VOL. 13-NO. 39.

USKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

The South Mestern Baptist, circumcision." If so, it should be ad-A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER ily, slaves as well as free. If the PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

TALIAFERRO & Co., PROPRIETORS.

For Terms, &c., see third page

For the South Western Baptist, Postulata.

NUMBER 1.

This word means positions assumed without proof. "Deep ploughing in our light soils, is of no service, for I have tried it," is an agricultural postulatum : "No truth in science"-"No trations are all humbug," are postuata on various subjects, very nearly related to the science of blockheadism. Theologians sometimes announce postulata and think they are proved, because they use many syllogisms and

born members of their national or ion-but it was required is regard to ganization and circumcised at 8 days old. At that tender age his membermen" are known to have been baptizship was consummated, but it was not ed in early times. Its 8:12. his act—the ceremony was performed by others, not his voluntary exercise. But others say "infants are born in the church;" if so, he would not join a society in which he was a member by birth, any more than the children born in these C. States acquire citizenship by oath, naturalization or some other form: all these would be not confirm rights possessed by birth.

wicked in life, from those of a New Testament church who were "all the Mysticism carries with it a

received and excluded.

prayed," "touched," "put his hands" delusive phantom. on the children; hence they could not | Mysticism bas ever been antagonistantamount to regeneration? If not, from its subtility it has alike been without this vital change, no one can against the excesses of mysticism, yet see or enter. But put his hands ou, inculcated, though timidly, the belief Evangelists and must be regarded as he most loved, with deep inflictions of equivalent. Laying hands, &c., was spiritual anguish which was identical ed to reconcile the subject to God: fying fires of purgatory. This was Melchisidic blessed Abraham, Isaac to purify the soul from the dross of and Jacob, but it was not regarded earthliness, rendering it a perfect and as renewing their nature. If the part acceptable sacrifice unto God. The performed in regard to those children prevalence of this tenet brought the was not equivalent to regeneration, sale of indulgences to the verge of then they were not fitted for the king-bankruptcy. As no devotee would dom nor for the church. There is no, impoverish himself to purchase exevidence that their parents brought emption hereafter from a purifying them or were believers : hence to bap- process which he now believed himtize infants from this example, makes | self undergoing in the patient endurthe inference much too large for the ance of his sorrows. Bigotry took

premise. mixed community, tares among the mined to wipe from the face of the wheat, good and bad in the same net, earth all that espoused the doctrine of the only visible representation of it is inner life. Thus Louis fourteenth at the Church." Were the primitive the instance of his Jesuit advisers rechurches composed of "a mixed com- voked the edict of Nantes, gave ormunity?" If the author of this pos- ders to extirpate protestantisms in tulatum is the pastor of such a church, France, empowered his embassador at he is not a true minister of Christ else Rome, the infamous D'Etrees, to purhe would build upon the Apostolic sue with vigilant implacability the pattern, only such as exercise faith Italian mystics-and that monarch and repentance-renewed in the spirit | whose reign began so auspiciously, of their mind. It will be observed took part in the absurd and cruel too, Matt. 13:38, that the field in dragonade, by incarcerating numberwhich the tares were sown, was not less victims in the inquisitorial dunthe Church, but "the field is the geons. It was he who ordered the or rejected, as all the unconverted plies Conde, "I never will; as to the the kingdom like the merchant-man. ure." Heroic response, worthy of the they reject the unworthy as not fit for noble spirit who uttered it. Innumembership. The foolish virgins give merable evidences might be collected evidence that they were not real from the Romanist records proving Christians, so not admitted to the that they have bestowed the highest marriage supper. If the Church is favors of the church on the coarsest this "mixed community," good, bad, materialized manifestations of spiritwise and foolish, is it Christ's Church ual truth. The wildest extravagances "which he purchased with his own outrivaling Munchausen's adventures, blood"? which he is to present holy, have been sanctioned by the thunders pare without spot or wrinkle? If of the Vatican, and yet this very so, it does not come up to the stand- church of Rome doomed Michael ard of New Testament churches? Molinos to death as a glangerous en 1. Boptism has come in the place of thusiast.

ministered to all the males of the fam-Apostles. Jews by birth, administered baptism in order to carry out the statute given to Abraham, they exceeded their instructions most egregiously, for they baptized women, of which, as recipients, of the rite, the record knows nothing. In positive institutes, the agent may not curtail or enlarge the statute. If one come in lieu of the other, then all childre have a just claim to the privileges 1 the church without public profesion or confirmation, whether more or wicked, believers or infidel. Why were circumcised Jews also barized, certainty in law"—"Religion is all hypocracy"—"Mathematical demon-from us." Judaizers, that roubled from us," Judaizers, that roubled many churches, declare that he Gentile converts at Antioch sould be circumcised after baptism? It is elear that the Apostles at Jerusalem (Acts 15:24) gave them to such directions-they had gone to Antioo (1.) "Christ joined the church when subvert the souls of the disciples preyoung." The Jews, of which Christ tending it under Apostolic command. was one by birth, were supposed to be No faith was required for cicumcis-

BY PANNIE DUDGINS SEAMAN.

This resiance of religion received its first impulse in the fourteenth cena work of supererogation—they could tur, whose misty, barbaric splendor ostered a corrupt eloquence, corrupt The record affords no proof of the philosophy and corrupt religion. Dionysius Arcopigita, the famous hiero-But the Old Testament organiza- phant, is our authority of it in the midtion was no church in the New Testa- dle age, and the ponderous tones which ment sense of the word: it differed he bequeathed to posterity, elaborate in materials, infidel in sentiment and but one principle: that all creation,

Mysticism carries with it a germ of children of God by faith through Je- Pantheism, while spiritualism and thesus Christ," widely as the poles. The sophy are its extremes. It attempts word church is not in our Old Testa-transcendentalism, as defined in Hantian philosophy, by self-annihilation. 2. "Our Savior's treatment of chil- It quotes God and Nature as synonydren, Matt. 18:25; 19:14; Mark mous and enjoins man to become noth-10:13-16, in reference to his church | ing, that he may be absorbed in Him and kingdom," proves that they were | who is All. This self-reduction they members. Coming or being brought term poverty, simplification, denudato Christ while upon earth, does not tion and death; the immediate conove or imply fitness for membership; sequences of which is a sublime res thousands saw and heard him preach, toration in God or deification. The vet had no love for him. Did His history of this romantic doctrine dazconversation with the Syro-phinecian | zles you with its long record of spirwoman, Matt. 15 and Mark 7, out of itual adventure, its tragedies of the whose daughter he dislodged a foul soul, the woes of its martyr spirits. demon, make either a member of the The loftiest intellects have yielded to church? Was Nichodemus by the its indescribable facinations, and beong discussion of that memorable come glorious examples of humility, night, constituted a member? Did benevolence and devotion. Their the miracle in which Jesus so multi- theory propagating the idea, that in plied the loaves so as to feed 4000 proportion to the severity of the penhungry persons, after he had blessed ance imposed, the reward would be them, make any of them fit to be mem- more glorious, caused them to send bers? No more than the frequent their souls with purgatorial fires, that conversations of the French Prince all the combustibles of sin might be with the offices of both the Federal consumed before death closed the and Confederate Governments made scene. Here appears the doctrine of him a citizen in either? Neither sanctification as it promises its devo-President or Cabinet can confer this tees, a divine calm the fruition of abright: the law points out a different | solute repose this side the grave. The course. The early churches claimed principle of mysticism we conceive to that this prerogative was in the mem- be indestructible, as there will always bership-not in any other body: they | be minds whose religious exercise assumes it spontaneously, while in the But the New Testament church was perpetual revolutions of society states not organized when Christ "blessed," will continually recur, to vitalize this

be members. Is the "blessing" named tic to superstitious externalisms, tho' t could not introduce them into the canonized and denunciated by soverkingdom, for he declares, John 3, that eign pontiffs. Rnysbroeck wrote touch, pray, &c., are all named in the that God frequently visited the souls an ancient rite, but was never suppos- in object and character with the purithe alarm and the crafty priesthood 3. Christ's kingdom "consists of a awoke like a slumbering giant, deterworld." So the net is east into the good prince Conde to attend mass or sea, not into the church, the "good suffer the penalty of death or banishvessels," but the bad are thrown away meut. "By the grace of God," reshould be. True ministers represent | last, I leave it to your majesty's pleas-

mystical terminology became the fash- their chances doubtful. onable language, Atheists turned There is a curious fact connected Christians and the gifted Corbinelli with this subject of re-enlistment mingled tissue of evil and good.

tirely from externalisms, in indulging opportunity to meet the Yankees face his hatred to formalism, thereby ex- to face. to protect the tender germ of spirit- teers do not re-enlist, to a great exuality from the force of earthly tent, at the expiration of their terms storms, he intercepts the vivifying in- of enlistment, I think it probable the fluence of its appointed sunshine .- Government will be compelled to they assume a decided tendency to ex- be almost fatal to our cause for fifty pand the Ego into the Infinite. Ma- or seventy-five thousand men to leave Swedenberg, that by special revela- But I have confidence enough in our tion he could perceive the promised soldiers to hope that the Government his own nature in all the beauty of pulsion to keep up its army. glittering on the very summit of Mt. it gets amongst Lincol i's ships. Salvage, guarded by Knights of the About five miles from here there spiritual Mecca where the pilgrim in bear that name. mind. (To be continued.)

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

Norfolk, VA , Jan. 21, 1862 }

haste to inform you of the fact. seen from our parade ground, when folk, so far as I have heard. passing a certain point, and some of Captain Swanson leaves for home the men went down to the beach, to-morrow, and I embrace the oppor where they had a good view. The tunity to send you this letter. vessels are nearly all small, and conland by means of the little creeks from home. and rivers that empty into the sea along our coast. There were, I think, about thirty-five vessels. The Yankees expect wonderful things of this fleet, but whether their expectations

will be realized, time will tell. The absorbing topic of conversation in camp now is re-enlistment .- vinity, and ye other divinities, grant There is no doubt that nearly every that I may become beautiful within, man in the Regiment will enter the and that whatever of externals I may service again, but whether we will re- possess may be all in harmony with enlist before our present term expires, my inward (spiritual) being. May I is the question. There is a diversity regard the wise only as rich: and may of feeling upon the subject, and as no I have just so much gold as no other definite conclusion has been arrived would take from me but the virtuous at. I do not feel at liberty to venture | man." an opinion as to what the Regiment

will do. I suppose you have seen the Act of learn first," says Paul, "to show piety Congress in regard to the re-enlist- at home." Religion begins in the ment of soldiers now in the service. family. One of the holiest sanctua-The Act proposes a bounty of fifty ries on earth is home. The family dollars, with a furlough for sixty days, altar is more venerable than any aland transportation home and back, tar in the cathedral. The education to all who may re-enlist, besides the of the soul for eternity begins by the

and Regimental officers. The proposition is generally re- is first unfolded in the family. garded as a liberal one; there are, however, several reasons why it is not He who does not truly speak the at once accepted by all who intend to trtuh is a betrayer of the truth.

The shion of asceticism was in- enter the service again. Some who augur ed after the founding of the now belong to the infantry, desire to Abbe of St. Cyr, by Madame de join the cavalry or artillery; some Majenon, but her restless spirit, af- prefer to go home untrammeled, and ter few years, wearied of the mo- go again at their leisure or convennony and austerity of conventual ience; others again (and their numpe, and religious excitement was the ber is not of the smallest,) desire to aly resource to its inmates from en- go home and see if they cannot, by ui, then the facinations of mysticism some hook or crook, get into an office was introduced in place of the minu- and wear a sword. As to the latter, tiæ of rigid formalism. In Paris their ambition is commendable, but

exercised his fervid eloquence as ex- which is worthy of notice. Those positor of the new religious roman- regiments that have been in battle ticism. Mysticism now shone con- and suffered most the hardships and spicuous as a power, but recognizing privations incident to a campaign, are no media, it soon merged into the ex- the most ready to re-enlist; while travagant, misrepresented and fell those that have been compelled to lice the victim of reaction. Doomed to by and do nothing, hesitate and delay silence, there it survives, weaving its It is a verification of the truth of the military maxim, that soldiers, partic Mysticism teaches one sublime truth; ularly volunteers, to be efficient and that if we accustom ourselves to seek contented, must be kept moving and God in our own hearts there will we in active service. If the Third Reg always find Him, though even this is iment should decline to place their susceptible of false construction if names upon the enlistment roll before men so will it. The materials of re- going home, their action may be asligious happiness cluster about our cribed to the fact just mentioned, coufiresides, among the lovely things of pled also with the fear that we will earth, and if these receive the proper be required to remain here in monotoculture and holy influence they will nous idleness for two years more .fit us for a blissful immortality .- Our Colonel has made repeated at Costly outward works, Pharisaical tempts to induce the War Depart devotions, bargaining with papacy ment to send us to some more active and asceticism for the priceless pearl field of service, but in vain. As our will never redeem and renew the soul, term of enlistment will expire on the but forge fetters to bind it through- 4th day of May, we are now content out an eternity of woe. The mystic to remain here until that time, unless attempts to seclude his soul too enthere is a certainty elsewhere of an

cluding a necessary help. In his zeal But if the twelve-months' volun-Thus producing an intense and mor- adopt some measure that will be unbid-self-consciousness-an overween- pleasant; because a large number of ing sense of personality which isolates the twelve-months' Regiments entered them so elaborately from earth that the army in the spring, and it would ny a mystic has dreamed even as the service so nearly at the same time. land of religious truth emerging from will not find it necessary to use com-

glade and fountain, of grassy upland The iron-clad steam battery, Merri and silver lake, of marble crag and mac, is expected to be completed overhanging wood, sparkling from and ready for action in about five the summer shower like diamond dew- weeks. It was made by cutting down drops in the breath of morn. Every the masts and upper part of the U.S. nation, save America, has its tradi- war steamer Merrimac, which the tionary Eden of undisturbed serenity. Yankees attempted to destroy when its vale of Avalon sacred from the they abandoned the Navy Yard, and intrusion of worldly storms, or the encasing it in a heavy coat of iron. sterner laws of nature, while the rich- The roof is shaped like the roof of a est mines of secrescent love has yield- house, except that the gable ends are ed their utmost wealth of imagination somewhat rounded, so that it is imto embellish the sacred fastness of possible for a cannon shot to strike it perpetual calm. Such to the fancy of fair and plump. It mounts ten guns, the middle age was the famous temple four on each side and one at each end. of Sangral, with its dome of sapphire. They are of heavy calibre, and it is its six and thirty towers, its crystal expected that the ugly looking vessel crosses, its hangings of green samite, will do a good deal of damage when

true cross, invisible and inaccessible stands an Episcopal Church, which to the impure, or faithless heart .- was built before the Revolutionary Olans Magnus celebrated the wonder- war. It is made of brick, which were ful mount Hinkadulle on whose cloud imported from England, and I am capped height green grass waved, and told it is yet in good condition, though bright flowers bloomed. Places like services are not now held there. It these have afforded a refuge to the is called Donation Church, but I am ideal of the popular mind, a kind of not informed as to how it came to

his eestacy and bliss forgets that it is Good health still prevails in the only the fanciful creation of a finite Regiment. I am constrained to believe that a very large proportion, if not one-half, of the sickness which has carried off so many of our soldiers on the Potomac, and elsewhere, since the commencement of the war, has EDITOR BAPTIST: We had quite a been owing to the comparatively litvariety of weather" last week .- | tle care taken by the commanding offi-First it rained, hailed and sleeted, all cers to see that their camps have been in one day and night, accompanied by kept free from filth and other causes a heavy wind from the sea. Then it of disease. True, they have issued cleared away warm and pleasant, then orders upon the subject, but orders it rained and cleared away again; are of no use if they are not enforced. now it is cloudy and dark. What It requires some care and trouble to will come next I am not prepared to accustom soldiers to keep their camps say. If it should be anything unusu- clean, because, where so many men al, such as the falling of mill-stones, are thrown together, there will be pitch-forks or bull-frogs, I will make some who are not very particular in regard to cleanliness. I am pleased Some relief to the monotony of the to say, that our camp has been kept camp has been the sailing of the Burn- clean, and, with the exception of a side expedition, last week, from For- a Virginia Regiment, we have lost tress Monroe. The vessels could be fewer men than any other around Nor-

