

H. E. TALIAFERRO, EDITOR.

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

\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, OR
\$2 50 AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR.

VOL. 13—NO. 40.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

The South Western Baptist,
A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

TALIAFERRO & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

For Terms, &c., see third page.

For the South Western Baptist.

Postulate.

NUMBER 2.

(1.) "Circumcision and Baptism are seals of the righteousness of faith."—And he (Abraham) received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had yet being uncircumcised." Rom. iv. 11. A seal is an authentication of a covenant or agreement and follows, never precedes, the writing; so was circumcision to Abraham's faith: it did not produce the confidence he exercised, but attested its genuineness 13 years after he was a believer. Hence faith, like sealed instruments, must always precede the seal. The inference is logical, that where there is no instrument and no faith, there is no seal. This destroys the postulate that infants can derive any benefit of either rite, because faith is wanting. But if the faith of A. be overlooked or left out in reading, so as to conceal part of the record, the interpolation of baptism, as if in the passage, is an egregious falsehood.

Circumcision was a seal in regard to Abraham's faith, but not to his unbelieving posterity: the passage does not add, "And to all his descendants." "But A. was the father of believers and head of the Jewish nation, and all were included in the blessing conferred upon him." If the father of "believers," he is not of all unbelievers and infants; for you can not count faith for righteousness, where there is none; you may, where obedience like Abraham's, is manifest. It is quite as illogical to infer that because circumcision was a seal of A's faith, it secured spiritual blessings to his posterity, as to suppose that because President Jackson was honored with the freedom of the city of New York, so all Americans are entitled to a similar distinction! There is as much proof in the record for the one as for the other. But the honor was for the President only, as the head of the nation, in a higher sense than was Abraham: hence all inferences that enlarge the privilege to others in either case, are illogical and false.

Sealing is received in the New Testament only in connexion with faith and acceptance with God. "Who hath sealed us and given the earnest of the Spirit." 2 Cor. 1: 22. "After that we believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit." Eph. 1: 13. "Sealed unto the day of redemption." Eph. 4: 30. The word is not employed in a favorable sense to the enemies of God. The postulate that circumcision and baptism are seals without faith, is just as true as if you should maintain they are seals or attestations of citizenship to persons who had just migrated to this country.

(2.) "The olive tree (Rom. 11.) signifies the visible church." Abraham, who is supposed to be the root of the tree and his posterity the branches, was a man of faith; all were his by birth and circumcision, not grafted in; no change of heart was necessary to membership. Hence the "visible church" can not be Christ's church, for this receives none without a renewed nature and faith in the Redeemer. But if "branches were broken off" it shows the relation was not a permanent one, and so overturns the doctrine of perseverance.

Can a Gentile be grafted into a Jewish tree, or organization contrary to law, which forbids the uncircumcised? Can grafting by circumcision, which means to cut off, be accomplished? When Paul wrote the Epistle, Gentiles were baptized, not circumcised; but grafting by baptism would be quite as awkward a figure to represent the thing.

If the New Testament churches are designed by "the visible church," then belief is a prerequisite, and infants are excluded. But infants are not named in the chapter, only persons responsible for their faith or unbelief; they are cautioned, advised, provoked to emulation, know what the Old Testament says of Elijah, &c. Could such language be addressed to persons without understanding or knowledge?

Let us look at the chapter in another light: "The first fruits," as many supposed, are not Abraham and the patriarchs, but the first converts in a place to Christ. See Rom. 16: 5. 1 Cor. 16: 15. Jas. 1: 18. Rev. 14: 4. The descendants were natural branches of Abraham, and were "broken off," or rather rejected, as the true meaning of the Greek verb. The Jews claimed the initiating ordinance of John on the ground of descent; so all unconverted men are rejected by the Gospel dispensation or by Christ, the true vine. Is there not as much plausibility in being grafted into Christ the true vine, as into A. the good olive-tree? Scions, too, which are engrafted, are regarded as producing choicer fruit than natural branches. The engrafted Gentiles as believers produced better fruit and had a more permanent relation than the unbelieving Jews. It is certain no proof has been offered to sustain the proposition. McKnight represents engrafting as equivalent to regeneration.

(3.) "Is much proof for infant baptism as for female communion." It is

a common-sense principle that in all societies, ordinary duties, rights and privileges are binding and allowed to all. So among soldiers, literary clubs and other associations for the promotion of various improvements. Women were members of the primitive churches and hence were entitled to all the privileges. The word brethren used in the New Testament embraces the community of Christians, both male and female, specially "in the Lord." Women were baptized, Acts v. 14; viii. 12; xvi. 14, were believers and disciples, Acts xvii. 12; ix. 36; xvii. 34, they were addressed as sisters, labored in the Gospel, Rom. xvi. 1; Phil. iv. 3; a score are saluted in various churches—are directed not to prophesy unless veiled. The disciples came together to break bread; but women were disciples and therefore were present. Now we have shown that women were believers, baptized, disciples, sisters, fellow-laborers with the Apostles and servants of the churches. If members, it was their duty and privilege to commune. Now, if the author of this Postulate will produce one-fourth as much proof that infants were baptized, he will accomplish what none of his predecessors in theological acumen has done: he will have wrought a miracle as the Catholic priest observed when going to a Protestant meeting: "I am going," said he, "to witness a miracle." What? Infant baptism proved from the Scriptures alone." S. A.

For the South Western Baptist.

Mysticism.

BY FANNIE HUGGINS SEAMAN.

The mystic strives to divest himself of all the corporal integuments of his nature in his wild attempt to trace being to its source to linger in the shadow of the Infinite Presence and there without the grosser appliances of media to solve the mysteries of the external world. But the unnatural aspirant falls infinitely below the summit of the empyrean where, instead of enjoying "the play of the soul in the sunbeams of God," he drifts out on the unknown sea of hallucination, the sport of the idlest phantasy, and anon the subject of the most humiliating reaction. The mystic proposes by a system of mental abstraction, to erase the ravages of time and passion from his mind, thus burnishing it to present the exact reflex of the verities of divinity. All such attempts to expand the Ego into the Infinite has resulted in an intense ego-theism.

