die no more. But remember that to attain unto this rest we are to love the Lord with all our heart, our soul, our mind. and our strength, and our neighbor as ourselves. "Love is the fultilling of TEACHER. the law."

What Did the Clock Say.

The clock upon the tower of a neighboring church tolled forth slowly and solemnly, the knell of the departed hour.

As the last sound died away. Willie, who was sitting on the carpet at his mother's feet, lifted his head, and looking earnestly in her face asked-

"Mother, what did the clock say?" "To me," said his mother, sadly, "it seems to say; gone-gone-gone!' "What, mother! what has gone?" "Another hour, my son."

"A white-winged messenger from our Father in heaven, sent by him to inquire of you-of me, what we are doing? what we are saying? what we are thinking and feeling ?

"Where has it gone, mother?"

"Back to him who sent it, bearing on its wings, that were so pure and white when it came, a record of all our thoughts, words and deeds, while it was with us."

"Were they all such as our Father could receive with a smile of approbation?"

Reader, what record are the hours, as they come and go, bearing up on high for you?

ttain from Heaven. rest the girl in Yorkshire, England, contrived to raise nineteen shillings for the Core Missionary Society in a somewil. Surious way. In her neighborhood there are many washermen, and water is often scarce; she therefore obtained a tub, and caught and saved as much rain-water as she could. This she was accustomed to retail at one half penny per bucket. The washerwomen were very glad to give this sum for a nice pailful of clean soft water; and thus she obtained nearly a pound or almost five dollars, for this cause. When she brought her contribution to the Secretary, she did not wish any name to be attached to it; but he told her that it must be recorded in his list as coming from some one, "Call it, then," said she, "RAIN FROM HEAVEN." Juv Instructor.

Wisdom teaches us that we do not need more than a moderate competence during our short stay on earth, unless for the purposes of charity .--What sense is there in counting and staring at wealth? Children properly require very little of it. The best inheritance for them is a virtuous, industrious example in ourselves ; imparting to them sound knowledge of the responsibilities and duties of life. We thus give religion our most valuable members, and our country to leave their dark abode of supersti- and piety. He was as true a husband tion, at all hazards. They thought and father as he was a great reformer. of the bold, fearless, magnanimous - Thayer's Home Monthly. Luther, and if they could only reach

"the gate of the old convent of the ECONOMY IN BOOTS .--- How to make Augustines," where he resided, ere three pair of boots last, as long as the tale of their flight was told to six, and longer. The following extheir enemies, they would be safe .- tract is from Col. Macerone's Season-Two pious citizens, who were let into able Hints, which appeared in the the secret of their hopes and plans, Mechanic's Magazine, dated Februraproffered their assistance. Their car- ry 3d, 1848. After stating the utriages were ready at the appointed liity of sheep skin clothing, for persons time and place, and on the 7th day whose employment renders it necessaof April, 1523, these nine long-slois ry that they should be much out of tered maidens were set down at doors, &c., he says :

Luther's door. Such an unexpected "I will not conclude without inviadvent of women might have frighten- ting the attention of your readers to ed him half out of his wits, bachelor a cheap and easy method for preservof forty years as he was, had he not ing their feet from wet, and their been brave and firm. But he met boots from wear. I have only had them in a way that showed he was three pair of boots for the last six neither weed nor stone" He hastened years, (no shols) and It hink that I shall not require any other for the out to meet and welcome them.

"This is not my doing," he exclaim next six years to come. The reason is, that I treat them in the following ed : "but would to God that I could, in this way, give liberty to enslaved manner-1 put a pound of tallow and consciences, and empty the cloisters a half pound of rosin into a pot on of their tenants." His friends rallied the fire, and when melted and mixed around them, and proposed to receive I warm the boots and apply the hot them into their families, and thus stuff with a painter's brush until neither the sole or upper leathers will suck in any more. If it is desired the they found protection.

One of these maidens was Catherine boots should take polish, dissolve an Bora, whose excellent qualities made ounce of beeswax with an ounce of an impression on Luther's heart .-turpentine, to which add a teaspoon-She had real worth, and she could ful of lamp-black. A day or two live or die for the truth. The reformer found himself cherishing a tender after the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub over regard for her: still he did not mean them the wax and turpentine, but not to marry. He evidently thought, before the fire. Tallow or any other however, that she ought to become greese becomes rencid and rots the the wife of some good man, for he recommended Baumgartner, of Nuremburg, to wed her, but he declined .-Afterwards he made a similar proposition to Dr. Glatz, of Orlamund. and he was disposed to accept it; but wise, excellent Catherine, acting on the principle that "it takes two to make a bargain," refused to have him. whereupon Luther married her him- can give you, or do for yon; plead self, and always blessed the day that his promise, and expect his aid ; so he did. He was certainly old enough you honor him. to appreciate a wife, being forty-two years of age, and his circumstances were well suited to make him value home as a shelter from the storm of persecution that swept and warred around him. The marriage brought each state acting in its sovereign and independdown the fury of his enemies more ent character, in order to form a permanent fedhotly than ever upon his head. "I is eral government, establish justice, insure domesincest," exclaimed Henry the Eighth. incest," exclaimed Henry the Eighth. Ity to ourselves and our posterity-invoking the "Anti-Christ must be the fruit of such favor and guidance of Almighty God-do ordain

he was used to warfare, and he let

his Papal foes battle on over his

wife to Luther, and he a loving hus-

band and protector to her. They

Catherine proved a true and faithful

nuptials, undisturbed thereby.

stitching as well as the leather, but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. Boots or shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing in them cork solescork is a bad conductor of heat. Come to God for what no one else

> CONSTITUTION Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States tic tranquility and secure the blessings of liber a union," said others. Luther had and establish this constitution for the Confederbeen fighting against indulgences ate States of America. ARTICLE I. eight years when he married, so that

SECTION 1.