The "Baptist" of the 16th came to sequently of light draught, being in- hand to-day. Whenever I receive it, tended, no doubt, to penetrate the I feel like I have met an old friend

Yours. &c.,

A HEATHEN PRAYER .- The follow ing is a remarkable prayer of Socrates at the end of Phædrus:

"Oh! thou beloved universal Di-

RELIGION AT HOME .- "Let them privilege of choosing their company fireside. The principle of love, which is to be carried through the universe.

Angel Visits.

heavy, as from weeping. But come with an earthly and selfish affection, in love. Daily they are about our affection cannot truly bless either paths, though we perceive them you or your babe. It is now in heaveven recognise their presence by the spirit's finer instincts; for, "of the earth earthy," as we are, and with for that higher life which descends affections clinging to the earth, we from and bears back its recipient inhave neither eyes nor ears for the to heaven. Grieving one! I came inner sights and inner voices which to you in mercy, and though tears are for the pure in heart. Yes, they have followed my visit, they are fallare about daily paths, smoothing and ing on good seeds planted in your making them flowery when they may, heart.' but oftener piling up obstructions and making them rough and thorny. er of my child, and ever since her

"Rough and thorny! Piling up words have been my stay and comobstructions!" we hear from the lips fort. Such an angel came to you last

a work for angels?" womanhood, heart-sick and life-weary | The spirit of your child has already one! And as your eyes went far arisen, more beautiful in form, and onward, how many lovely vistas is now with the angels appointed for opened, showing blessed Arcadias its guardianship. The wiser love of and onward you pressed with eager warmer atmosphere of heaven. Be footsteps. You did not gain them! thankful, then, dear friend, Oh, be For a while the path was even and thankful !- but weep not !" the fragrance of a hundred blossoms delighted your senses. But all at consolation had been able to reach once your feet were wounded—there felt itself swelling with a deep emo then thick clouds and darkness were the All-merciful. before you, hiding the lovely Eden.

the Arcadia of your maiden dreams! mountain a narrow path became visi- silation! ble, and though it looked rough and mortal dread had seized upon your hourly they spirit. With hurrying footsteps you entered this new way, and the hope

that else had been paralyzing. It was the hand of an angel which fits are conferred. led you into that new way and kept your heart from fainting. Narrow, buovant steps, for it bent heaven come !" ward. And think, life-weary one, do you not feel that you are nearer heaven now than when the sun of this world shone from an unclouded sky perity? Think, and answer to yourself the question.

A heart-stricken mother sat grieving for the loss of her youngest-born. the sweetest and loveliest of her precious flock-grieving and refusing to be comforted. There had been loving sympathy, gentle remonstrance But when, in their high mission, they to her who had known a like sorrow, trees, is just beyond. and whose heart had, even like hers, been bowed into the very dust. She angels come not on their errands of took into her own soft hand the pas- mercy in vain !- Steps Toward Heavsive hand of the mourner, which gave en. not back a sign. A little while she held it, clasping her fingers in a gentle pressure ; then, in a voice whose The Religious Press of the South. tender modulations went virbrating to the inmost of her spirit, she said : "You had an angel visit last night."

An angel visit! What did the words signify?

and erring creature of earth.

for your child? Were I to say, take the current news of the day.

one too well. But how is it better for you to lose the child in whom They do not always visit us in your heart was so bound up? I see beautiful garments, making the air the question on your lips, and answer golden with their sunny smiles. Of- That is always best which lifts the tener they come in soberhued vest-ments, with lips grief-curved and eyes Think! Not with a heavenly, but to us when and how they will, it is ever did you love your child, and such an not with our dull bodily senses, nor en, and as your heart follows it there, it

of some life-weary sufferer. "Is this night, grieving friend. The visit Beautiful seemed the way before your eyes upward, and no longer per was in love, not in anger. Then lift you, inthe bright morning of early mit them to rest on the gloomy grave. in the smiling distance! To gain our good Father hath trans-planted them was, you felt, to gain heaven; a flower of earth to blossom in the

And the heart, which no words o were sharp obstruction in the way- tion, and lifting itself up towards

"I will believe that it was an angel Still, you pressed onward, though the who came here last night and bore way was rough and the sunny vistas opened to the land of promise were with shut eyes, fringed by tear-gemhidden from your straining vision. - med lashes, she bowed her head upon Then a mountain arose suddenly, the bosom of her consoler. "Oh, if whose rocky steeps you could not anything can soothe the anguish of climb. Despair was in your heart, this breavement, it is to know that and in the bitterness of your disap- my precious babe, for whom I have pointment you called yourself one mocked of God. my precious babe, for whom I have cared so tenderly, passed from my arms to those of an angel; and that It was not so, precious immortal! he was thus borne safely across the Not so, pilgrim to a better land than dark valley into which I look down with such a heart-shudder. I bless At the very foot of that inaccessable you for speaking such words of con-

Not alone in misfortune or bereavehad no green margin, beautiful with ment do angels visit us. They do not flowers, there was an emotion of always make the way rough, nor al thankfulness in your heart for even ways darken the fires around which this way of escape; for, already a we gather. Daily they come to us; eek to draw nearer, and quicken our better impulses. A thousand evils-soul-destroying evilsthat it would quickly lead around are warded off by them, even though the mountain, and bring the sunny we are unconscious of their presence land again inview, repressed the fear and, it may be resist the very influences by which such priceless bene-

"Ah!" we hear it said, "if we could but open our eyes and see; if rough and flowerless though it proved. the scales that obstruct our inner it was a better way than that along vision could be removed; if we could which you were passing with such know our celestial visitors when they

We may know them, and we may perceive their presence. Whether we are in prosperity or in adversity, in joy or in sorrow, angel visitors are above the path of pleasure and pros- with us whenever the thought goes upward and the heart yearns for a better life. Their mission to the sons of men is to draw them heavenward; and if sorrow, affliction, or adversity is needed for the accomplishment of this great end, they are made subservient in the good work. and pious teaching from the lips of bow a thirsty soul to the bitter waters of Marah, their hands hold not availed not-the fountain of tears back the healing branch; and a song stayed not its waters, nor was the of rejoicing is soon heard instead of murmuring voice hushed in her re- lamentation. Elim, with its twelve bellious spirit. At length one came wells of water and seventy palm-

Happy is that spirit to which the

[From the Southern Lutheran]

We have been pleased to note the spirit of patriotic devotion to the South and her cause, which has actuated the religious press of the Con-"Only a year has passed since I federate States, from the commencehad a like visit," continued the friend. ment of the controversy with the "I did not recognize the heavenly North. In doing this, however, we messenger when she came, for my do not conceive that it has compromeves were too full of tears to see her | ised its religious character, or soiled radiant form. She came and went, its robes in the dirty pool of mere bearing on her bosom as she passed party polilities. It has not wantly upward to the regions of eternal sun-shine, the spirit of my lovely boy!" State, or arrayed the members of the The hand of the mourner answer- church militant with political partied to the light pressure of that in sans under opposing banners to rudewhich it lay. "That night," went on the battle-the comforter, "I saw in a dream-I fields of party strife and polemical call it a dream, but regard it as a statesmanship. But the high and horevelation-my translated one among ly cause in which the South is now the blessed in the upper kingdom of engaged-the cause of emancipation our Father. He was in the arms of from the political thraldom of an unthe angel-mother, whose love for him, scrupulous and irresponsible faction it was plain to see, was wise and ten- - is emphatically the cause of the der, surpassing all my own deep af- Church, and the religious as well the fection as far as the unselfish love of secular press, not only has a right to an angel surpasses the love of a weak be heard in the premises, but it is a duty which it owes to itself and the "'Grieve no more!' said the heav- country, to speak out boldly and unenly being, as she came to me. 'I reservedly upon matters in which all have not taken this innocent one from feel a common and abiding interest.

you in anger or cruelty, but in love The readers of religious papers ex--love for both the mother and child. pect not only the war news but the As for him, he is safe in his celestial opinions of the editors upon the war home forever, and is and will be bless- and the unfortunate controversy that ed far above anything you could ask led to it; and they might have just -for it bath not entered into the grounds for complaint if these matheart of even a mother to conceive ters of public interest were withheld. what transcendent delights are in Many of their readers take no other store for those who are born into paper, and are therefore entirely de heaven. Is it not, therefore, better pendent upon their Church paper for

him again into the cold, dark world The questions at issue and the of sorrow, sin and suffering, would principles at stake which involve the you bear him back? No, grieving present struggle between the two mother, no! You love this precious rival sections of the Union, rise in Joseph was among the Egyptians.

importance far above the character of mere party politics, where demagogues and petty partisans scramble for the spoils. It is a question of vital interest both to Church and State, and the prosperi, and well-being—not to say the existence—of both, depend in a great measure upon the result of the present conflict.

Moral, as well as political questions, are involved in this revolution which is now shaking a continent with its earthquake tread, which are exciting universal thought and action, and opening up a wide field for broad and comprehensive discussion. Having vital interests at stake, the religious press, very early in the controversy, wheeled into line, as she very justly conceived it to be her duty to do, and has battled nobly for the Church and the country, wielding a powerful and controlling influence, potent for good throughout the Confederate States.

"The Times, the Church's Cruci-ble."

Under the above caption, a correspondent of the Banner of Peace makes some appropriate and forcible remarks. The pressure of the present times is indeed well calculated to draw the line of demarcation between the dross and the pure gold-the wheat and the chaff-the formal professor and the true believer. Many who, like Peter, said. "though all men forsake Thee, yet will I not," have already gone astray after the fleshpots of Egypt, and in their blind devotion to Mammon have exclaimed,

"I know not the man !" It is painful to contemplate the sad change which one short year of trial has wrought on many of those who, were once considered exemplary Christians. They have, in a measure, deserted the house of God, and closed

their hands and hearts to the calls of charity and religion. It is a very pleasant and easy thing

to a formally devout, and apparently consistent professor, to move with the current of Christian sentiment when the Church is popular and religion wears her silver slippers; and the narrow road may not seem so hard to travel when it is girt about with limpid streams and perennial flowers. But let persecution come, and the storms of adversity arise, and the fair and fashionable world begin to scott and turn its back—let sacrifices have to be made, and difficulties surmounted, and you will see how many will turn back or faint by the way. The Savior, in the days of his incarnation, said to his disciples, "Could ye not watch with me one hour ;" Would we could say as much of the timid and time-serving professors of the present day, as was said of the sleepers of Gethsemane: "The spirit truly is willing but the flesh is weak."

Pure religion, like pure gold, will come out of the crucible brighter and purer from the fiery ordeal through which it had passed; only the dross and alloy shall be consum-

Some, we fear, have exchanged the house of prayer for the arena of rampant speculation, which, just now, seems to be sweeping like a whirlwind over the land, carrying away the hearts and minds of so many, who, instead of striving to fill their souls with the love of God, are straining every nerve to fill their coffers with ill-gotten gain. Well may it be said, if this little crucible can expose so much dross, what a fearful reckoning will there be in the day of eternity? -Lutheran.

The Home Guard.

War times gives titles to various departments of an army. The "Home Guard" is a phylase very familiar at present; and indeed this is a very important department of a defensive army. While the brave, noble, and generous move forward to meet the invading foe on the threshhold of our territory, it is neccessary that the women and children, houses and properity, should be defended at home. Those who are not able, from age or infirmaties, to endure the fatigues of a campaign, can render efficient service by guarding the home interest of others who have gone into the field. As in civil and military affairs, so it should be in religious; the home interests of the church should be carefully guarded. While we provide the word of God and religious reading for the soldiers in the field, we should not forget to look after the souls around us. Let those ministers and Christians who are not prepared to go into the active service of the country, look diligently after the churches around them. The Sabbath-school, the prayer-meeting, atteution to God's poor, demand special notice. Nor should home Christians, in zeal and interest for the army, forget their own souls. Look well, Christian, to thy own experience. Grow in grace.

ENJOYMENTS .- I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoyments, and though I do not cast my cares away, I pack them in as little compass as I can, and carry them as conviently as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others. - Southey.

Great merits often meet with very ill return, especially to prosterity, when the benefactor is forgotten, as

TUSKEGEE. ALA.: Thursday, Feb'y 6, 1862

Our Late Disaster.