Mystics translate literally the beautiful figure used by St. Paul: "I live, yet no more I, but Christ liveth in me," thus mistaking their own impulses for divine monitions, and endeavoring to read in the mysteries of Providence the will of God. Some have carried this to such an excess as to fancy themselves an incarnation of Deity. What a reproach it is to human reason, that so deep and luminous a principle should be given to the espousal of such ridiculous puerilities? When the sublime truth is written everywhere, that God is love—that he is more ready to forgive than we to ask forgiveness—that he is not an austere being whose regard is to be purchased with gifts, tears and penance. Every man carries within him the small-voiced monition, conscience, which if we stifle not its monitions, is to us an undying witness that God works in man, but not instead of man. It is one thing to harmonize, in some measure, the human with the divine will, another to substitute divine violations for the human. The love of aggrandizement is an innate principle in man and some treasure he must have; and the revelations of true religion are as applicable to our natural as our spiritual life. The same diligence and self-control that paves our way toward the summit of worldly success if applied to our spiritual advancement will ripen us for heaven. The object of Christian love may be inconceivable, but the affection is self-evident. Our faith in and love to Christ is precisely analogous to those sentiments as exercised toward our fellow creatures; hence it is dangerous to represent God's justice, truth and mercy as incomprehensible attributes.

The practical part of mysticism consists in the practice of severe austerities, the ignoring of erudition, distinctions and definite apprehensions, substituting instead of conscientious convictions, a vague, mysterious one of an intangible divinity. This ambition to rise above the way and plan of salvation, which the King of kings wore an ignominious crown to achieve, does but sink us deeper in error and sin; and build up an unseen wall of abstract theosophy in place of the righteous Redeemer. The impassioned Arabian mystic Sano languishing in his wave-washed cell waiting the "Conversation of the Servant with the Everlasting Wisdom" in which he describes the rapturous communion with God which transcends all conception and media. He presents the soul as absorbed in "the wild waste of Deity swimming in the fathomless abyss of the inscrutable Godhead." This sounds more like the ravings of an opium-eater than the calm convictions of a lucid mind.

Mystics first proclaimed the doctrine of sanctification by faith, which still exists, though our penetration was never sufficiently acute to see how it could be applied to individual experience. Our experience is, that the nearer we approach God, through the medium of prayer, the more profoundly conscious we are of our unworthiness

and great distance from that state of purity which surrounds His Throne. Sanctification is a prescribed goal—ever to be approached, yet ever inaccessible.

The attempt to render mysticism intelligible seems almost a fruitless task from the fact that it involves so many inconsistencies that it is not susceptible of logical deductions. French chroniclers give us a clearer insight to its vagaries than German philosophers who have ever been convinced that unintelligibility was grandeur. The French mind is all sentiment, which sparkles and effervesces like the bead on the beaker's brim; while the sluggish German assumes as many grotesque images as the wreaths of smoke from his solitary pipe. The celebrated articles of Issy were drawn up ostensibly to determine what was true mysticism, but really to procure the condemnation of its prominent adherents, among whom was the Archbishop of Cambrai. He it was who, when all Europe was convulsed with political and religious factions, wrote that celebrated work, "Maxims of the Saints." It is an exposition and vindication of the doctrines of pure love, of mystical union, and sanctification as practiced and recorded by the most distinguished authorities in the Catholic Church. The furious war of letters, pamphlets and treatises, of which Bossuet and Fenelon were the respective leaders, that this work inaugurated, is too familiar to require further reference.

In the fourteenth century mysticism was for the first and last time truly popular—then Eckhart and Tauler espoused the cause of the laity against the arrogant and exacting priesthood and preached and taught the most recondite speculations. Mysticism at that period existed among the Allobroges of Spain, in the University of Paris among the followers of Amalric and was represented in Italy by Catherine of Genoa. It was the forerunner of the reformation in Germany, while the Persian poets adorned it with all the luxuriant imagery of Oriental song.

It is sad to think of the many aching hearts that have blindly sought a balm for their worldly wounds in the intangible refinements of mysticism. The consolation man needs is alone afforded by the scriptural bread of life, and all other manifestations vanish like "the baseless fabric of a vision."

A few years since mysticism appeared in opposition to scriptural religion through the instrumentality of Theodore Parker and Emerson, yet their glaring inconsistencies impose a permanent check to the spread of their sentiments. In the name of the spirit, against the letter they announce their own opinions as true spirituality, and assail all others as corrupt literalism.

Nizburg, Dec. 25, 1861.

New Testament Scenes.

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

NUMBER 5.

THE BIRTH OF THE REDEEMER.—LUKE 2: 1-20.

More than seven centuries had passed away since the prophet had predicted the birth of the Redeemer at Bethlehem in the land of Judea. Micah 5: 2. Through that long period of time, the Almighty had controlled the destinies of nations; and overruled the events of the earth to bring his word to pass. Augustus Caesar was the head of the Roman Empire; and the whole land of Palestine was subject to his authority. It pleased God to allow him to oppress the Jews for a time. And while actuated only by his own ambition, unconscious of any Divine control, he unwittingly aided in fulfilling the Divine purpose, by issuing a decree that the people of Palestine should assemble on a given day at the principal cities according to their families, to be taxed. Joseph and Mary were living at Nazareth in Galilee, forty miles or more from Bethlehem; but being of the house and lineage of David, they obeyed the Imperial edict, and made a visit to Bethlehem, probably at the same time desiring to fulfill the declaration of the prophet. After a wearisome journey they reached the city, and sought accommodations at the inn; and finding none, they took up their abode in a manger.

While they continued in that humble dwelling the period arrived that Mary should be delivered; and she brought forth her first born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in that manger. In the same country there were shepherds, who, after leading their flocks forth into green pastures and by the still waters during the day, were watching over them by night; when, to their astonished gaze, there appeared an angel of the Lord moving amidst a blaze of glory, the light of which shone around about them in all its dazzling splendor. The sight was too wonderful to behold; and they were sore afraid. But the angel, having come on an errand of mercy, and not of judgment, allayed their fears, saying: "Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger." While this glorious scene was transpiring on earth, a still more glorious scene was transpiring in heaven. The Almighty Father beheld from his exalted throne, the blessed form of his only begotten

Son; and commanding the heavenly hosts to gather around the place of that Son's nativity to worship him—(Heb. 1: 6.) that vast, unnumbered multitude, filled with ecstasy of delight, and glad to pay their homage to so exalted and glorious a Being, winged their way down through the parting sky; appeared along with the mighty leading angel, who had borne the glorious tidings to the earth; and in view of those devoted shepherds, lifted their voices high and sung in one vast and mighty chorus: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." Then disappearing from sight, they winged their way back to the heavenly world; and made the heavenly arches echo with their notes of praise to a Savior born—to a Redeemer given.