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

SECTION 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year

were "equally yoked," and drew toby the people of the several states ; and the gether. They had a happy home, electors in each state shall be citizens of the and Heaven's benediction rested upon Confederate States, and have the qualifications them. It was a sweet and sacred requisite for electors of the most numerous branch spot to the great reformers. and he of the State Legislature; but no person of loved to flee thither from the turnoil foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate and the mighty war of opinion that States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer shook the world. An engraving re- civil or political, State or Federal.

shook the world. An engraving re-presents him in the bosom of his shall not have attained the age of twenty five family, where the stern invincibility years, and be a citizen of the confederate States, of the moral conqueror was lost in and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant the tender "loves" of the husband of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall b and father. The man of iron nerve who could withstand the thunders of apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this tonfederacy, acvaluable members, and our country and country country and country coun

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish ury, but in consequence of appropriations made the same, excepting such parts as may in their by law ; and a regular statement and account jugment require 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. shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

both Honses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, heads of Department, and submitted to Congress adjourn for more than three days, nor to any 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 shall be sitting. payment of claims against the Coufederate

SECTION 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall dicially declared by a tribunal for the investi receive a compensation for their services, to be gation of claims against the government, which ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury it is hereby made the duty of Congress to estabof the Confederate States. They shall, in all lish. cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their atfy in federal currency the exact amount of each endance at the session of their respective appropriation and the purposes for which it is made ; and Congress shall grant no extra com-Houses, and in going to and returning from the same ; and for any speech or debate in either Honse, they shall not be questioned in any other pensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have place. been made or such service rendered.

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

SECTION 7.

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. Senate may propose or concur with amendments 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be as on other hill quartered in any house without the consent of the owner ; nor in time of war, but in a manner

2. Evry bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law be pre- to be prescribed by law. sented to the President of the Confederate States ; If he approve, he shall sign it ; but if their persons, houses, papers, and effects against not, he shall return it with his objections to unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be that House in which it shall have originated, violated; and no warrants shall issue 1 at upon who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after, and particularly describing the place to be such reconsideration, two thirds of that House searched, and the persons or things to be seizshall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to- ed gether with the objections, to the other House, 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 shal presentment or indictment of a grand jary, exbecome 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 shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or probeen presented to him, the some shall be a law, perty, without due process of law; nor shall in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the private property be taken for public use, with-Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its re- out just compensation. turn ; in which case it shall not be a law. The 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-bill. 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

his favor ; and to have the assistance of counsel 3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which for his delence. the concurrence of both Hon es may be necessary (exce; t on a question of adjournment) shall in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the be presented to the President of the Confederate | right of trial by jury shall be preserved ; and States ; and before the same shall take effect no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise reshall be approved by him ; or being disapprov- examined in any court of the Confederacy, than ed by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limita-19. Excessive bail shall not be required tions prescribed in case of a bill.

SECTION S.

The Congress shall have power ---1. To lay and colect taxes. duties, imposts. and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States: but no bounties shall be granted from the mote or foster any branch of industry ; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States :

federate States : 3. To regulatecommerce with foreign nations, ad among the several States, and with the ary for excerting its inspection laws; and the

exist at the time of his election. 8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or ina-9. Congress shall appropriate no money from bility to discharge the powers and duties of the the treasury except by a vote of two thirds of 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 President shall be elected. 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. Before he enters on the execution of his office.

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

SECTION 2. .

of the army and navy of the Confederate States, be agreed on by the said convention-voting when called into the actual service of the Confederate States, he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the by conventions in two thirds there f-as the Executive Departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate But no state shall, without its consent, bede States, except in cases of impeachment. 2. He shall have power, by and with the ad

vice and consent of the Senate, to make treatics, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, 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

w or in the heads of Departments. 3. The principal officer in each of the Executive 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 President, or other appointing power, when their shall be the supreme law of the land; and the services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of anything in the constitution or laws of any duty ; and when so removed, the removal shall state to the contrary notwithstanding. be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. the President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of ufficers, both of the Confederate States, and the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be no religious test shall ever be required as a re appointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

SECTION 3.

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

SECTION 4.

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

> ARTICLE II. SECTION

The judges, both of the Sin reme and Inferior Conrect, shall have their offices during good be-

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

ARTICRE V

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 d 1. The President shall be commander in-chief the proposed amendments to the Constitution by states- and the same be ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, or one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention-they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution

prived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI. 1. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provision Government of the Confederate States of America. and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repeat ed or modified ; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until the successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitation shall be as valid against the Confedence States under this Constitution as under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance ther and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the anthority of the Confederate States. judges in every state shall be bound thereby.

4. The Senators and Representatives being mentioned, and the members of the severa state legislatures, and all executive and judicin the several states, shall be bound by oath w affirmation, to support this Constitution ; but qualification to any office or public trust under

the Confederate States. 5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deey or dispurage others retained by the people of

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

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of five states shall be sufficient for the establishing of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

2. When five states shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified the Congress under the Provisional Constitu tion, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and forcounting the votes, and inaugurating the Pre ident. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Con guss under this Constitution, and the time for 1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court. and in such inferior francis as the Congress may from tion the transmission of t

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. SECTION 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque treasury ; nor shall any duties or taxes on im | and reprisal ; coin money ; make anything but portations from foreign nations be laid to pro- gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts ; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impariring the obligation of contraets ; or grant any title of nobility.

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

ction laws; and the

shall then be had as in case of other bills disap- compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in

proved by the President.