The fall and defeat of Gen. Zollicoffer is a disaster of no ordinary magnitude; and we are gratified that there is no disposition, on the part of our friends who are acquainted with all the facts, to conceal any thing from the public. We have been defeated-we have lost one of our ablest Generals-and that portion of our army has been greatly demoralized. These are facts which it were wrong to attempt to conceal, and folly to attempt to paliate. It becomes us, therefore, to accept of these facts, and make the best we can of them .-We have been struck at a vital point. our enemies know it, and we may expect it to embolden them to press the advantage with more than common energy. We have all along thought that the point of real danger was on our Kentucky line of defence. The vast paval expeditions fitted out for the Southern coasts are simply intended to divert our attention from the real point of danger. They know perfectly well, that it is impossible to assail successfully any of our important seaport cities, and that so far as the less import ant points are concerned, all they can do is to commit a few depredations, and menace us so as to draw our forces from Virginia and Kentucky.

What, then, is our duty as Christians in this aspect of the case? Not certainly to find fault with our military commanders, and say, that if more prudence had been exercised, the result might have been different. That will rather aggravate than mend the matter. No doubt, our Generals did what appeared to them best at the time. Instead, therefore, of pausing at second causes, let us look beyond all these, and realize that God hath done this .-"Shall there be evil in the city, and the Lord bath not done it?" Perhaps we had become groud and vain over former achievements of our soldiers, and had forgotten that it "is not of him that willeth, or him that runneth, but of God that showeth mercy." We had begun to trust in the superior skill and prowess of our armies, in the face of the divine declaration, "Cursed is he that maketh man his trust," And if this disaster shall transfer our confidence from an arm of flesh to the "arm that cut Rahab and wounded the dragoon," it may prove a greater blessing than if we had achieved a most bril-

liant victory. In the next place, it may serve to dispell a delusion which had become too general among our people. Our uni form success had led many to believe that we were fighting a nation of cowards. Now, we have no desire to say one word to dispirit our people at such a crisis as this. Our confidence in the final success of this revolution has never been stronger than it is to-day. That we shall achieve our independence, sooner or later, we do not entertain the shaddow of a doubt. But it is time for us to begin to respect our enemies as a powerful nation. We must expect reverses. We must prepare our minds for many such scenes, greater or less, as occurred at Somerset, Ky. Between six and seven hundred thousand soldiers, menacing our borders for thousands of miles, will obtain occasional advantages, in spite of the most consummate generalship. In our revolutionary struggle, it was a prominent policy of Washington to fight but few battles, and let the enemy conquer himself by holding him at bay, until he fell from mere exhaustion. We may rest assured that there is another enemy preying upon the most vital point of our adversary, far more potential than the Confederate army. A beggard treasury will ere long bring them to terms, if there should not be another battle fought. They are now beginning to feel the crushing power of this pressure. Their world-renowned money-mak ing and money-creating capacity is at last over-mastered, and their wisest statesmen stagger as they gaze upon that horrid picture of bankruptcy which must ere long engulf the whole nation in rain. Already over seven hundred millions of debt has accumulated upon them, and the process is going on daily with an accelerated movement. The party in power there, with a few slight exceptions, is composed of third and fourth rate politicians, who have spent all their power in raising a storm which they cannot control. It is essentially a destructive party. It has not a single element of constructiveness about it. It has driven into seclusion the only men in the North competent to administer a Government even in peaceaful times And now, just at the time that such talent is mostly needed, it is unavailable. But let it not be forgotten, that the Northern people are united in the maintenance of this war, for the reason, that if the South succeeds in achieving her independence, they are commercial. ly ruined. This will infuse an energy into their policy, bordering on despera. tion. They never can pay the debt they are contracting, and they istend to make us pay it. It has in reality come to this-who shall foot the expenses of this war? Shall the South pay the North a thousand millions of dollars or more, for her own subjuga-

Again: The disaster at Somerset ought and will arouse our people from that lethargy into which they had been lulled by the hope that England would soon be at war with the United States. That storm has blown over. After so base a humiliation on the part of the United States in the "Trent" affair, it | Presbyterian Church.

would be no credit to England to go to war with such a power. England has generally preserved the show of magnanimity; and what honor could come of kicking a dead lion? It throws us back upon our own resources againand the defeat of Zollicoffer will only intensify this sense of self-reliance. It may not delay European recognition; but it will greatly embolden our enemies. This, added to the pressure now upon the Lincoln army from every quarter of the Northern States, must bring about some desperate fighting within a

While, therefore, we cannot but lament a disaster which has cloven down bundreds of our brave brothers and sons in battle-which has deprived us of one of our ablest Generals and a most distinguished statesmen -which has exposed a part of our territory to the incursions of our enemies-and which will doubtless revive their drooping courage just at a time they are preparing to strike their heaviest blow--still, let it not discourage any heart. When David was driven from his throne by the unnatural rebellion of his son Absalom, and when his enemies were triumphing over him and insultingly asking, "Where is thy God?" he exclaimed, "O my God, my soul is cast down within me: therefore will I remember thee from the land of Jordan, and of the Hermonites, from the hill Mizar."-So, when we feel despondent, let us remember God from Bethel, Manassas, Springfield, Belmont, &c., &c. He who gave us the victory at these places, is still with us, and if we continue to look up to Him, will as certainly crown our efforts with sucess as He brought David back to Jerusalem, and established him upon his throne. Only let the soldiers of Christ do their duty, then no weapon formed against us can prosper. S. H.

When this contest opened one year ago, the South was without credit, comparatively destitute of arms, not a thoroughly drilled and armed regiment in the field, without any navy, and destitute of foreign sympathy. We literally had to "walk by faith, not by sight," At the close of the first year, we have hundreds of thousands of soldiers, thoroughly drilled, armed and equipped, in the field .- have achieved some of the most brilliant victories on record-have established and maintained a Provisional Government, which has more than doubled its territory since its organization-have secured the unmistakable sympathy of the most powerful nations of the Old World-and have resources of commercial prosperity, (pent up for the time being, it is true,) far beyond those of any civilized nation on earth. it would not be three months before not less than three hundred million dollars fluence of this event will be felt by forworth of products, essential to the commercial prosperity of the world, would be thrown into market.

bodings as to the ability of the South to achieve and maintain her own indeto maintain her independence, compare pendence and nationality. This, we this with the state of things in the believe, will secure our speedy recogni-Northern Government. When it com- tion. If with only a Provisional Gov menced this unholy war, it had all the ernment, we have, within a single year, resources of the old Government-its not only held our own, but achieved dearmy, its navy, its credit, its world- cided advantages of our enemies, what wide reputation, and the sympathy of may be expected under the operations every foreign Government. And what of a Permament Government, chosen is the result of the first year's opera- by the people themselves? Nor will tions? An empty treasury, a debt ap- this event be without its influence upproximating a thousand millions of dol- on the Northern Government. With a lars, a bankrupt commerce, a sinking propensity for falsehood and slander credit, a demoralized army, a thread- which human depravity has never yet bare character, and an immediate pros- surpassed, they have persisted in saythat Northern cities are worse off with of "rebels." an unrestricted commerce, than are Southern cities with their ports all blockaded? The elements of national prosperity are not in the Northern a wail thus : States. If our Southern ports were open, financially we would not feel this away in inaction, seals the doom of this war. Even as it is, our financial condi. republic. It will not do to depend on tion is far better to-day than is that of scouting parties to exposed points for the North. Our entire expenditures the rebels in battle--in their strongduring the first year will not exceed a holds. The very fact that we shun them hundred and fifty millions, while that of in the field and organize expeditions the North, as already estimated by against unprotected portions of their themselves, will reach between seven is telling fearfully against us in Euand eight hundred millions. The com- rope.' bined treasury of the world could not sustain the war on the scale projected by the Washington Government. Let us endure for a while-time will do the Charleston Courier, adds a posteript to work most effectually. The most furi- one of his interesting letters which ous and rabid abolitionists in the Feder- shows the sentiment of the English al Congress are beginning to stagger people at this crisis of the struggle : under the pressure of the on coming calamity. Let us trust in God, be pa- English press. In a recent copy of tient, husband our resources, practice economy, raise our own breadstuffs instead of so much cotton, and stand in our places on the tented field, and our roast beef and plum pudding. A long, speedy deliverance is inevitable. S. H.

Meetings in Tuskegee.

Rev. Dr. NALL, of Talladega, has been holding a series of meetings in the Presbyterian Church, which have resulted diately cries out to Russell, "John, my in quite a number of conversions. Several have joined the Presbyterians, oth ers will unite with the Methodists and Baptists. There is a good state of religious feeling in the community, and Post Office from Brenham, Texas, to the meetings will be continued in the Plantersville, Grimes county, Texas. various churches of the place. A son He says, "this year I serve the of Rev. Dr. Nall is the pastor of the churches at Anderson and Plantersville,

Stirring Events Expected.

By scanning all the facts and foreshadowings, we are led to the conclusion that the enemy will attempt some bold demonstrations soon, upon various sections of the Confederacy, Indeed, it is plainly indicated that they must do something at an ear ly day-something that will meet pub lic expectation-else they will be compelled to abandon their enterprise of coercing the South. Their Treasury is bankrupted, their Congress is greatly embarassed in calling up money from the "vasty deep," while the cry comes up from every section of Yankeedom. 'forward ! forward ! !" The people are alarmed at the burden of endless and crushing taxation awaiting them, and are anxious that something should be done to correspond with the vast expenditure of treasure. The expense of the Federal Government is more than two millions a day, and still increasing. The papers are doing all they can to quell the discontent of the people, which they find to be quite a task, as the people have ascertained that they have done nothing but lie during the war.

Their great hope is their naval expeditions. If they fail of meeting expectation between this and the first of summer, and no success is had on land, they themselves concede that they must come to "an ignominious peace." They also have many Cabinet troubles. And, too, they expect to hear by every arrival from England the news of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. and the consequent breaking up of the blockade. All these things will compel them to do something at an early day to satisfy the public mind.

Now is the time for the South to buckle on the armor and meet the foe and crush him, and thus end the war Let every man be ready, for if we sus tain defeats now the war may last Comparative Resources of the for years. Let the South beware of

The Auspicious Event.

Some two weeks from this time, an event will occur, (Dea rolente,) far more significant and influential as to results both at home and abroad, than any thing which has yet occurred in this revolution. We allude to the inauguration of the PERMANENT GOVERNMENT, of the Confederate States. Its influence upon our own people will be most happy. The Provisional Government was organized by Deputies selected by the several State Conventions; and although it gave as general satisfaction doubtless as could have been anticipated, yet it must be apparent to all that a government organized and administered by officials chosen for that purpose by the people themselves, will impart to this revolution a degree of permanence and stability, together with a sense of security Were the blockade removed to morrow, and success, which will place it beyond the possibility of failure. That the ineign nations cannot be doubted. It will admit of but one interpretation in the estimation of all nations -- That the Now, let any man who has any fore. Sonthern Confederacy is able, unaided, pect of hopeless and irremediable ruin. ing that this revolution has been pre-So quickly have the tables turned, and cipitated upon the South by a few hotso triumphantly have facts vindicated head secessionists, and that the great the truth of the declaration, that South- mass of our people are "loyal" to the ern statesmanship and Southern pro- Old Union. The inauguration of a Perducts gave to the late United States manent Government will go far toward whatever reputation and power it had. dispelling this delusion. It will show So soon as these withdrew, the whole them what they have been wilfully concern went into anarchy and ruin .-- blind to, that they are fighting a nation All the Northern ports have been open of not less than ten millions of people, through the whole war; and why is it determined to be free, and not a faction

A Wail.

A prominent Indiana paper delivers

"Two or three more weeks fritted coast, is an indication of weakness that

Rich and Cutting Carricature.

"Personne," correspondent of the Appropos of the sentiments of the Punch appears one of its inimitable carricatures representing John Bull, Lord John Russell, and other English worthies, engaged over the historic slab-sided, bean-eating, cadaverouslooking Yankee opens the door, and thrusting his head into the apartment, whines out, "I say, yen fellers-don't want ter disturb ye, but I thought I'd kinder look in and see if there want some rebels about." John Bull immeboy, run for a policeman, quick ; I'll save the silver from the Yankee thief." Rich and cutting, isn't it?

Rev. F. M. Law has changed his

twice a month at each place."

Public Plunderers.

Every Yankee who has a chance at the Lincoln Treasury plunders it without mercy. They appear to labor under the conviction that the United States

Humphrey Maryll's Victory in Kentucky

-A Clear Sement of Facts—Interesting Details villen by an Eye-Witness and Participant in the Conflict. the Lincoln Treasury plunders it with out mercy. They appear to labor under the conviction that the United States Government is defunct and each one strives to gather the remnant of spoils. The Lincoln Congress appointed a Committee to investigate fraudulent translations, and their investigations resulted in the discovery of the most enormous frauds and gigantic swindling ever known in a nation's history. So many are implicated-men too in high places -that they can not venture upon correction, and give vent to their feelings in mere censure and a statement of facts. They have dismissed the greatest thief. Simon Cameron, but they have compromised the Government's dignity, if it had any, by giving him the appointment of minister to Russia. This, it would seem, is rather a reward than a censure. If we could have any sympathy, it would be aroused at their piteous complaints of thieves and swindlers. But we have none. These pub. lic plunderers will greatly aid in breaking down the Lincoln Dynasty.

Success.

The Charleston Courier of the 28th ult., conveys the intelligence of the gratifying success of Rev. A. E. Dick-INSON in Charleston:

Rev. A. E. Dickinson, General Superintendent of Colportage in the Army, delivered addresses in three of our Churches yesterday to large congregations. At the night meeting in the Wentworth-street Baptist Church the house was filled to its utmost capacity. A collection of \$177 20 was raised; at the Central Presbyterian, in the morning, \$80.75 was obtained; and at the First Baptist, in the afternoon, \$65.36. These amounts, with what Mr. Dickinson has obtained by private effort, make a sum total of \$1150.31. We sincerely hope that to-day the sum will be increased to \$1500. While other States position at the foot of the hill to our suffering community, by sending large the enemy was formed into line of batcontributions, it is appropriate that we at the foot of the hill, to our right, manifest our interest in these labors of love among the soldiers in Virginia by awaiting our approach. doing what we can. Surely no one could desire a better object.

RAIL BOADS .- A convention of the managers, of all the rail roads in the South will meet at Richmond on the 5th of this month. The meeting is at the request of the Government, the leading object being the procurement of supplies, and to facilitate transportation of troops.