The wondering shepherds stood, absorbed in thought, and gazing upward, until all nature appeared as before. Then consulting among themselves, they left their flocks, and hastened away to Bethlehem and sought the new born stranger. In that humble manger they found Joseph and Mary and the babe as the angel had told them. There they stood and gazed upon his lovely form with the deepest emotions of reverence and love. Long did they delight their souls in his glorious presence; and when they left that sacred spot to return to their employment, they spread abroad the glorious tidings among their countrymen, who wondered greatly at what had occurred. Mary treasured up in her heart the touching history related by the shepherds; and they "returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them."

Every thing in this narrative is surpassingly interesting. There is such simplicity in all the details, as to excite within us the most pleasing emotions. And one can hardly help wishing he had lived at the time, and had been one of those highly favored shepherds, and had been permitted to enter that manger and look upon the infant form of the immaculate Redeemer. May it be the lot of the writer and of the reader, to behold that same glorious Being in his exaltation; and to share with him, the glory of his eternal kingdom!

For the South Western Baptist.

The Extortioner's Prayer.

O Lord, I give thee humble thanks for this delightful war; for now I see a better chance for self, than e'er I saw before. I thank thee also, dear Lord, that I possess a little cash—while others paid their honest debts, and had no money left. I thank thee further, gracious Lord, for soldiers in the field, to fight for me, to bleed and die, while I am getting rich! Our sons are there!—our brothers too!—brothers-in-law!—our kindred dear!—our neighbors!—our devoted friends!—fathers of helpless orphans, scores!—O Lord, I thank thee for this band of patriotic conquerors, who leave their homes, their children, wives, all that is dear but liberty, and give their fortunes and their lives, while I give little, suffer none, gain every day, increase my wealth, sleep pleasantly beneath my roof, wake happily, walk down the street to read the news about the boys, and seek some way to speculate. Yea, Lord, I thank thee heartily for such auspicious times as these—times when I'll swim though all else sink—a nation mourn, the helpless weep! These thanks, O Lord, I offer thee, and now my supplication hear.

Hast thou not taught me in thy Word that "money is a (sure) defence?" Now, this I humbly believe—and now grant me this, O, dearest Lord, I ask no more. Let others wear the patriot's crown—let unborn thousands sing their praise—let angels hover round their tents—let fairest hands bedeck their path and scatter flowers "neath their feet—let shouts of praise welcome them home when war and toil are all done—let all their future name be blest, and tears of love bedew their brow when sinking in the dying hour—let seraphs beck the warrior home, and God approve and say well done—to others let these all belong; but give me money, gracious Lord. O Lord, I can not let thee go till a blessing thou bestow. Send forth some steamboat full of salt—the cars, with wheat and corn and flower—teach me, O Lord, where's all the pork, and beef, and every other thing which all must have or starve and die.—Then, Lord, I'll go and buy it up—(the Banks shall not have all the chance)—I'll raise the price at what I please; consulting none, defying all—(except my brothers in the work)—and then I'm sure we'll have all right, and hollow, Jeff! why don't you fight!

These thanks accept, O mighty One. This supplication hear I beg—And when my days on earth are done, And thou see fit to take me home; When hoary hairs cover my head, And pangs of death make me afraid; Then, Lord, there's one thing more I crave Before I enter the cold grave: Grant to my children this defence, That, dying as their father dies, Whether for honor or disgrace, They may depart in gilded shawls!

THE CAUSE OF INFIDELITY. The gospel does not make men sinners, but it opposes their sins and condemns them. To escape condemnation, they resort to infidelity for refuge.

Seek for your companions those who are intimate companions of the Lord; have fellowship with those who live in fellowship with God: this will turn to your account.

[From the Christian Observer.]
Strong Government.

The idea conveyed to the mind in this phrase presents itself in two aspects: the one is that of a government strong in its character and influence in relation to other governments, so as to secure their respect and friendship, and generally implies the possession of armies and navies and means of aggression. The other is that of its power over its own subjects or citizens in its ability to enforce its own edicts, and this, too, implies physical force or other means at its control for the support of its authority.

There were some at the time when the Constitution of the United States was framed who favored a "strong government." The old Confederation had not quite come up to the ideas of those who wished the authority of government to carry out their schemes of policy. It would seem surprising that those who had so recently suffered from the arbitrary exercises of power in the subversion of their rights, and who had endured such terrible calamities and evils in freeing themselves from it, should so soon wish to place themselves under a strong government, were it not a well known fact that the lust of power is natural to men in all times and places.

There has ever been a regular succession of the strong government party in this country. Not that they have favored this, when the power of government was not in their own hands or liable to be exercised against them. They did not like the strong government of Jackson when President, except in one case, when he gratified their hate towards South Carolina. But this feeling has ever prevailed just in proportion to their chances of accession to power. And when they have enjoyed its exercise they have used it with a strong hand to promote their sectional interests and personal aggrandizement.

This party has not always desired a strong government that the glory and honor of their country might be promoted, and they have not always been ready to uphold and strengthen the government when needful to this end. In the war of 1812 it felt no desire to have the government strong to maintain its dignity and assert its independence, but did all it could to weaken its power. In the Mexican war no desire to make the government strong enough to preserve its rights and enforce treaty obligations inspired their patriotic zeal. In Massachusetts, Hon. Caleb Cushing having succeeded in raising a regiment, could not prevail upon the Legislature of which he was a member to appropriate \$20,000 for its equipment; that same State now, its Governor tells us, has paid nearly four millions of dollars to carry on a war against a part of their own country, to subdue it to their will, and are still willing to be taxed.

The strong government party has now the reins of power. On their accession in prospect their leaders in Congress triumphantly announced that we should soon see whether we had a government that could crush out treason. They were like Rehoboam's counselors. The little finger of their ideal sovereignty was to be thicker than the body of any of its predecessors. Their ideas of a strong government at home have been carried out by the inauguration of their President with the display of artillery in the streets and public squares of their capital and riflemen stationed upon the house-tops. It is seen in the usurpation of despotic power and the subversion of the civil authority by military despotism. It is seen in the arrest of females—in the imprisonment of innocent men in military prisons—in the suppression of every right guaranteed by the Constitution—in the vast armies and navies marshaled against a portion of the people for their subjugation. Strong government is "keeping carnival" and "holding high revel" in its seat of power in the Northern States.