Ky. We shall publish other accounts regiment. when we receive them. We also publish a description of General Marshall's battle with the enemy.

& Co. They have placed their business ed. Our line was small, and seemingupon a cash basis, strictly.

For the South Western Baptist. "Necessitate Cogente."

quite to the letter of it, and yet are not to try them. your son, would you not have "drawn were calm and ready. the veil of the covenant over him" and For two long hours the enemy poured so saved his soul?

not save him; hence there was no ne- On reaching the brow of the hill, we cessity in this case !

THEY MAY READ YOU .- You may enter a village and say nothing, yet so the battle raged along the whole brow live that nobody need inquire whether of the hill. Col. Williams fought like you have been with Jesus. You do not suppose it possible that Napoleon could make you a visit of weeks or months without the knowledge of your neighbors. He would be seen through some door or window, or your conduct would evince his presence. And how can the King of kings take up his abode in your heart without being seen some time or other through the windows of

When the grass grows, and the buds swell, and the tulips sprout, and the daffodils bloom, and the birds sing in the branches, we know the winter is over and gone, without consulting the stars. So when you see goodness and gentleness and meekness and love in your neighbor's life, you may ynow that he has become God's child, without looking over the shoulder of the recording angel as he writes his name in the book

Fon Kentucky.

The following bef and clear narra-tive of this imports conflict is furn ished as by a participant in the affiair. Its truthfulness is it greatest recom mendation, but its pajoular interest to a Virginia reader liesn the honorable mention made of on of our own regiments:

Messrs. Editors : Knowinghat every item of news from the Star of Kentucky is hailed with great invest by your numerous readers, I have hought proper to give you a short accent of the movements of Gen. Marshall from the 6th to the 15th of January.

Gen. Marshall had taken a postion and fortified himself some three mile above Paintsville, on the river. Bu after learning the movements of the enemy, he thought best to fall back so | camp of the brave, the fatal poison has | it says: as to prevent the enemy from cutting fallen on many a son of hope, about off his supplies and getting in his rear. Hence we slowly began our retrograde movement, noticing the enemy until on the night of the 9th we rested at the foot of the mountain, some four miles west of Prestonsburg. During the night of the 9th we learned that the enemy, in large numbers, was moving towards us from the direction of Prestonsburg.

On the morning of the 10th, we took our line of march in the direction of the Cross Roads, three miles west of Prestonburg, soon learning that the position would be disputed by the ene-

On arriving at the Cross Roads, we learned that the enemy, 5,000 or 6,000 strong, had taken his position about three-quarters of a mile below the Cross Roads. Two regiments and some cavalry, as a reserve, had taken their are manifesting their sympathy for our front and left, while the main body of

Gen. Marshall placed his artillery, four pieces in number, to the right of the Cross Roads, and Col. Trigg's 54th Virginia regiment, in the rear to protect it. Our cavalry were placed to our left, across the creek, in the woods. Col. A. U. Moore's 29th Virginia regiment was posted to the front and right; of the artillery, on the brow of the hill, at whose base the enemy had his line of battle. Col. William's Ken-We publish in this number a brief tucky regiment was placed on the same account of the battle at Fishing Creek, bill, protecting the right of Col. Moore's

Thus posted, the two armies for a moment, in silence gazed on each other. What a contrast they presented! The enemy looked grand and imposing, See the advertisement of McMullen | completely equipped and neatly dressly of little firmness, when compared with the enemy. Badly equipped and uniformed, and well nigh exhausted by long and heavy marches through the MR. EDITOR: Are there not cases when mud and rain, living on less than half according to our text, we are compelled rations for the last few weeks. But to trench upon law, or cannot come up we feared them not, and were anxious

culpable? Take the case of Novation's But the time to view the enemy was baptism : as he was sick and like to of short duration, for soon the boom of die, ekchuno instead of baptizo was used: our artillery announced to us that the that is, 'he was poured over in his bed," battle had began, and then the hissing and though not canonical baptism, as of the ball and cracking of the brush Wall avers, this being the first time such over our heads told us that the bottest a perversion was employed; did not of the conflict would fall on Col. Moore's necessity compel to it? If he had been 29th Virginia Regiment; but our boys

upon Cols, Moore and William's regi-I see the case and answer, that our ments a perfect storm of balls, which text is to be applied to physical cases, our boys received with coldness, not moral, as Cyprian says; I may fell and responded to with such terrible the assassin who is ready to murder fires that the enemy began to stagger me; but I may not break one of God's from the effects. Just at this point, laws in order to observe a rite founded Colonel Moore ordered his regiment to on tradition-no necessity can compel charge, leading it in person. With to that. Baptism is not enjoined where such firmness was the charge made no faith exists, and Novation's case that the enemy broke at our aapproach. is proof that infant Baptism was not But just as the foe was dislodged from in vogue A. D. 250, for he was then his position, we were cross-fired from grown when the ceremony was perform- the right and left with deadly effect, ed. Are boys and girls, other things supposed party to have been done by being equal, any better than others be- our own men through mistake. At the cause of christening? Do not Stackhouse, same time some one, no one knows Whitby and Bossuet all testify that for who, gave the command to fall back to 1300 years immersion was the general our old position. Thus, in an instant, practice? Does water save the soul? we lost all we had gained in two long If Novation was a believer, the perver- hours of hard fighting. In the charge sion of the primitive ordinance could we lost five or six of our brave boys.

gave a shout for Jeff. Davis, resolving to have the field or die. Again we opened fire with doubled energy. Now a tiger. Twice the enemy tried to flank him ; twice they were repulsed.

The cavaly having dismounted, poured a dreadful and destructive fire into the right flank of the insolent foe .-The artillery was likewise placed to a better position, throwing shot and shell with fatal effect. Colonel Trigg's regiment was called forward to reinforce Colonel Moore; but, before they could reach their position, victory was proclaimed in favor of Jeff. Davis. The enemy's guns were silenced, and, as the Yankees could get off the field, we were left its possessors.

Had not night been on us the route would have been made complete; but the day was gone, we tired and hungry, eight miles from our camp, thought best to gather up our dead and wounded and seek rest for our bodies.

Much might be said of individual acts of bravery; but time will not per-MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE -The Milita mit. All did their duty. Most of our ry bill has been passed by the Legisla- troops had never seen a battle field; ture, providing for the complete organ- yet they fought with the courage ization of the militia of the State. One and boldness which characterizes the Major General and several Brigadier people which they represent. With a Generals are to be forthwith elected, united effort they completely whipped and the provisions of the law to go in- a foe numerically five times stronger than themselves.

Gol. A. C. M . r 's 29 h Va , regiment bore the heat of day. He was under the most terrific fire for more than four consecutive hours ; yet his ranks never staggered. Our Colonels, Moore and Leigh, were constantly at the head of their column, cheering their men and

directing their fire. The gloomiest part of the day was after the enemy had left the field. The shrieks of the wounded and dying were truly heart-rending.

Our loss is five killed and four wounded in Col. Moore's regiment, and four killed and five wounded in Col. Willjams's regiment. The enemy's is from 400 to 500 killed, and about the same number wounded.

BEREAVED HOMES .- Since the commencement of this unhallowed war, the death angel has gathered many a gem from the mother's casket, and from his dusky wings, as he hovered over the those person the tendrils of paternal asction had fondly entwined. Yet, whn the hour of weeping grief has pased, and the wounded spirit is able to lie "he died in his country's cause," what halo of glory bursts over the tomb! Bereaved homes? Nay, say not so. They are blessed and honored altars, aout which the tender affections of a naton shall gather, and from which the inceuse of a people's gratitude shall arise forever and for ever.

Spirit of the Children.

Noblong since a little member of the Infant bass in one of our academies, a tiny, brigh eyed girl, while on her way to school, me a tall, bronzed, stalwart soldier, who said to her, "Study your lessson well, little one." Looking archimost effective legions that could be added to most effective legions that a could be added to most effective legions that a could be added to most effective legions that a could be added to most effective legions that a could be added to most effective legions that ly up at the tall solder's face the "lit-tle one" replied, "I with sir, if you will whip the Yanke a good for us

Such is the spire of the smallest children among us, and what may the Yankees expect from our breve fathers and brothers now in arms to decend our soil and families .-- Nashrille American.

Rev. Mr. Dickinson in behalf of the and job office of Esq. Barry. Col. Heiskell cause in which he is engaged, a lady dropped in the contribution box a fine gold watch, valued at \$100. This is an evidence of the feeling entertained for the canse. - Columbia Gnardian, S. C.

MILITARY EXEMPTIONS IN ALABAMA .-The militia law provides that the Vice-President, Members of Congress, Custom-house officers, Judges, Chancellors, Teachers, Ministers of the Gospel, etc., are exempted from militia duty, "except in cases of imminat danger, insurrec tion, or invasion."

EDITORIAL CONVENTION. -The 12th day of March has been fixed on as the day for the meeting of the Editorial Conven of our columns by the enemy :- Nashville

The cars now run to a point within two miles of Gainesville. The Independent thinks they will reach town by the first of March.

The Selma and Mississippi Road is extended to within eight miles of De-mopolis, and it is thought will reach Newman and Wood. About 8 o'clock the the town by March or April

relief of the sufferers by the Charleston fire, up the 10th ult, including a donation of \$100,000 by the State of Geor gia, is \$286,254,67.

Secular Intelligence.

RICHMOND, Jan, 28th. Congress to day removed the injunction of secresy from the Military Bill. It provides for the organization of companies, battalions and regiments; authorizing, in all cases, the election of field officers by the regiments or battalions, as the case may be. In case vacancies occur after organization, the officers are to be filled by promotion. Officers may also be appointed by the President to raise regiments, attalions or companies, but such officers are not to receive pay or commissions until the organization of their commands; and if they fail within two months after the date of their appointment to raise their regiments, bartalions or companies, their appointment ceases.

[From the New York World, Republican.] A Talking Congress

Gold three per cent. premium in Wall street, esterday, and the rate rising; yet Congress es nothing but talk. The tide of specie setting in heavily for Eu-

rope; yet Congress does nothing but talk. The exchanges of the country, foreign and domestic, in wild disorder; yet Congres does nothing but talk.

The currency of the nation in a process of legradation, while values are unsettling; yet longress does nothing but talk. Not a dollar to be found in the Yankee reasury on the 15th of January (see Mr.

Chase's speech); yet Congress does nothing but An irredeemable currency, inflated values. inflated, monetary discredit, commercial dishonor, repudiation, certain disunion, an abrupt and ignominious termination of the war- all mminent; yet Congress does nothing but

"Many a True Word Spoken in Jest." genius, "Jesse Holmes, the Fool Killer," has the following paragraph:

a chap who almost wore his lungs out crying ably till we commenced firing our guns, and for immediate secession, and when secession came, and war with it, be held back under pre- were firing five pieces -- four being directed tence that he couldn't leave home! The truth against one of ours, and the other at the boat s, he was afraid. Another chap, of the same (Noble Ellis) in the river. We could see the kidney, I caught nosing about for a office be fore he could volunteer. I have slaughtered fective. After cannonading us for an hour, legions of these "immediate" larks who were it being dark, the firing ceased, and about 11 going to play the devil with the Yankees if o'clock we received orders to cross the river, war followed secession; and some of them that which we did in good order-all getting over "pitched in" managed to "pitch out" as soon as about day. We were compelled to leave with they smelt gunpewder.

They sneaked out by various ways-some by one "ailing" and some by another; and by getting a little civil appointment at home. since I was born I never heard of so many 'ailings" that didn't see to impair the physical man a bit. The hardest case, however, that I have had to chastise, was a clamorous Secesh gent, who had business South when the breast works, and I suppose felt like they had first tap of a drum for a volunteer company "let slip a large birk," when they found that fell upon his ears. They say he hid in a barn as he saw the man approaching to solicit his name, but being found his excuse was that he THE FIGHT ON THE COAST OF BALD! had business in the South that wouldn't let him

THE STORM ON THE COAST .- The weather for the last two days has been as disagreeable as it ever gets in this latitude. A heavy Northeaster has prevailed incessantly, and rain has been falling all the time with unusually high tide in some. The schooner Wilder, from Havans the river. Any poor scamp who may have been caught in it at Hatteras will never forget quarters. The Captain beached her opposite these two days, if indeed he escaped with his the mouth of the Lagoon, close to our mid life. Heavy winds have been prevailing off pickets, when the blockader came on her like our coast for several days, in fact ever since an avalanche, firing a great many shot and shell. They finally boarded her, when our men

was to have wiped out the rebellion ere this Well may the Northern heart quake and trem ble in anticipation of the calamity that ma have befallen it.

The storm has been unusually severe at Beaufort, one of the safest barbors on the Atlantic coast. We understood from passengers yesterday morning that a ship that has been at anchor there for a month or two loaded for Europe, was blown aground, and that the ferry boat was high and dry. Heavy disasters may be expected.—Newbern (N. C.) Progress, 27th

NASSAU, N. P .- As the name of this place frequently occurs in items of important news, it may be interesting to some of our readers to know its locality. It is the chief scaport town of the Bahama (British West India) lying opposite the Southern coast of Floridabeing the capital of New Providence Island. It has a convenient harbor, opening into the main channel that makes in from the water of the Gulf of Mexico, through the Bahamas to the outer ocean. It is a town of considerable trade, possessing about 10,000 inhabitants.

WHAT THE NORTH HAS LOST .- The New York World is arging the immediate passage a tax bill to enable suspended banks to resume specie payment and bring government demand notes up to par. In its issue of the 10th inst

In New York city to-day, gold is selling at five per cent premium, which means that the paper currency of the country, or government demand notes, are depreciated five per cent. compared with real money, or gold. This alternation of five per cent in the price of paper notes, has taken place within a few weeks, and this means neither more nor less than that in that short space of time the price of eleven thousand millions of property in the loyal States has changed five per cent. or \$550,000, 000, and fifteen hundred millions of railway bonds, stocks, mortgage; etc., are also changed \$75,000,000, making \$625,000,000 alternation in the prices of these two items of national wealth in the course of a few days, owing entirely to the vicious system of national polic proposed to Congress, and the want of \$200, 0,000 or \$250,000,000 annual revenue from taxation to support the government credit.