But at this very moment never was the government so weak as that which now so boasts its strength—so weak as to be perfectly contemptible in the eyes of civilized nations, none among them being "found so poor and weak as to do them reverence." And it is weaker at home than abroad. It possesses not the confidence of the people over whom it tyrannizes. It inspires no respect. It has no means for carrying on its magnificent schemes for conquering the South. It is utterly weak, and trembling at the knee joints. Its embattled armies and boasted navies, instead of being munitions of defence, are a source of weakness, and will prove its utter ruin, as instruments of destruction. It has no faith in the rectitude of its purposes, while it has become a public enemy, by the violation of national rights and the dictates of humanity, in its self-constituted championship of civil freedom and human progress.

That government alone is strong that is entrenched in the affections of its people and exercises authority upon the principles of justice and regard for the equal rights of all its citizens. A government administered upon these principles, by wise and good men, is invulnerable. It has power at home and respect abroad, though not surrounded by any of the dazzling symbols of arbitrary sovereignty. Justice is its defence and faithful hearts the safeguard of its just authority. The voluntary union of a people in the support of such a

government is indispensable to its strength. This is what has given to the United States all its importance and prosperity during its best days. The loss of this is what has destroyed it.

Mr. Seward himself is authority for this view. In a Presidential campaign speech, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848, he announced six principles as his political platform, the first of which is as follows: "Our duty is to preserve the integrity of the Union. A Union upheld by force would be a despotism." Can the "Secretary of State" now so stultify himself as to believe that his strong government can force an unwilling people into cordial union with the enslaved minions of such a despotism? Can he suppose that a people who have thrown off its claims will ever be willing to support a government whose heartless and cruel tyranny it has so long felt, and whose baseness it utterly despises?

May it be our happy privilege, through the kindness of Heaven, to secure for ourselves a government founded upon the principles of justice, which shall secure to us all our just rights, and be strong to protect and defend them through the union and affection of our people, then we need fear no domestic enemies or foreign foes.

J. L. B.

From a Mother.

The following extract from a letter, written by a mother who has several sons in the Army, will be read with great interest by those who are in like circumstances with her. There is no complaint, but a deep feeling for their hardships, thankfulness to God for his goodness to them, and prayer for their welfare. This is, as it should be. Our sons and brothers and friends, are in the line of duty; but we should feel for them. We hope the mothers of our land, will pray more than ever, for the conversion of their sons, as well as for their protection. We hope the spiritual welfare of our soldiers will be made a matter of prayer, more than ever. Only let us continue to pray and to rest on the arm and mercy of God and all will be bright.—South Churchman.

"The past has been a year of anxiety bitter sorrow to many in our once happy country—but to us, it has been tempered with prayer, giving truth to the promise, 'I will be with thee thy troubles to bless.'—and sanctify to thee thy deepest distress." Oh! how signally have we traced this guiding hand so far in everything that has been done! I feel an irresistible trust that the developments of a few more months will show, that He will bring us out of these trials. Oh! that it may be as gold refined and purified for the Master's use.—My own darling boys, two of whom, have been in Virginia, one of whom I have never seen since the 17th April, have still been blest with health, and a power of endurance signally, from God's mercy to them. I can trace it to no other cause—for they were delicately brought up and accustomed to comforts, nay, even luxuries in their early life; and still they sleep on rails before the fire with snow six inches around them without even a blanket, as one wrote me last week he had done near Bath, in Morgan; and have gone through every kind of exposure and duty—and keeps well and strong. To God alone the praise belongs—and I feel it a privilege to lay their cause before Him unceasingly, to bless them, in the future, as He has done in the past. Will you not also remember your old friend's soldier boys in your daily aspirations at His mercy seat?"

When Will the War End?

The Nashville "Advocate" publishes an answer to this inquiry, from the letter of a good Methodist brother, the Rev. Matthew M. Dance, whom we knew as a faithful and earnest preacher of the Gospel more than thirty years ago. In the letter cited, he speaks of the grief which has entered every household, more or less, through the calamities of war and ordinary afflictions, from which his own has been exempted.

"The war will end when we are humbled, and ready to enjoy the blessings God has in store for us. I believe he is working out our deliverance, independence, and prosperity. It will cost us a great deal of suffering in various ways, but will be prized more highly when obtained. I feel as if the Southern Confederacy will be the Lord's peculiar people. Our cause is in his hands."

There is more wisdom in this prophecy than is to be found in the vaticinations of many of our political seers. "The war will end when we are humbled," as we should be, and prepared to "enjoy the blessings which God has in store for us."

PRECIOUS PROOFS.—"There is, after all, something in those trifles that friends bestow upon each other, which is an unfailing indication of the place the giver holds in the affections. I would believe that one who preserved a lock of hair, a simple flower, or any trifle of my bestowing loved me, though no show was made of it; while all the protestations in the world would not win my confidence in one who set no value on such things. Trifles they may be; but it is by such character and disposition are oftenest revealed."

"Life's Dream."

"He that is youngest hath not long to live; he that is thirty, or forty, or fifty years old hath spent much of his life, and his dream is almost done."

The above remark reminds me of a portion of the conversation between the schoolmaster and Old Mortality, in Walter Scott.

"The next day I took leave of Old Mortality, who seemed affected by the unusual attention with which I cultivated his acquaintance and listened to his conversation. After he had mumbled, not without difficulty, the old white pony, he took me by the hand and said, 'The blessing of our Master be with you, young man! My hours are like the ears of the latter harvest, and your days are yet in the spring; and yet you may be gathered into the garner of mortality before me, for the sickle of death cuts down the green tree as often as the ripe, and there is a color in your cheek, that, like the head of the rose, serveth off to hide the worm of corruption. Wherefore, labor as one who knoweth not when his master calleth. And if it be my lot to return to this village after ye are gone home to your ain place, these auld withered hands will frame a stone of memorial, that your name may not perish from among the people.'"

"I thanked Old Mortality for his kind intentions in my behalf, and heaved a sigh, not, I think, of regret so much as of resignation, to think of the chance that I might soon require his good offices. But though, in all human probability, he did not err in supposing that my span of life may be abridged in youth, he had over-estimated the period of his own pilgrimage on earth. It is now some years since he has been missed in all his usual haunts, while moss, lichen, and deer-hair, are fast covering those stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life."