A REGIMENT OF PIKEMEN.—The Nashville Union says there is a movement on foot in that city to organize a regiment of pikemen, and that a subscription is being raised to purchase the pikes. An Irish correspondent of the journal says he has always believed that a D well organized army. The frish Rebellion of 1798 was fought by legions of pikemon agains the flower of the English army. Thirty thou and of the latter bit the dust in that wat.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.-The Knoxville Regis ter, of the 18th, says:

Gen. Zollicoffer was a practical printer, and after the failure or his Columbia paper, some thirty years ago, worked as a journeyman in the Register office, in the employ of our vener-able predecessor, Fred. S. Heiskell. He also A LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—On Sunday the Register office, in the Liberal Contribution.—On Sunday able predecessor, Fred. S. Heiskell. He also evening last, after the address of the found employment for a short time, in the book found employment for a short time, in the book mentions as an incident illustrative of the stern probity of the man, that he learned afterward that Zollicoffer had applied every dollar of his savings while in his employ to the liquidation of the liabilities incurred in his unsuccessful newspaper enterprise at Columbia.

St. Louis, Jan. 17th .- Colonel Willis has been deleated near Ironton, by General Jeff. Thompson. The Federals are daily expecting an attack from Jeff. Thompson at Pilot Knob. Battle at Fishing Creek.

The Confederate force in the late battle is estimated by the best judges, as not more than 3.700, while the enemy's was composed of Gen. THOMAS' and Gen. SHORFF's armies combined. The cause of the retreat is now known to be the death of ZOLLICOFFER and the outflanking

"Gen. Crittenden's forces left their breast

works at Mill Springs, 12 o'clock Saturday

night to attack the enemy at Fishing Creek

commenced driving in the pickets at dawn Sun-

day morning, one of our skirmishers being

wounded the first fire, Colonels, Battle and Statham's regiments being in the advance made engagement became general and volleys of The whole amount contributed for the rible. Colonel Stathem's regiment was on the right. Battle's in the centre and Stanton's on the left, Powell's and Cummings' being the reserve. After a few rounds of musketry and passed, four guns of Capt. Rutledge's artiller opened fire on the enemy and mowed them down by wholesale; in the meantime, the Mississipp regiment (Col. Statham) made five succe charges, the 20th Tennessee (Col. Battle) fou and Col. Newman's three, the latter fighting the enemy through the fence with bayonets, o pelting the cowards over the heads with th butts of their guns, as briliant charges as wer ever made by Southern troops. The enemy being four to one on the left-against Stantor the artillery (four of Capt. Rutledge's pieces

were ordered down to support him being

or sixty yards. There the grape and canis

made sad bavoc in the ranks of the Yankees.

them gallantly on, was shot from his horse about

an hour after the commencement of the fight

Gen. Zollicoffer in front of his men, leading

tant from the enemy's breastworks only fifty

within forty or fifty yards of the works of the enemy. Lieut. Shields, also, was killed in the attempt to resecue the body of the General, and the General of the enemy was shot in the back by one of Gen. Zollicoffer's Aids immedi ately after the death of our brave and gallant General. We had on the field about five and a half thousand men, while the enemy had from eighteen to twenty thousand and expect ing more reinforcements. Our lost can be safe ly stated at 300 killed, prisoners and missing that of the enemy at 800. One of our men, prisoner who escaped from the enemy, the guards being drunk, states that the guard informed him that their loss (the enemy) was about 1,000 men. Col. Battle and Maj. Duffie and Adjo tant Battle of the same regiment and Capt Rutledge, 1st Tennessee Artillery, had their horses shot from under them. After fighting for two hours and a half as bravely as eve troops fought, the enemy being reinforced we were compelled to retire, leaving on the field one cannon which we were unable to bring away on account of the unability of the horses. We arrived in our breastworks about 31-2 o'clock and were not there long till we learned that the enemy were at hand and were going to attack. In a few minutes all were at their In one of his late letters, published in the posts ready for another fight; but the enemy Milton (N. C.) Chronide, that redoubtable deeming it prudent not to advance too near posted themselves a mile distant on a hill, and we opened fire on them with two of our guns and made them scatter right and left. Their Among the latest acts of my maulings was General on a white horse rode around consider then he "vamoused" in double quick. effect of our firing, and know that it was

> spiked, about two hundred wagons, and a good many horses, with all our baggage. Although we had to retreat on account of being overpowered, we are by no meams whip ped, and killed more of them than they did of us. They shelled our camps well on Monday morning before they ventured to go to the we had gone. Our troops are now at Living

them, however, twelve pieces of cannon, wet

THE FIGHT ON THE COAST OF BALDWIN. We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter received in this city from

a member of the "City Troop:"
CAMP WITHERS, Jan. 21, 1862. Dear Sir : The City Troop has had its maiden fight. Yesterday, we warmed the Yanks up

maked away at them from behind the sand daughter of Fannie H. and G. E. Seaman; hills, killing many. Capt. Cottrill left camp at 9 A. M. to find out what it was all about.—

We anytogely worth and 16 days.

many of them when shot jumped into the water, and were afterwards picked up by their comrades. Finally, a large vessel came down with some 800 men aboard, and threw the Minnie balls like hail among, or rather over, our men, who stood it like veterans, and kept cracking away at the enemy until they got the schooner

I am glad to say none of our company received a scratch, although there were many hair-breadth escapes. For instance: a ball (cannon) passed about two feet above Capt. C.'s head when he was trying to reach the squad, and a number of others which I have not time to record,—Mobile Register.

BARBARITIES IN MISSOURI .- The St. Louis Republican speaks in severe terms of Gen. Hunter's mismanagement of the Kansas department, and the license he has given to marauders and depredators. It says;

In the last three weeks—with a full knowledge that Missouri did not belon gto his department, and that Gen. Halleck has entire control over it-he has seen Jennison, at the head of a band of brigands, enter Cass and Jackson counties, and lay waste the whole country in their route. More than seventy farm houses have been destroyed by fire-women and children have been turned out of doors in mid-winter, and refused even a blanket to protect them from the cold-towns have been burned after robbing the stores of everything they contained, and, worse than all, filteen to twenty peaceable citizens have been murdered in cold blood--in one case, a husband taken from the side of his wife and shot him down before her eyes-and all this by men under Jennison's command, and acting under Hunter's orders. Is this civilized warfare? Can we expect God to look kindly upon the cause of the Union and the Federal arms, when such atrocities are perpetrated?

A correspondent of the Petersburg Whig writes:

"There is an underground mail train sent to us occasionilly form Newport News. To give you a sketch of one of their letters, I send you the copy of the following epistle written on a board. The chirography was greatly disfigured, having been buried no doubt in the mud for several days. It is as follows:

"SOUTHERNERS !"

"The Confederacy will certainly be recognized an independent sovereignty in less than six months. You have friends in the Federal army that you know nothing of. We are whipped already, but will not own it. J. S. "Newport News, Dec. 31, 1861."

Southern Cultivator .- The Cultivator for January has made its appearance and is more than usually rich in valuable articles.—
Friend Redmond keeps his work at its old fair proportions and it has not dwindled in size proportions and it has not dwindled in size on account the war, and its complexion has a tinge of brown, very indicative of vigorous health. How he can afford the Cultivator at one dollar, is beyond our cyphering.—Augustea

Chyper & Sept.

Win Smitey

14 33

Mrs A Rudulph 12 31

Mrs N Scears 14 37

J W Swearingen 14 34

V A Stewart 13 35

John Miles 14 32 Chron & Sent,

[From the New Orleans Crescent.] Louisiana Sugar Crop.

The grinding season is rapidly approaching a close. In some parishes the planters have "made" their crops, in others they are nearly through, and in the course of a fortnight, according to our interior exchanges, the whole crop will be housed.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter says; "Our planters are fast finishing the rolling seaeon. In two more weeks they will nearly all have done. It has been an unusually busy season, and accompanied with fewer mishaps than might have been anticipated from the large crops. Taking everything into consideration, planters should be glad that prices are no

The Pointe Coupee Echo says: "The sugar planters of our parish, with but few exceptions, have finished grinding. The crops, this year, we think, will greatly exceed that of any pre-

The Plaquemine Gazette observes: "We have had no frosts as yet to taint even the joints of the stubble cane. The planters are generally through with grinding, and, from what we learn, a great deal of sugar is stored

way indefinitely in the purgeries. RESOURCES OF BIENVILLE PARISH .- A writer in the Louisiana Baptist, referring to the mineral

and other resources of Bienville perish, says: "Saltin great sabundance is being made on Lake Bisteneau, on Castor and Saline Bayous, and the quantity is limited only by absence of proper machinery. The immense deposits of lignite, when practically applied, will furnish fuel at accessible points sufficient to supply the city of New Orleans, and sulphur enough for the Confederacy while the lead of the Saline will afford facilities for constructing leaden chambers for the cheap separation of the sulphus from the lignite.

BEAUREGARD TO BE TRANSFERRED .- The Richmond Dispatch, of the 27th, has reliable authority for making the following statement . General Beauregard, the distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, takes command of the Army at Columbus, Ky., and General Gustavus W. Smith succeeds him in the position he has so long and acceptably occupied. At columbus, we understand, he is subordinate to For Ca no one except Gen. A. Sidney Johnston. This change goes into effect without delay.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMAND .- A "reliable gentleman" by the State train, informs the Atlanta Commonwealth, that Gen. Crittenden has rallied his forces several miles beyond Monticello and is fortifying strongly there with the intention of again giving battle to the enemy. He has received a reinforcement of two regiments, and others are on the way to join his .-Supplies have been furnished him, and he is said to be prepared to give the enemy a heavy fight. This is probably reliable, as it was received from a gentleman just from Critteuden's command .- Columbus Sun.

NORTHERN FINANCES .- Information reached this city Saturday, fron the North to the effect than financial matters there were still all chaos. No arrangements had been made between the banks and the government, and everything bid fair for a speedy bankruptcy. As a last struggle it is propossed by the Rump to assess tax upon the necessaries of life to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and upon this, as a basis, to issue Treasury Notes to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars. This is their last effort, and if it fails, the entire concern must go by the board .- Norfolk

Phituaries.

PRESTON BOWDEN, SON of Wm. B. and Nan cy Bowden, departed this life after a protracted illness of Typhoid Fever in hospital at Char-Virginia on the 26th of June with buoyant spirits and a heart swelling with emotions of patriotic ardor, but ere he had been permitted to strike one blow in freedom's cause death summoned him away from the field of strife and contention to the enjoyment of heavenly rest, from the clash of resounding arms to listen to the sweet minstrelsy of angels, and to the tri-umphant songs of the redeemed spirits forever in the kingdom of God.

the kingdom of God.

The subject of this notice was a member of dressing

Jan. 9, 1862. the Macon Confederates, commanded by Capt. R. F. Ligon. He joined the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Sept. 1857, was baptized with the writer of this humble tribute and others, by the writer of this humble tribute and others, by bro. Handy in the same month, and lived up to the time of his death, a worthy member of the

the time of his death, a worthy member of the same Church.

May God bless the bereaved parents and family; and may He gather all the disembodied spirits of these young martyrs to the cause of freedom together in heaven in that day, is the prayer of

A FRIEND.

May God bless the bereaved parents and family; and may He gather all the disembodied spirits of these young martyrs to the cause of freedom together in heaven in that day, is the prayer of

A FRIEND.

NAMERSON KILLINGSWORTH, NATHANIEL G. MACON,

Died, on the 14th of January, NANNES, January 9, 1862.

A NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

Hearing nothing from him, as he got cut off from the squad, at 1 P. M. I sent out 32 men, and Elean and I be an an inverse of the shadow which passes not, and idly dreamed of returning brightness, till its faint inwoven light was lost in the darkness of death. With joy, I think it was His love, that transfigured mental to the shadow which passes not, and idly dreamed of returning brightness, till its faint inwoven light was lost in the darkness of death. With joy, I think it was His love, that transfigured These men had ten rounds of rifle cartridge cach, and the way they used their carpines is and will be a caution to the Lincolnites for draw our fond and erring hearts up to Paradise. draw our fond and erring hearts up to Paradise some time to come. They cleaned out one boat's crew, of 15 or 16 men. entire. In fact, only three remained out of two boats, and those beyond the beautiful gate, with its panels of beyond the beautiful gate, with its panels of were in the water. One of the boats drifted ashore, which we have got. We claim to have silver fountains and the roll of the heavening killed and wounded from 40 to 50 at least, and music that unceasingly swells around the throne

Business Department. Receipt List.

Receip	t List		
Pald to Ve	olume	No.	Amou
Miss S L Daniel	13		\$2 (
J R Daniel	14		2 (
Mrs E J Martin	14	. 41	2 (
Rev Wm D Wood	13	. 47	5 (
I N Johnson	14	. 20	2 (
Dr Samuel Clayton			5 (
Dr A M Walker	13		2 (
A J Thompson	14		2 (
L J Perry	14	2	2 (
Mrs S S Prestidge	14	8	2 (
A Eady	14		2 (
L M Dodson	13	. 17	2 (
Wm Kelly	14	. 42	2 5
J Corr	14	. 17	2 (
T D Hart	15	. 5	2 (
J Corr T D Hart. Thomas Baber.	14	. 2	11
A W Moncrief	12	. 32	2 3
Mrs Sarah McGee	13	. 45	200
Rev I U Wilkes	13	45	00
H W Boners	12	34	3 00
E G Wagner Mrs J C Rupert	10	. 12	2 00
Jas C Cooper	14	16	4 00
H J Irby	19		5 00
W L Harky	14	33	2 00
James P Gally	14		2 00
Nonh K Davie	1.4	46.0	10 00
Wm Edwards. R R Mosely M S Bettes.	14	37	2 00
R R Mosely	13	1	5 00
M S Bettes	14	17	2 00
Hardy Clements	14	7	2 09
R S Jones	14	14	2 10
Mrs S Murdock	13	34	9 00
Dr J C Nicholson	15	42	5 00
R R Hughes	13		5 00
Rev A Duggar	13	37 /	1 00
Jacob Huguly	14	33/	2 00
J S Talbot	12	1,	2 00
		1	4 00
S York	14	15	2 00
Jas Griffin	14	16	4 00
Mrs C C Mitchell	4	17	4 50
Isom Pounds Mrs C S Mitchell Thomas Hunsucker Thos A McIver	4	36	2 00
Thos A McIver	14	25	2 00
Thos Smith	14	36	2 00
Thos Hodges	I'm aner.	36	2 00
H L Harris	14	31	5 00
Mrs E Taylor	14	45	2 00
Mrs J G Collins	14	9	2 00
Mrs E Taylor	15	10	2 00
A Williams,	15	44	2 00
Mrs A A villiams Jas Ke-P	14	31	2 00
Jac KoolD	14	23	2 25
J A Owens	10		2 00
	14		2 00
	14	12 29	2 00
	14	29	2 00
	13	49	3 00
G W Holland	14	23	3 00
Wm Smiley	14	35	2 00
The Dilliey		00	41 01

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Ci cuit Court Judge. We are authorized to announce

HON. GEORGE W. GUNN, as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 9th Judicial Circuit. Election first Monday

For County Superintendent. We are authorized to announce J. F. YARBROUGH

as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Superintendent for Macon county.— Election first Monday in May.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell and Tallancers sell and Tallapoosa counties. Particular attention paid to collecting and securing claims. 767 Office over the Post Office.