A Beautiful Thought.

There have been so many beautiful things said and written about death, and so many consoling and happy conceptions of the soul's existence after death, that he must be a bold writer indeed to essay to engage the reader's attention with an extended article on this subject. A few days ago, while reading an article in the Eclectic Magazine of a recent date, we were touched with the closing paragraph. If the reader does not agree with us that the idea and language of this writer is "beautiful exceedingly," then we think he has never touched his ear to the lips of a dying child:

"Never think, reader, that the dear ones you have seen die, had far to go to meet God after they had parted from you. Never think, parents who have seen your children die, that after they left you, they had to traverse a dark solitary way, along which you would have liked (if it had been possible) to lead them by the hand, and bear them company till they came into the presence of God. You did so, if you stood by them till the last breath was drawn. You did bear them company into God's very presence, if you only staid beside them till they died. The moment they left you they were with him. The slight pressure of the cold fingers lingered with you yet; but the little child was with his Savior."

The Intention is Rewarded.

"She hath done what she could." No higher praise could be bestowed upon a servant of Christ than this. All that our Savior and master does, is, not to exact of us that is not visible or positive result, and then for this, and this alone, reward us. He simply requires that in whatsoever position, and under whatsoever circumstances, we do what we can to advance his cause. He will not ask what has been done, but what has been desired to do, and tried his very best to do. Not how many sheaves has he gathered, and does he bring from the great harvest-field, but how many has he sought to bring. I bless God for this comforting thought. I see little that we have done to encourage us to continue to labor and toil, to preach and pray; little that is calculated to sweeten the retrospections of my dying pillow; but, blessed thought, Jesus will consider only what I have desired and sought to do.

Honor Conferred on the Humble.

A monarch vested in gorgeous habiliments is a far less interesting object to angels and their Lord, than an humble penitent in the attitude of a suppliant, praying like the publican, "God be merciful to me a sinner."—Consider how august a privilege it is, when angels are present, when cherubim an seraphim encircle with their blaze the throne, that a mortal may approach, with unrestrained confidence, and converse with heaven's dread Sovereign! O, what honor was ever conferred like this! When a Christian stretches forth his hand to pray, and invokes his God, in that moment he leaves behind him all his terrestrial pursuits, and traverses, on the wings of faith, the realms of light; he contemplates celestial objects only, and knows not of the present state of things during the period of his prayer, provided the prayer, be breathed with fervency.

He keeps his road well enough who gets rid of bad company.

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Thursday, Feb'y 13, 1862.

The War—Our Prospects and Duties.

A portentous cloud lowers upon our horizon. We should be unfaithful watchmen if we did not sound the alarm in terms of serious and solemn admonition. Our Northern enemies, far more numerous and much better equipped than our own army, and smarting under many defeats and disasters, are pressing upon us at every point. That they are meditating a bold and furious onslaught upon our forces at various points, need not be doubted by the most skeptical. The day cannot be distant when the battles of the revolution must be fought. An inclement season may delay the grand movement for a few weeks. But an inexorable necessity demands that the present state of suspense be relieved. The North and the South alike demand it. The commerce of foreign nations demand it—for they will not long endure the embarrassments to which this war has subjected it. Whatever the North can do, in the way of subjugation, must be done quickly—whatever the South can do in the way of resistance, must be done promptly.

It cannot be disguised that the North is making no little calculation upon the depletion of our army by the expiration of the terms of our twelve months volunteers. That they intend to take advantage of this exigency is a matter clear. Next month the terms of enlistment will begin to expire; and unless the most vigorous means are adopted by our government and people to meet the emergency, the most serious consequences may follow. It is now reduced to a certainty that many of those volunteers will not re-enlist. Though cognizant of some of the causes which are operating upon the minds of those brave men, who flew to arms at the first call of their country, it becomes us not to speak of it this time, and in a religious journal. If we had the ear of the proper authorities at Richmond, we could detail some of these reasons in a manner which some who enjoy this advantage, seem not to have the courage to do. But let this pass. Suffice it, that within the next two or three months, the great crisis with us at least, is to occur, which, although it may not be decisive as to the final result, may protract this war indefinitely. Suppose our forces in Virginia should be so far weakened by the return of the twelve months men, as that our enemies could make a successful movement upon Virginia simultaneously with one from the coast of North Carolina, so as to cut off our communication with the former State by Rail Road, does not every man see that it might take years to repair the disaster? Or suppose the same to occur in Kentucky, and a successful demonstration should be made upon Nashville, how long might it take to repair the injury? Our enemies have expressly avowed these to be their designs.

That they can be thwarted is unquestionable. That they will be thwarted depends, under God, upon the wisdom and energy of our government, and the patriotism of our people. The spirit of volunteering must be revived among our people, or we shall have to resort to the drafting process. For every Regiment mustered out of service, there must be one at hand to be mustered in to service. Alabama has some four or five twelve months Regiments in Virginia, whose several terms expire between the first of April and the middle of June. Alabama must supply their places promptly. Nobly has the honor of our State been maintained in almost every contest from the Plains of Manassas to Belmont. That honor must not trail in the dust in the darkest hour of the Revolution. As difficulties rise, we must rise with them, like the ark of Noah, serene and majestic, above the surging billows. We must, in the true spirit of our forefathers in the days of '76 look our dangers square in the face, and meet them like men battling for the richest prize that can animate freemen. A noble enthusiasm, which never passes to calculate the chances of failure in the face of any odds, must thrill every heart. We repeat it, our dangers are imminent, and nothing can save us from disaster and defeat, but prompt, energetic, and prudent action. He who attempts to hide these painful facts from his mind is a fit subject for the lunatic asylum.

We have just emerged from the first campaign of the war. Our enemies themselves being judges, we have beaten them badly. Shall our past brilliant success mark the history of the coming campaign? God grant that it may! This year, we verily believe, is to decide this great struggle. With the blessing of God, (and who can doubt that He has been with us?) the year 1862 will enroll our Confederacy among the recognized nations of the earth.—The Red Sea, fit emblem of that baptism of blood which is to give us our nationality, will be past before another winter shall come to arrest the clash of arms. Be this, however, as it may—the war long or short—one thing is certain, we must conquer, or ignominy and the most utter and hopeless ruin are the results.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that an impulse will be given to the recruiting service, that will not abate until every vacated rank shall be filled, and, if need be, our force doubled, for the opening campaign. With the divine blessing, we can make it still more brilliant than the past.