February 6, 1362. CHANGE IN TERMS.

FROM and after this date our TERMS for Hardware, as well as for Groceries, will be CASH ON DELIVERY.

We can not now buy any thing on time and consequently can not sustain our business if we sell on time.

We hope, therefore, our friends will note this change in our terms and not embarrass us, in future, by asking for credit.

Feb'y 6, 1862. McMULLEN & CO. Feb'y 6, 1862.



The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now is

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

January 30, 1862.

Wanted,

BY a first class Female Institute in Alabama. a Southern born Baptist Lady of superior 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.

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

Eufaula Female Institute.

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

Near twenty years of experience in the School lottsville, Va., on the 15th of Sept. last. He room, and the good measure of success that has left his parental roof for the seat of war in attended his efforts, enable him to offer to the public whatever of advantage such experience

The Spring Term commences on the first Monday in January and ends on the first Thursday

in July.

The Course of Study is so extensive that grad uates of colleges may here pursue additional studies with advantage. The expenses are not materially different from those customary in oth er schools of high order.

Further information may be obtained by ad-ressing GEORGE Y. BROWNE, Principal, Eufaula, Ala.

Administrator's Notice.

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE. TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

efficient corps of Instructors will for the most part be retained.

Attention is especially called to the Excelsior Class, organized for the benefit of Young Ladies who have graduated in this or other Insilitations, who may desire a more extended course. The advantages derivable from this higher scheme of studies are no longer problematical. The experiment of the past year, with a noble class of five Young Ladies, has demonstrated the wisdom of this new feature. The members of this class may prosecute any of the studies embraced in the curriculum, or may devote themselves to the study of English Literature. Political Science, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and Composition.

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

MF for Catalogues apply to July 25, 1861.

A. J. BATTLE, President.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., President, And Professor of Moral Science, A. B. GOODHUE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy D. G. SHERMAN, A. M.

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

HOWARD COLLEGE.

COUNTING HOUSE CANDAR.

5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

19 20 21 22 28 24 25

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. first day of October, 1861.

In order to me t the exigencies of the times young men and lads will be admitted next session to pursue an irregular Course of Study, or a Course preparatory to a regular Course, provided the applicant has sufficient maturity and

attainments to do so with profit to himself.

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

Classical and Scientific Courses will be man
tained.
EXPENSES.
Tuition, per term, of 4½ months, in advance \$25
Incidentals
Room and Servant\$6 00 to 8
Board, per month, \$12 00 to 14
Washing I. W. GARROTT,
President Board Trustees.
J. B. LOVELACE, Secretary.

Marion, Aug. 29, 1861. HOWARD COLLEGE.

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

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

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

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

SOUTHERN TRADE ONLY! Just Received from New Orleans and Mobile,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Prints, Flannels. Worsted Goods,

Coats' Thread, Domestic Goods. Shetland Wool, AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PANCY GOODS,

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

CLOTHING AT COST!!

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

Hats, Gloves. Neck-Ties,

Gents Half Hose, Under Shirts, Drawers, Boots, Shoes, Hard Ware,

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

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

CLOWHING

FURNISHING GOODS, CASSIMERES,

CLOTHS & VESTING.

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

SCHOOL NOTICE. O'N Monday 6th January 1862, JAMES F. PARK will re-open a

School for Boys, in Tuskegee. Only a limited number of pupils can be received, as there will be no Assistant. The Scholastic Year will be vided into three Sessions of Thirteen weeks.

Tuition will be at the following rates per Session:

First or Lowest Class \$10 00

Mental Arithmetic, Primary G. ography with
Spelling, Reading and Writing 12 00

Geography, Grammar, (English) Written Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Latin commen'd 14 00

Latin Classics, Algebra, Geometry, History,
with any of the above studies 18 00

Higher Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Latin,
Greak or French 20 00

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

Administratrix Sale.

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

ture, &c.

At the same time I will proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, about 75 acres of Land, being a portion of the Plantation of said deceased. Also, the remainder of the plantation will be rented for the year 1862.

NANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'x.

December 12, 1861.

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

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

Medical College of Georgia,

AT AUGUSTA. THE Thirtieth Session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 4th November next.

Anatomy, H. F. Campbell, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. DUGSS, M. D.
Chemistry, JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapentics, I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, L. D. FORD, M. D.
Physiology, H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.
Oostetries, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, KOBERT CAMPBELL, M. D.

Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, ROBERT CAMPBELL, M.D. W. H. DOUGHTY, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City ospital.

S. B. Simmons, M. D., Prosecter to Professor Anatomy.

H. W. D. Fond, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

H. W. D. Ford, M. D., Demonstrate, Lectures, (full course) \$105. Matriculation Fee. \$5. The Collegiate building has been thoroughly renovated, and many additions made to former facilities for instruc I. P. GARVIN, Dean.

Business Cards.

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

Solicitor in Chancery, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery and the surrounding counties; in the Sa-VV and the surrounding counties; in the Su-preme Court of the State, and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of De Office on Market St., in Masonic Building.

N. S. GRAHAM. R. L. MAYES, R. H. ABERCROMBIE GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama, Will practice in the Courts of Macon, and the surrounding Counties; in the Supreme Court of Alahama, and in the United States District Court, at Montgomery.

32 Office up-stairs in Echols' new building.

33-17

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

Will practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties: interspread Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1800.

SMITH & POU, ATTORNEYS AT LAW TUSKEGEE, ALA., Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.

ing. Tat BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1860. AUG. C. FERRELL. BARNA M'KINNE

FERRELL & MCKINNE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Ala. April 19, 1860-W. S. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, Opelika, Russell Co., Ala.,

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

All business promptly attended to.

April 18, 1861. GEO. P. BROWN. BROWN & JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA., WILL practice in the Counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at fonfgomery.
Office up-stairs in Feits' Building.
AG SAM'L B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Peace.
March 14, 1861.

J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala.,

Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Talla poesa, Chambers, and Russell. June 13, 1861. BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM,

H AVING determined to resume the practice of Physical in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the citizens thereof. Office on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets, June 13, 1861.

DR. J. G. GRIGGS, H AVING permanently located in Tuskegee, offers his services to the public in the different branches of the Medical profession.

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

March 28, 1861.

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

GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &C. Thankful for past patronage, wish it continued, and respectfully solicit new customers, May 31, 1860. WETUMPKA, ALA.

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

L. D. C. WOOD. JAMES H. LOW. J. B. LUDWIGSEN Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants, NO. 35 NATCHEZ STREET,

N. B.—Personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, and purchasing of Merchants' and Planters' supplies.

February 2, 1860. 1y

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

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

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES Which they will sell at the

- OF -

NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS. ON and after this date all Lumber sold at the Tuskegee Steam Mill will be CASH on delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will please come forward and settle either by Cash or Note. The accounts are made out and ready to be receipted.

N. R. KEELING. to be receipted.

January 9, 1862.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on the 21st day of October, 1881. Administration on the Estate of Simox Brooks, deceased, was granted to me by At the same time I will proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, about 75 acres of Land, being a portion of the Plantation of said deceased. Also, the remainder of the plantation will be rented for the year 1862.

NANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'x.

Terms of Sale.—All amounts under 150 cash. all over, 12 months: notes with approved security.

Simon Brooks, deceased, was granted to me by the Probate Court of Macon County: That all persons who are indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against said Estate will present their demands duly authenticated to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

LITTLEBERRY STRANGE. Oct. 31, 1861.

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 hundred millions of dollars, for the purpose of 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 patriotism 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 explained, 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 pay ment of the principal and interest of the Bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by special Act of Congress.

The agricultural and manufacturing interests which have now the opportunity of contributing to the wants and sustaining the credit of the Government, were not in condition to make cash subscriptions to the loan previously authorized. Their surplus capital was already invested, and their command of resources, in the na-

ment proposed, aside from its claims on the score of patriotism, may be regarded altogether as advantageous and as safe as any other businesstransaction. The time of sale referred to in the caption of the lists which are sent out, is intended to indi-cate the usual date at which he 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

ture of things, was mainly to be looked for in

the future. Upon such future resources they are authorized safely to draw, and the invest-

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 subject before their fellow-citizens in every proper manner, by personal appeals, public addresses or through the instrumentality of the press. The results of their labors will be communicated from time to 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, with annexed. Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN, AND ISSUE OF TREAS-

URY NOTES, AND PRESCRIBE THE PUNISHMENT FOR FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFI-

CATES OF STOCKS AND BONDS. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight 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 hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bank, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving

the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds. (Act May, 1861.) A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND TO PROVIDE A WAR TAX FOR THEIR REDEMPTION.
SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate
States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may 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 manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum until they become payable, the interest to be paid 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, mil-itary and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the Act aforesaid: and whenever subscriptions of the same have been or shall be made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power 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 hundred dollars in value of the following property, etc., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

NOTICE. L ETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last will and testament of Hubbard Holloway, hav ing been granted to Laban Holloway 2d Monday July, by the Probate Court of Macon county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. HUBBARD HOLLOWAY, Ex'r. Nov. 14, 1861, Administrator's Notice.

ETTERS of administration on the estate of

Marx Wolff, was granted to the undersigned on the 24th day of September 1861, by the Hon. Lewis Alexander Judge of Probate, for Macon

county. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

Oct. 24, 1861. Mrs. E. WOLFF, PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale their valuable plantation containing 640 acres of choice Corn and Cotton land, situated in Macon County, Ala., 732 miles South of Tuskegee, 5 miles West of Cotton Valley 400 acres of this land is in a high state of cultivation, and mostly fresh,—the balance well timbered.

The above sheet is described. balance well timbered.

The above place is desirably located in a good neighborhood, and cannot be aurpassed for health. The Improvements counsists of comfortable fivellings, Negro Houses, Corn Cribs, Horse Shela, &c., a good Gin House and Sorew, and a never-failing (bored) Well of Water. There is also is Section of Land Johning the above trast that can be bought at a reasonable price.

For further information apply to preced the contract of the contract of

JAS. M. PETERS & CO., Cotton Valley Ala.

DR. LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

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

A CARD. DR. J. B. GORMAN baving extensively used LIT-TLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying it is the most valuable remedy to cure children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite sufficient for 25 cases. TALEOTTON, Ga., Feb. 3, 1860.

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

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

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

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the orms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, and forms of No. I 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 care of diseases of the Kidneys and Biader, Gonorrhosal, Blennorrhosal, and Leuchorrhosal 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 Pharmacopola; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT.

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

In more than two hundred places in the cure of Cancerons Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of plasters, and is almost infallible.

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

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

All orders and latters to be addressed to LITTLE & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Macon, Ga. For Sold by Dr. J. S. Thomas and C. Fowler, Tuskeges Burchings & Williams, Le Grand, Brount & Hale, Mont comery; Permenton & Carter, J. A. Whitesides & Co., Columbus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists generally May 10, 1860.

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 morial ill;
But the Vermittee will save
Your pale darlings from the grave.

MOTHER, MARE YOUR CHOICE.—Shall the Child die, or the Worms? Remember, a few doses of Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge will destroy any number of worms, and bring them away without pain. Price 25 cents. Grant Nor-rox Proprietor, 15 Beekman Street. New York. Sold by . C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala. July 20, 1860.

MEDICINES, &C.

JUST received, at the sign of the Golden Jar, a supply of fresh and genuine Medicines, &c., among which are Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial hes, Shallenberger's Pins, Wilson's Headache Pills, Dalley'e Pain Extractor,

Malley'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,
Toilet Soaps,
Benzine and Degraisseur,
Dr. J. Buvee Dod's Wine Bitters, Gin Bitters, Brandy
Catlartic, Cathartic Syrup.
Call and examine the stock for sale by
DR. S. M. BARTLETT
Dr. Dr. Science' prescriptions carefully prepared.

School Books! School Books!! J. M. LUTTRELL,

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,

TUSKEGEE, ALA. Constantly on hand a large Stock. Davies, Loomis', Ray's & Emerson's Mathematical Works.
Wilson's New School Readers—best published. Also,
M'Goffey's Readers.
Anthon's, Bullion's, M'Clintock's, and Andrews'.
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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.

27 Any Book will be sold at Publishers' prices, and
sent by mail, nostacy raid, on receipt of the money. Call

sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the money. C and get our prices. All accounts must be paid January and July. January 10, 1881. ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS.

MOMTGOMERY, ALABAMA. NIX, YOUNG & NIX,

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 is situated near the Public Square; for-merly owned by J. E. Dawson & Co.; has changed hands; is now owned by J. LAMBERTSON & Co., and is now fully prepared to convert Corn into MEAL or GRITS, at the shortest notice. the shortest notice.

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

CORN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before grinding, and the best of Meal made.

Give mea trial, and I will be very much obliged for the pustom.

J. LAMBERTSON & CO.

Tuske ges, Feb. 7, 1861.

Change of Schedule. Office Tuskegee Rail Road, THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave Tuskegee, as follows: DAY TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 9.15.

" " arrives at " 10.45.
" leaves " 11.20.
" arrives at " 1.00. NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 7.30. Sundays not excepted. All Freight to insure shipment by next Tra .emust e delivered at least one hour previous to its departure. Freight coming to this Depot will be delivered at any hour of the day after payment of bill.

*Adams' Southern Express Office kept at this Depot GEO. W. STEVENS, Sup't. Cet. 31, 1861. DISSOLUTION.

THE Law partnership beretofore existing between Gacher and J. T. Menere is hereby dissolved mutual consent. Each party will give his attention the aettlement of the business of the old firm. LAW CARDS.

N. GACHET can hereafter be found at his old office, east of Brewers' Hotel.

March 28, 1861.

MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutl ige's brick
March 28, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE. DR. S. M. BARTLETT

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS; with the best
LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE,
FRENCH BRANDY, and
VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY,

For Medicinal Purposes.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF

NEW FEATURES.

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NEW FEATURES.

In announcing the Thirty-Second and Thirty-Third volumes of the Messenger, the Publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the unabated confidence of the public and the press in a magazine which, during so many years, has obtained the favor of the Southern people. For more than a quarter of a centary, the Messenger has been the exponent of Southern opinion, the medium of Southern genius, the bold and outspoken advocate of Southern institutions. Far from abandoning the position heretofore held in regard to the paramount questions of Slavery, it is prepared to take still higher ground.

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

The Southern Literary Messenger.

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

Among the New Features to be introduced, are Original Illustrations, Fashion Plates, Popular Scientific Articles, and a Series of Humorous Sketches and Poems of Southern Life. The admirable Lectures of Professor Faraday will be continued. A sparkling Novelet, entitled "A

Story of Champaigne," will appear. Also Translations of the shorter and most brilliant stories of the younger Dumas and other celebra-ted French writers. The Southern Field & Fireside.

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

Terms of Subscription-Payable Always Advance.

The FIELD & FISESIDE will shortly enter upon its Third Volume, and is now FIRMLY ESTAB-IISHED. It is handsomely printed, folio form, for binding, on fine paper, and with clear type. Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be the First Weekly paper in the South.

JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.

Augusta, Ga., July 8, 1861.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

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

DAILY PAPERS, With which we Exchange. The following valuable Daily Papers we com

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mend to our readers: RICHMOND DISPATCH. Daily Paper. — Two cents per copy at the counter and from the regular carriers of the city. Per annum, 36. Six mouths, \$3. Three months,

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Neither the Semi-Weekly nor Weekly paper will be sent for a less term than twelve n THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

SEMI-WEEKLY-\$3 per annum.

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

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TERMS:—Published Morning and Evening— Eight Dollars per annum, always in advance. NEW BOOKS. EL FUREIDIS, by the author of The Lamplighter.
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My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Jack Bowning.
The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hauthorne.
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Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur.
The Habits of Good Society, a band-book for ladies.
The Private Correspondence of Alexander Vo. Humbolt.
The Mill on the Floss, by the author of Adam Sede.
A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halifax.
Art Recreations.
Reminiscences of Rufus Choat, by Edw. G. Parker.
Tylney Hall, by Thos. Hood.
Mary Bunyan, by the anthor of Grace Truman.
And many other new books, just received and for sale by
B. B. DAVIS, Montgomety,
July 5-1860.
No. 20 Market st.

DR. J. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Ar your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a backing cough? Do you expectorate hard, tough matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleep? If so, here is your results and want of sleep? If so, here is your results and your process. It will unquestionably save you. Price \$1,00. Sold by July 26, 1860. 1y C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala. The South Western Baptist.

TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid within three months
TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if payment is not
made within the first six months. Any person sending the names of FIVE subscribers and TEN DOLLARS, shall be entitled to a year's subscription gratis.

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

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

Rates of Advertising. The space necessarily occupied by 10 lines of this size type, will be considered one square; and 5 lines or under, one half square. No. of Squares. | 1Time. | 3 Ta. | 1 Mith | 3 Mis | 6 Mis | 1 Year

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charged.

All Advertisements on which the number of justificing is not marked, will be published TILL FORBID, and charged accordingly.

No Advertisements from a distance will be insected unless accompanied by a remittance, or by satisfactory the Proprietors still continue the Job Printing but siness, and are prepared to execute every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING committed to their care, it as good style, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the State.

All Job Work is considered due when finished.

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He has varieties of Flavoring Extracts, Perfunest HATE PONADES, TOLLET SOAPS, BRUSHES, and the usual associates of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Stose; all of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Feb. 9, 1860. Section 3.

service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

the executive thereof may make temporary ap-

lature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

rence of two thirds of the members present.

judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4.

to the times and places of choosing Senators,

quorum to do business : but a smaller number

thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

SECTION 6.

Houses, and in going to and returning from the

same; and for any speech or debate in either

House, they shall not be questioned in any other

ring the time for which he was elected, be ap-

pointed 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

his continuance in office. But Congress may

floor of either House, with the privilege of dis-

1. All bills for raising revenue shall origin

ate in the House of Representatives; but the

Senate may propose or concur with amendments

sented to the President of the Confederate

gether with the objections, to the other House.

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

the concurrence of both Houses may be necess-

SECTION 8.

and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the

tions prescribed in case of a bill.

me a law. But in all such cases, the votes

and against the bill shall be entered on the jour- be subject for the same offence to be twice put

2. Evry bill which shall have passed both

2. No Senator or Representative shall, du-

law, appoint a different day.

ties us each House may provide.

be entered on the journal.

shall be sitting.

1 .The times, places and manner of holding

state for which he shall be chos n.

Father, I cry to thee ! Cannon smoke rolleth in clouds o'er me roaring, War's jetting lightnings around me are pouring, Lord of the battle, I cry to thee-

and never before printed in this coun-

Father, oh lead thou me! Lead me as victor, by death when I'm riven, Lord, I acknowledge the law thou hast given Even as thou wilt, Lord, so lead thou me-God. I acknowledge thee!

God, I acknowledge thee! So where the autumn leaves rustle around me So when the thunders of battle surround me, Fountain of grace, I acknowledge thee-Father, oh bless thou me

Father, oh bless thou me! Into the care commend I my spirit:
Thou canst reclaim what from thee I inherit;
Living or dying still bless thou me—
Father, I worship thee!

Father, I worship thee! Not for earth's riches thy servants are fight Holiest cause with our swords we are righting

God, I submit to thee ! God, I submit to thele When all the terrors of earth are assailing, When in my veins e'en the life blood is tailing

For the Young.

My Preachers. LUOLA.

Little children did you know flowers could preach? I expect some of you will laugh at this question, but when I tell you about my preachers, I am sure you will think their sermons very sweet and I hope when the summer comes again you will have your preachers too, and profit by what they say to you.

In my garden last summer were four large sunflowers, and very coarse and rough they appeared by the rosycheeked verbenas and feathery cypress which grew near them. Their broad green leaves floated out and covered a young "Love-lies-bleeding," and shaded a carnation pink, but they were so flourishing it seemed a pity to uproot them, and after awhile the summit of each was crowned with a bright yellow flower, as rank and coarse as the plant had been before it. In the morning when I went out, the bright golden disk of each was turned to the east as if they were looking for the Sea; at noon, each face was upward turned, still gazing on the Sun, and at evening they followed it westward and caught in their bosoms its last lingering rays; and their sermon was this, "Look unto Jesus.

Even when clouds spread thickly and heavily over the sky, they still turned their faces upward and if a single ray burst forth they caught it -and if the day was all dark, unchanged, and I might say not discouraged, they still looked heavenward.

To the little children who loved so to watch them, they said all day long

'Look ye unto Jesus.

He is the Sun of Righteousness .-In the morning of your days, now while you are young, look to Jesus; let your hearts be warmed by his gentle beams. At noon, when you are grown up, even when the clouds of affliction and sorrow may hide him from your view, look upward still .-He is there, and may shine out and bless you with his smile; but if He does not, remember he is still there .-At evening, when you are old-even when the night of death is closing in around you, still "look nato Jesus," and His brightest, most glorious rays, will fall upon you and brighten your pathway to the tomb .- N. C. Presby-

Making Fun of The Aged Poor,

Once when travelling in a stagecoach, I met a young lady who seemed to be upon the constant look-out for something laughable; and not content with laughing herself, she took great pains to make others do the same.

Now, travelling in a stage-coach is

rather prosy business. People in this situation are very apt to show themselves peevish and selfish, so the young lady's good humor was, for a time, very agreeable. Every old barn was made the subject of a passing joke, while the cows and heus looked demurely on, little dreaming that folks could be merry at their expense .-All this was perhaps harmless enough. Animals are not sensitive in that respect. They are not likely to have their feelings injured because people make fun of them; but when we come to human beings, that is quite another thing. So it seemed to me, for after a while an old lady came running across the fields, swinging her bag at the coachman, and in a shrill voice begging him to stop. The good natured coachman drew up his horses, and the old lady, coming to the fence by the roadside, squeezed herself through two bars, which were not only in a horizontal position, but very near together. The young lady in the stage-coach made some ludicrous remark, and the passengers laughed. It seemed very excusable; for, in getting through the fence, the poor woman had made sad work with her old black bonnet, and now, taking a seat beside a well-dressed lady, really looked as if she had been blown there by a whirlwind. This was a a new piece of fun, and the girl made the most of it. She carricatured the old lady upon a card; pretended, when

she was not looking, to take patterns for their country. A line or a word of her bonnet; and in various other will nerve their hearts and cheer them ways sought to raise a laugh. At on. Go to our crowded post office as length the poor woman turned a pale I go. See the war-worn soldier's

face towards her. healthy and happy. I have been so, read the pen-tracings of loved ones too, but that time is past. I am now at home. Often I've seen the lip old, decrepit, and forlorn. This tremble, the eye dilate, and even the coach is taking me to the death-bed tear glisten, as line upon line was of my only child. And then, my dear, read. Some father, mother, sister I shall be a poor old woman, all alone wife, or sweetheart, has sent him in a world where merry girls will words of cheer. You can see him think me a very amusing object .- grasp his weapon tighter, carefully They will laugh at my old-fashioned fold his letter, and with firmer tread clothes, and odd appearance, forget- and more elastic spirits return to ting that the old woman has a spirit duty. On the other hand, look at that has loved, and suffered, and will the bitter, cruel, stinging disappointlive forever."

poor-looking house, and the old lady finding none turns away with saddened feebly descended the steps.

"How is she?" was the first trembling question of the poor mother. "Just alive," said the man who was leading her into the house.

Putting up the steps, the driver the road again. Our merry young friend had placed the card in her pocket. She was leaning her head upon her hand; and you may be asgreatly hoped would do her good.

remember, dear children, if we would not displease our heavenly Father, we must take care and not be merry when conscience tells us it is wrong. I have heard children excuse themselves of laughing in the house of God by saying that they couldn't help it. Now, what is to be done when children can't help doing wrong? When they kneel before God in prayer, do they say, "I have done wrong, but I couldn't help it?" No, they would

terian. The Bible. Thou truest friend man ever knew, Thy constancy I've tried, When all were false I found thee true

My counsellor and guide.

The mines of earth no treasures give That could this volume buy; In teaching me the way to live It taught me how to die.

[GEO. P. MORRIS.

Miscellaneous.

Mere belief, is not sufficient to justify God, and adopting the creed of the should be laid away to season. The idolaters of chance: he must know that there is no God. He who is an Atheist without absolute. Atheist without absolute metaphysical certainty that his opinions are intelligence which can know that price there is no God." What profound and original thinker, John Foster has well said:

That ages and what lights are requisite for this attainment! This intelligence involves the very attributes of Divinity, while a God is denied. For unless this man is omnipresent, unless he is at this moment in every place in the universe, he cannot know but there may be in some place manifestations of a Deity, by which even he would be overpowered. If he does not know absolutely every agent in the universe, the one that he does not know may be God. If he is not himself the chief agent in the universe and does not know what is so, that which is so may be God. If the propositions that constitute universal truth, the one which he wants may be, that there is a God. If he cannot with certainty assign the cause of all that he perceives to exist, that cause may be God. If he does not know every thing that has been done in the immeasurable ages that are past, some things may have been done by a God. Thus, unless he knows all things, that is, precludes all other divine existence by being Deity himself, he cannot know that the Being rejection and acts accordingly.

Longevity of our Forefathers. No less than thirteen of the fiftysix signers of American Independence reached the age of eighty years and

upward, namely : Charles Carrol, of Maryland Wil iam Ellery, of Rhode Island John Adams, of Massachusetts. Samual Adams, of Massachusetts Robert T. Paine, of Massachusetts Benjamin Franklin, of Massachusetts, William Williams, of Connecticut, William Floyd, of Long Island, Thomas M'Kean, of Penusylvania, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, George Wythe, of Virginia, Francis Lewis, of South Wales Matthew Thornton, of Ireland,-

Being an average of eighty six years and two months each, and the aggregate excess of the "time-honored ate States of America. thirteen" over fourscore is just eighty vears. No deliberative assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable for virtue, temperance, and longevity of its members than the one which shall consist of a Senate and House of which declared the American colonies free and independent.

A Good Sugestion

The following good sugestion we copy from the Bowling Green correspondence of the Nashville Banner .-It should be headed by the good peo- foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate ple at home :-

WRITE TO THE SOLDIERS .- Could I civil or political, State or Federal. through your paper pen a sentence that would reach effectually every years, and be a citizen of the confederate States, Southern reader who may have a rela- and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant tive, a friend, or acquaintance in the of that state in which he shall be chosen. army, that sentence would be write to the soldiers. There are many of them may be included within this Confederacy, acfar from home, among strangers, and cording to their respective numbers, which shall enduring every toil and privation be determined, by adding to the whole number

anxiety as he asked for a letter; see "My dear," said she, "you are young, him get it, eagerly break the seal and ment of the soldier, who day after day The coach now stopped before a goes for an expected letter, and heart, feeling that no one cared for him. Again let me say, write to the

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREAT-NESS .- It was a noble and beautiful mounted his box, and we were upon answer of our Queen, says the British Workman, that she gave to an African prince, who sent an embassage, with costly presents, and asked her in return to tell him the secret of England's sured that I was not sorry to see a greatness and England's glory; and tear upon her fair young cheek. It our beloved Queen sent him not the was a good lesson, and one which we number of her fleet, not the number of her armies, not the account of her It is pleasant to see a smiling face. boundless merchandise, not the details We should encourage our hearts, to of her inexhaustible wealth. She did look upon the sunny side of things, not, like Hezekiah, in an evil hour, and there is no harm in being merry show the ambassador her diamonds when no one is injured by it; but in and her rich ornaments; but handing this, as in every other thing, let us him a beautifully bound copy of the be conscientious. The wise man has Bible, she said: "Tell the Prince said, "There is a time to laugh;" but that this is the secret of England's greatness.'