It may not be amiss for us to say, for the benefit of those who may be deterred from volunteering, under the apprehension that the iron rule of West Point will be rigidly enforced, that such will not be the fact in the future, whatever may have been in the past. Our Government, it is hoped, has made one valuable discovery—that our Southern young men are neither machines nor the scum of society, whose highest mission is to make heroes of West Point graduates. Now, if our Government can be induced to take one other reformatory step, it will be worth a Manassas victory—dismiss every officer in the army, who is addicted to drunkenness. Give us discreet, sober commanders, and we may hope that the brave and virtuous men of our country will enter the army; for it is on such that we must rely for success. But we pause, as it may be possible we may be charged with meddling with things which are beyond our legitimate province.

S. H.

Colleges in Georgia.

Oglethorpe University (Presbyterian) and Emory (Methodist) have both suspended operations. The State University at Athens is on a war footing, having dismissed several of the officers, retaining only the President and four Professors, and all at reduced salaries. The number of students in attendance is thirty. Mercer University (Baptist) retains its full corps of officers, seven in number and at the same salaries as heretofore. The number of students in attendance is thirty-one, six of whom are in the Theological Department.—While all the Colleges were in operation Mercer University was far in advance of any as to number of students, but since two of them have suspended and the remainder of students from both of them have joined the Institution at Athens, thus really combining three colleges in one, the proportion is somewhat altered, and now stands 30 to 31.

It is sad to witness the influence which the war has had upon our educational interests, but it is comforting to a Baptist to know that half the College students in the State are at Mercer University.

The Burnside Fleet.

This formidable, and much boasted of, Armada set sail from Fortress Monroe early in last month, and but little was heard of it for weeks. From the New York papers of January the 29th we learn something of its fortunes. Gen. Burnside, the commander, reports as follows:

"I reached Hatteras after a foggy and stormy passage. Most of the smaller vessels anchored safely in the harbor before the severest part of the gale. The propeller *City of New York*, loaded with powder, rifles and bombs, was wrecked. The steamer *Louisiana* was ashore. The gunboat *Lowrie*, loaded with seventeen hundred rifles, three hundred boxes powder, and thirty boxes of revolvers; the canal boat *Grasshopper*, loaded with bombs, the steamer *New Brunswick*, with the Fourth Maine Regiment; the *Poconchos*, with the Rhode Island Battery; the steamer *Eastern Queen*, with the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment; and between thirty and forty other vessels, are missing and probably lost."

Yankee like, instead of lamenting the death of so many men they only regret the loss of so many ships, and so much valuable property and munitions of war. Heartless men.

In this connection we mention with gratitude to God three remarkable interventions of Providence: the bountiful crops of last year, the warm winter for the benefit of our soldiers, and the storms that have assailed the Lincoln fleets. The man who cannot see the special hand of God in these, cannot be cured of his Atheism. Let Christians, yea, the whole Confederacy continue in earnest prayer to the God of battles.

News from Europe.

The Africa from Liverpool brings news from Europe to the 19th ult. Her news is exciting and encouraging.—Here are some items of news:

A coalition is about forming between England and France, for an armed intervention as allies. They vehemently object to the Stone Fleet Blockade of Charleston harbour, and the blockade will probably be impugned, with a view to its annihilation.

The tone of the English journals in dantes a speedy objection to the Blockade.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says Napoleon will lead in the matter.

Mason and Slidell are anxiously expected at Paris.

England is progressing in the developing of an immense naval and military force.

The probable destruction of the port of Charleston, and the operations of the Stone Fleet in other Southern ports is creating indignation throughout Europe.

The raising of the blockade is evidently engaging the serious attention of European Powers.

The Lincoln Government will find that the attempted destruction of the Charleston harbor was a greater blunder than the seizure of Mason and Slidell. Of their thousand and one blunders they will find their "Stone Fleet" blunder the mammoth one. It has sunk them into the depths of infamy beneath the possibility of a resurrection. And, judging from their cowardly act in surrendering Mason and Slidell, if the same power were to demand the removal of the sunken hulks in Charleston harbor they would forthwith obey the demand.

To Applicants.—We inform those who have written to us for the position in the advertisement, "Wanted," that their letters are forwarded to the Principal of the Institute. It is not our business to answer their letters, nor to decide upon the merits of the applicants.

Gen. Crittenden.

We have seen no evidence to sustain the charges of treachery, cowardice and intemperance alleged by some against Gen. Crittenden, the commander at the battle of Fishing Creek. The night before the battle a council of war was held and the attack was agreed upon by all the officers, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER among them. The fact is, five thousand men could not defeat fifteen or twenty thousand men well entrenched. The Confederate officers thought the enemy had not collected all their forces, and supposed they were attacking not a superior force. Crittenden acted bravely, conducted the retreat with skill, and is now more popular with his army than before the battle.

Doubtful Loyalty.

Gen. BURNSIDE doubts seriously the loyalty of the pilots on the Hatteras coast. They gave him but little aid in the late storm, and some of the Yankees think that they aided the storm in stranding their vessels. Where is their Governor Marble Nash Taylor? He should have made them do better.

The Yankees are hard run to find their "Union men" at the South. It would be easier to find the man who struck Billy Patterson.

A correspondent asks us "where the Hon. John C. Breckinridge is?" We answer that he is a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and at last accounts, say two weeks ago, he was at the head of a Brigade of Kentuckians, occupying one of the advanced positions in his native State, of the army under Major General A. S. Johnston, ready to vindicate with his sword the principles he has uniformly maintained in his political career. He exchanged his seat in the Senate of the Lincoln despotism, as he elegantly expressed it, "for the music of the Kentucky rifles." S. H.

Rev. J. J. CLOUD has removed from La Place, Alabama, to Uchee, Alabama. Brother Cloud has removed to an important field, and we heartily commend him to the Churches which have called him, and wish him abundant success in his field of labor.

The Law Card of JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM appeared in our advertising columns last week. Those who wish to commit business to his care will find him prompt and faithful, and every way worthy of patronage.

P. L. BARRY has put the Tuskegee Steam Flour Mills in fine order, and is well prepared to do what is promised in his advertisement, which read. We have inspected the Mills, and farmers may rely upon his statements.

For the South Western Baptist.

MARION, JANUARY 31, 1862.

BROTHER TALIAFERRO: As some friends of Missions have supposed they had sufficient cause to complain of the Board of Domestic and Indian Missions for sustaining two Corresponding Secretaries during these times of pecuniary pressure, when so few Missionaries can be supported, and have, on this account, withheld their contributions from the Board, I wish it known that I have resigned my post as Corresponding Secretary, and now hold no official connection with the Board; and for the satisfaction of those who have been affected by this supposed indiscretion of the Board I will state that I have made no charge for services rendered the Board since the first April 1861. This fact has been known to many for a long time, but the knowledge of it has not been sufficiently general to prevent the prejudice and injury alluded to. Having been connected with the Board more than sixteen years, and its Corresponding Secretary for eleven years, I am too much identified with its objects to allow my connection with it to prove prejudicial to its interests. It affords me great pleasure to state that during my long connection with the Board not one word of unpleasant difference has occurred between the members and officers and myself. The labors and responsibilities of the office now devolve on Rev. M. T. Sumner, between whom and myself there is a perfect understanding in relation to vacation of office. He has my cordial support, and around whom I trust the denomination will cluster with their prayers and contributions. Let not the cause of Domestic and Indian Missions suffer.

For the South Western Baptist.

MARION, JANUARY 31, 1862.

With the Creator, the pure, good heart is the only dividing line between man and man. God does not confine him to the high or low, rich or poor, but dwells always with his faithful ones.—He taketh the hard laborer by his rough bronzed hand, and leadeth him beside still waters in green pastures of peace, and rejects not the cry of the millionaire whose wealth can bring him no ease nor peace. The man of fortune, rank, intellect, ay, the possessor of thrones, are but poor, weak and contemptible with God, in comparison to the good, humble man, who performs his duty as a smelt well in his Maker's eyes, be he ever so poor and forsaken by the world. Unalloyed goodness, with its sister virtues, charity, forbearance and forgiveness of injuries, are the brightest traits of fallen humanity, approved of by heaven, smiled upon by a well pleased God and recommended by the Bible.

"That lamp Which God threw from his palace down to earth, To guide his wandering children home."

Time leaves his heavy footprints upon every earthly thing. The sun may gorgeously illumine the heavens and enliven the earth, hill and dale may glow with nature's many colored flowers, the trees of many centuries may still put forth and bow their heads upon a thousand hills, life, health and beauty may fill the whole world with their joy and splendor, yet decay is written upon earth's rarest pearls, her richest verdure, and her most contemptible atoms. The western hills in a few fleeting hours shut out the sun of a day gone forever, the rarest flower blooms to die, the oak that has braved the storm for centuries must yield up its glory and its pride, and the morrow dawneth when man must yield up his title to every earthly gift, however glorious his career may have been, however universal his power, however luring the song of the syren that would detain him; and then the man of earthly fame, the monarch of many thrones, the possessor of wealth and position, who knew no God but their own attainments and accumulations, shall stand aback, unnoticed, unpraised, unflattered, blushing and abashed before the holy and most just declaration, "The pure in heart shall see God."

Yours truly, R. HOLMAN.

For the South Western Baptist.

Error Corrected.

BRO. EDITOR: In your issue of 30th inst. there appears an article over my signature, entitled "The Times vs. Religion," and an editorial notice, also gives me the credit of its authorship.—While I coincide with the sentiments set forth in the article in question, I must be allowed to state that I am not the author of it—that I never saw it until it appeared in print, and that I have no knowledge of the source whence it came. I am at a loss to know how my name came to be appended to the article, but I presume it was a mere freak of the types. It is a matter of but little consequence, still as I do not wish to shine in borrowed feathers, and as the real author of the article wherever he may be, ought to have the credit of it, I beg that you will make the above statement public.

Truly your bro., H. H. TUCKER.
Mercer University, Jan. 31, 1862.

The paper from which we made the extract alluded to above credited the article to brother TUCKER, hence we were misled.—EDITOR.

For the South Western Baptist.

Soldiers on the Seacoast—Interesting Facts and Incidents.

DEAR BRO. TALIAFERRO: I have been for three weeks laboring at prominent points on the coast and arranging to supply the mighty armies which are here protecting our people from the ravages of Lincoln's fleet.

At Wilmington, N. C., I established a Depository by means of which the 4,000 or 5,000 men there can constantly have on hand good religious reading. Here a similar arrangement has been made, and I have telegraphed to our Depository in Richmond to send at once 1,000 Testaments and 100,000 pages of tracts to this point.

Last night at the mass meeting held in the Baptist church in behalf of army colportage, Rev. S. LANDRUM stated that a few Testaments which he had sent to a camp in this vicinity had been the means of starting a Sunday school and a prayer-meeting, and that now there is a revival of religion going on in that camp, and many are anxiously enquiring "what must I do to be saved."

In Charleston, S. C., I raised \$1650.00, though a good portion of the city is yet smoking in its ruins. It was my first visit to that city, and I found it especially pleasant to be with the Baptists, who constitute as noble a band of brethren as are to be found anywhere. The three churches have excellent pastors, and the cause seems to be on the advance.

In Greenville I spent three very pleasant days. The Seminary is steadily gaining favor, and will soon have a warm place in the heart of every true Southern Baptist. Rev. J. P. BOYCE, D.D., is at present in the army as chaplain, though his post is well filled by Drs. WILLIAMS, MANLY and BROADBENT.

At Columbia and Greenville liberal collections were secured. At the former a good lady went home from the mass meeting sad because she had nothing to give. She had responded to so many calls in behalf of the soldier that now she had nothing with which to respond. But "where there is a will there is a way," and next morning she placed in my hand a beautiful gold watch, to be sold and its proceeds to be used in sending Testaments and tracts to the soldiers. Noble Woman! What more could the women of '76 have done. When the history of this Revolution is written how bright will be the pages which will tell of what our patriotic women have suffered and performed in the great struggle!

At one of the Sea board towns I went into a book store to buy up all the Testaments to give to the soldiers in that vicinity, and the man, (a woman never would have asked it) asked me 20 cents a piece for each of the 7 cent Testaments of the Bible Society, putting 13 cents on each Testament for profit.

I leave here to-night for Augusta.—It was my intention to visit several prominent points in your State, but important business (as well as a desire to see the little boy and his mother) will take me back to Richmond, though after a week or so I hope to be in your city.