A Suggestion to Farmers.

The Atlanta Confederacy has a suggestion to make to farmers, which most of them can profit by, without detriment to their farm interests, and that is to get out timbers of various kind this winter:

First, for making wagons. Timber for this purpose is exceedingly scarce, not dare say that. Let us, then, teach and will be more so at an early day. our hearts to be very honest, for unto No timber is fit to make wheels of Him who searcheth the heart we must unless it has been seasoned four or tell the whole truth .- United Presby- five years, under good shelter; and such timber is now very scarce in the Confederate States. The spokes should be made of tough white oak trees, the thrifty growth of swamps or low-lands. The trees should not be small; they should be sawed the proper length, and the blocks riven into the proper size, and put under shelter without being rained on.

Timber for axles should be of the best tough hickory, and should be sawed at a mill into pieces of the proper size, and put under shelter without being rained on.

The hubs of a wagon should be of The Amount of Knowledge Nec-essary to Justify a Man in being an Atheist.

They should be sawed the proper length, and a hole bored through a man in rejecting the existence of them for the axle, and then they

their lands will prepare it and put it away this winter, it will one day Yet how is he to "grow to the immense come into market at a remunerative

Timber for wagon felloes should be sawed at the mill into broad, rough edge pieces, of any convenient length, and the proper thickness of a wagon felloe. This should be of good, tough ash-no other timber being equal to it for this purpose.

Timber for making buggies and pleasure carriages can also be gotten out. It should be of the best bickory, all sap, riven up into the proper size to make spokes, felloes, axles, shafts,

One of the greatest lacks in the Confederate States is timber suitable for stocking guns. Walnut is preferable for this, and it ought to be seasoned at least ten years in a perfectly dry place before being used. No he is not in absolute possession of all artificial process of seasoning will answer for a gunstock. Why this is the case, and why it requires such long seasoning to be fit for use, we do not know; but this we are told by mechanies who are competent to know, and we suppose it is true. If every farmer who has a spare walnut tree will have it sawed into timber of the proper size for making gunstocks, and will put it away under cover, and keep it dry, it will one day be a profitable job to him.

Now let our farmers who have whose existence he rejects, does not trees on their lands that will make exist. But he must know that he any of these timbers go to work, get does not exist, else he deserves equal it out nicely, and put it under cover, contempt and compassion for the te- to remain there for some years .merity with which he firmly avows his None of it for any of these purposes should be kildried, or seasoned by any artificial process. Lay it away in a dry place and let it alone for years. It will be a source of profit

If God has commanded, it is our duty to obey; not to fall to reasoning upon the propriety of the command.

CONSTITUTION

Confederate States of America.

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

SECTION 1.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States of Representatives.

SECTION 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer,

2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five 3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be

ughout the Confederate States: 2. To borrow mancy on the credit of the Con-

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 clause continued in the constitution, shall ever taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual be construed to delegate the power to Congress cnumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of Representation of the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, 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-sand, but each state shall have at least one tion, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid Representative; and until such enumeration on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may shall be made, the state of South Carolina shall be necessary to pay the costs and expenses be entitled to choose six—the state of Georgia thereof:

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 4. When vacancies happen in the representa-tion from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of 5. The House of Representatives shall choose weights and measures :

6. To provide for the punishment of countertheir speaker and other officers; and shall have feiting the securities and current coin of the

the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or other federal officer, resident and | Confederate States : be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

7. To establish postoffices and post routs; but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, after the first day of Manch in the contract of the contract of

eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues:

8. To promote the progress of science and 1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senutors from each state, chosen for six years by the legislature useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their thereof, at the regular session next immediately espective writings and discoveries: preceding the commencement of the term of 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the

preme Court:

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, 10. To define and punish piracies and felonics in consequence of the first election, they shall nmitted on the high seas, and offences against be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first 11. To declare war, grant letters of marque class shall be vacated at the expiration of the and reprisal and make rules concerning captures second year; of the second class at the expiraon land and water:

tion of the fourth year; and of the third class 12. To raise and support armies: but no at the expiration of the sixth year; so that oneappropriation of money to that use shall be for third may be chosen every second year and if nger term than two years : vacancies happen by resignation, or othererwise, 13. To provide and maintain a navy during the recess of the legislature of any state, 14. To make rules for the government and

egulation of the land and naval forces : 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, pointments until the next meeting of the Legis-3. No person shall be a Senator who shall appress insurrections, and repel invasious: not have attained the age of thirty years, and

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such be a citizen of the Confederate States; and who part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the shall when elected, be an inhabitant of the 4. The Vice President of the Confederate States, respectively, the appointment of the offi-States shall be President of the Senate. but cers, and the authority of training the militia negording to the discipline prescribed by Conshall have no vote, unles they be equally divi-

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceedings ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the Conthe office of President of the Confederate States. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that federate States; and to exercise like authority purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation .over all places purchased by the consent of the When the President of the Confederate States egislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concur-18. To make all laws which shall be necessary 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall

and proper for carrying into execution the fore-going powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Connot extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate of honor, trust or profit of honor of hon States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial,

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

elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constieffectually prevent the same.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit totlon; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once Confederacy.

in every year : and such meeting shall be on the 3. The privilege of the writ of hapeas corpus first Monday in December, unless they shall, by shall not be suspended, nuless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may re-4. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elec-

tions, returns and qualifications of its own mem- law denying or imparing the right of property bers, and a majority of each shall constitute a in negro slaves shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be may adjourn from day to day, and may be aulaid, unless in proportion to the census or enuthorized to compel the attendance of absent meration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles members, in such manner and under such penalies as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of two thirds of both Houses.

proceedings, punish its members for disorder- 7. No preference shall be given by any reguone State over those of another. 8. No money shall be drawn from the treas 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish ury, but in consequence of appropriations made

he same, excepting such parts as may in their by law; and a regular statement and account ugment require secresy; and the yeas and nays of the receipts and expenditures of all public of the members of either House, on any question, money shall be published from time to time. 9. Congress shall appropriate no money from shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the 4. Neither House, during the session of Con-

gress, shall, without the consent of the other, heads of Department, and submitted to Congress adjourn for more than three days, nor to any by the President; or for the purpose of paying other place than that in which the two Houses its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been ju-1. The Senators and Representatives shall dicially declared by a tribunal for the investi receive a compensation for their services, to be gation of claims against the government, which ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury it is hereby made the duty of Congress to estabof the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the 10. All bills appropriating money shall specipeace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective

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

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign

person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during 12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the by law, grant to the principal officer in each of free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom *the Executive Departments a seat upon the of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the cussing any measures appertaining to his depart government for a redress of grievances. 13. A well regulated militia being necessar

to the security of a tree State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be in-14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be

quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner Houses, shall, before it becomes a law be pre- to be prescribed by law. 15. The right of the people to be secure in 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 but upon who shall enter the objections at large on their probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after, and particularly describing the place to be such reconsideration, two thirds of that House searched, and the persons or things to be seizshall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to- ed 16. No person shall be held to answer for a by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and | capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall presentment or indictment of a grand jary, except 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

nal of each House respectively. If any bill in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled shall not be returned by the President within in any criminal case, to be a witness against ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or probeen presented to him, the same shall be a law, perty, without due process of law; nor shall in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the private property be taken for public use, with Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its re- out just compensation. 17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill. designate 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 con nature and cause of the accusation; fo be con-

shall have originated; and the same proceedings fronted with the witnesses against him; to have shall then be had as in case of other bills disap- compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in proved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which for his delence. his favor; and to have the assistance of counse 18. In suits at common law, where the value ary (except on a question of adjournment) shall in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the be presented to the President of the Confederate right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and States; and before the same shall take effect no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-

shall be approved by him; or being disapprovex examined in any court of the Confederacy, than according to the rules of the common law. both Houses according to the rules and limita- 19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force The Congress shall have power—
1. To lay and colect taxes, duties, imposts.

of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, allibut no bounties shall be granted from the ance, or confederation; grant letters of marque treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on im | and reprisal; coin money; make anything but portations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform law, or law impariring the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports 3. To regulatecommerce with foreign nations, or exports, except what may be absolutely necess-

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. 3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on Confederate States, and treaties made or which Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except six sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its shall be made under their authority; fo all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and consultant cons tions; 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 another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent citizens or subject; but no state shall be a state or the citizens or subject; but no state shall be a state shall be danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offis for the term of six years; but the President

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

Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not of treason unless on the testimony of two wit be an inhabitant of the same State with them- nesses to the same overt act or on confession in selves; they shall name in their ballots the per- open court. son voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they the punishment of treason, but no attainder of shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for treason shall work corruption of blood, or foras 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. which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, scale), to the scat of the government of the Confederate States, directed to the Presi-dent of the Senate; the President of the Senate wall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and il po person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding wee, on the list of those voted not exceeding large, on the list of those voted for as President, he House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, he representation from each state having one vote a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states, and all he presentation from two thirds of the states, and a majority of states, who shall flee from justice, and be found the first control of the states and shall he right of transit and sojourn in any state of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of transit and sojourn in any state of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of transit and sojourn in any state of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any state with treason fellow, or other crime against the laws of such states, and an analysis of transit and sojourn in any state of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any state with treason fellow, or other crime against the laws of such states, and a majority of the states, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any state of the Confederacy.

all the states shall be necessary to a choice.—
And if the House of Representatives shall not cutive authority of the state from which he fled, choose a President, whenever the right of choice be delivered up, to be removed to the state shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the

number of electors appointed; and if no person whom such slaves belongs, or to whom have a majority, then, from the two highest num- service or labor may be due bers on the list the Scrate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

to the office of President shall be eligible to no new state shall be formed or erected within

choosing the electors, and the day on which they the legislatures of the states concerned as well shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural-born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, concerning the property of the Conf derate at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, States, including the lands thereof. or a citizen thereof born in the United States exist at the time of his election.

President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Viceas 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; the legislature (or of the Executive when the and he shall not receive within that period any legislature is not in session) againsts domestic other emolument from the Confederate States, violence. or any of them.

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

1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, when called into the actual service of the Con federate States, he may require the opinion. in | islatures of two-thirds of the several states, or writing, of the principal officer in each of the by conventions in two thirds thereof-as the Executive Departments, upon any subject record or the other mode of ratification may be lating to the duties of their respective offices; proposed by the general convention—they shall and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate But no state shall, without its consent, be de-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 oncur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall ap- Government of the Confederate States of American point ambassadors, other public ministers and ca. and all the laws passed by the latter shall consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all continue in force until the same shall be repealother officers of the Confederate States, whose ed or modified; and all the officers appointed appointments are not herein otherwise provided by the same shall remain in office until their for, and which shall be established by law : but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think 2. All debts proper, in the President alone, in the courts of w or in the heads of Departments.

. The principal officer in each of the Exec- States under this Constitution as under the utive Departments, and all persons connected Provisional Government. 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, in- judges in every state shall be bound thereby capacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of anything in the constitution or laws of any duty; and when so removed, the removal shall state to the contrary notwithstanding. be reported to the Senate, together with the 4. The Senators and Representatives below reasons therefor.

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 qualification to any office or public trust under ensuing recess.

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

2. When five states shall have ratified the

SECTION 4. civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

and among the several States, and with the ary for executing its inspection laws; and the Courts, shall hold their offices during good be ton of the Provisional Government

nett preduce of all duties and imposts, laid by havier, and shall, at stated times, neeive for their services a compensation, which shall rot

> SECTION 2. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the maritime jurisdiction ; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party ; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizen of another state where the state is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different states; and between citizens or subject; but no state shall be sued

by a citizen or subject of any foreign state. 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other or ses before mentioned the supreme court sh have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

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

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States nall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective or in adhering to their enemies, giving them states and vote by ballot for President and aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted

2. The Congress shall have power to declare

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judi-cial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. SECTION 2. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled

to all the privileges and immunities of citizen in the several states, and shall have the right

3. No slave or other person held to service

or lawfully carried into another, shall, in con-4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-President discharged from sch sservice or labor: but dent, if such number be a majority of the whole shall be delivered up on claim of the party to

1. Other states may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds 5. But no person constitutionally ineligible of the Senate, the Senate voting by states; but that of Vice-President of the Confederate
States.

6. The Congress may determine be time of states, or parts of states, without the consent of as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations

3. The Confederate States may acquire new prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall legislate and provide governments for the inble to that office who shall habitants of all territory belonging to the Co not have attained the age of thirty-five years, federate States, lying without the limits of the and been fourteen years a resident within the several states; and may permit them, at such limits of the Confederate States, as they may times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form states to be admitted into the 8. In case of the removal of the President Confederacy. In all such territory, the institufrom office, or of his death, resignation, or ina- tion of negro slavery as it now exists in the bility to discharge the powers and duties of the | Confederate States, shall be recognized and prosaid office, the same shall devolve on the Vice- teeted by Congress, and by the territoria government: and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories, shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves President, declaring what officer shall then act lawfully held by them in any of the states or

territories of the Confederate tates, 4. The Confederate States shall guaranty 's every state that now is or bereafter may be come a member of this Confederacy, a republica from of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of

SECTION 1.

1. Upon the demand of any three states. faithfully execute the office of President of the legally assembled in their several conventions. the Congress shall summon a convention of all the states, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said states shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said convention-voting by states- and the same be ratified by the leg 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 l'rovision successors are appointed and qualified, or the

2. All debts contracted and engagement entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate

Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the anthority of the Confederate States

mentioned, and the members of the severa 4. the President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may hap an during the recess of the Senate, by granter commissions which affirmation, to support this Constitution; but

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

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

ARTICLE VIL 1. The ratification of the conventions of five states shall be sufficient for the establishment

Constitution, in the manner before specified 1. The President, Vice President, and all the Congress under the Provisional Constitution of the President, Vice President, and all tion, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high for the meeting of the Electoral College; and forcounting the votes, and inaugurating the Pre ident. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Conguss under this Constitution, and the time for

1. The judicial power of the Confederate assembling the same. Until the assembling States shall be vested in one Supreme Court. of such Congress, the Congress under the Proand in such inferior Courts us the Congress visional Constitution shall continue to exercise may from time to time ordain and establish .-- the legislative powers granted them and extending The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior ding beyond the time limited by the Constitu-