Yours, A. E. DICKINSON.
Savannah, Ga., Jan. 30, 1862.

For the South Western Baptist.

The Pure in Heart.

At the January meeting of the Domestic and Indian Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention the following communication was received from Rev. R. Holman:

TO THE BOARD OF DOMESTIC AND INDIAN MISSIONS:
DEAR BRETHREN: I hereby tender my resignation as Corresponding Secretary. The reason of this step in the operation of the Board has been so restricted by the condition of our country as to render two Corresponding Secretaries unnecessary.

The condition of my eyes is still such as to render it unsafe for me to undertake the entire work of the office; hence I resign the labor to one who is abundantly able to perform it; the Rev. M. T. Sumner, who has been my associate for near four years. I make no charge for the services I have rendered since April last. In taking leave of the Board I offer to them my grateful acknowledgments for their uniform kindness, confidence and co-operation. During the eleven years of my official connections with the Board nothing unpleasant has transpired to mar our mutual peace, or to divide our affection.—It is my prayer that the Master's blessing may still rest upon you and upon him who has labored with great zeal and success as my associate, and upon whom now rests the entire responsibility and labor of the secretaryship, and make you mutually the instrument of more enlarged usefulness.

Yours very truly, R. HOLMAN.
Marion, Ala., Dec. 25, 1861.

On motion the resignation of Bro. Holman was accepted. He will however continue his connection with the Board as one of the managers, and render such assistance to the Cor. Sec., during his absence from the office as may be found necessary. In assuming the entire responsibilities and labors of the secretaryship we invoke the co-operation of the friends of the missions, and we humble interest in their prayers.

M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec.

For the South Western Baptist.

Cahaba Mission, Ala.

This Mission under the direction of the Domestic Mission Board of the S. B. C., was commenced at the request of bro. William A. Melton, who had donated to the Board in 1854 five hundred dollars, the interest of which was to be devoted to sustain said Mission in perpetuo. A Missionary has been employed since 1854 who has labored above three months each year upon this field. There are now 9 Churches in successful operation, 3 of which are

self-sustaining. In six years as the result of the effort 20 have been restored, 289 baptized, 176 received by letter. To God be all the praise. Our esteemed and aged brother must feel gratified at the result of this work.—How much good one man may do, when properly imbued with the spirit of his Master. Bro. M. does not wait till after his death to do his work. It is a pleasure to see its accomplishment and witness the good that can be done.

M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec.

For the South Western Baptist.

Mission to the Soldiers.

This mission, so important in its results, which the Domestic Board has resolved to sustain must rely upon the liberality of its friends for a permanent operation. We earnestly beseech those who can render aid at this time to do so without delay, as the Board are anxious to put several good brethren immediately to work.

Who will send us the first donation to the Soldier's Mission?
M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec.
Marion, Ala.

Who is to Preach?

"I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." So we ought always to feel. "All my springs are in thee." There are fountains of blessing in the sanctuary. The house of God ought to be loved, not for its walls, its pulpit, or its steeple; but as the place where God promises to show his power and glory. Preaching ought to be listened to, not as specimens of rhetoric and logic, but as messages from God; and ministers should be heard, not as men, but as Christ's ambassadors. When the bell rings, some professed Christians say: "Who is to preach? If it is Paul, I'll go. He is a man of learning and argument." Another says: "Apollus for me—what a beautiful voice he has, and how well he manages it. He is good looking besides." Another says: "Cephas is my man—a son of thunder. I like his energy and earnestness. I would not give a fig for Apollus, with all his figures and flowers, or for Paul, with his dead orthodoxy." A fourth says: "They are all my men, because they are the ministers of the cross. I care less for voice and style, than for the gospel—Christ and him crucified." Alas! how many of even professed disciples go to God's house, as they go to a concert, or a popular lecture, for enjoyment; not to be convinced of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment—not that the things of Christ may be shown unto them. When we are hungry for the bread of life, we can receive it from any servant of God, and if the most gifted preacher does not give us this bread, whatever he may substitute is no food for us.—Central Ch. Herald.

In consequence of an act passed by the last Legislature, the Criminal Docket will be taken up the first week of Court, and all Criminal cases will be tried—witnesses and parties interested will bear this in mind. By reference to our advertising columns, the reader will see the notice given, by order of his Honor, Judge ROBERT DOUGHERTY.

The night Passenger trains on the Tuskegee Railroad are discontinued 'till further notice, and experience has proven that the travel does not authorize the expense. The company will however send out the trains whenever travel justifies.

Secular Intelligence.
GROWTH OF HOUSTON, TEXAS.—"Much salt is being manufactured in the State. I am pleased to say the interests of education are receiving a commendable degree of attention, despite the war. It has been ascertained that there is a larger number of youth at school in Houston now than at any former period. This could probably be said of but few towns in Texas or the Southern Confederacy. Houston continues its onward growth and prosperity. It contains a population of six or seven thousand. Eight Churches, nine Sabbath Schools; an Educational college, which cost over twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000); a Public Library of more than one thousand volumes; a Public Reading Room. It is the centre of Railroads for Texas. It is at present decidedly the most prosperous town in the State."

A correspondent in Texas says in a recent communication to the "Christian Observer": "PROSPERITY IN TEXAS.—But few States have borne up under the disasters incident to the pending war as well as Texas. She has been favored with an abundant crop, and a healthy season. Though many of her citizens have gone to the war, her industrial pursuits are being pushed forward with vigor. The blockade is doing little to turn the attention to the manufacture of many articles for which they have heretofore been dependent on the North. Economy is the order of the day. Old clothes for both ladies and gentlemen are becoming fashionable. The cotton crop now gathered, turns out as well if not better, than was anticipated. We are now in the height of the sugar grinding season, and the article of sugar is being made. The yield is larger than was anticipated."

We clip the following paragraphs from the Gainesville (Fla.) Cotton States, of January 25th:
A NAVAL FIGHT NEAR FERNANDINA.—We are informed that on Tuesday last the 22d, a small steamer made her appearance off Fernandina and engaged the blockading steamer at about eleven o'clock. The fight lasted for some time, and very soon the blockade runner was heavily disabled. The larger steamer put her guns to sea, and the smaller steamer supposed to be a privateer, gave chase, and the firing continued until both were out of sight.—Quite a number of persons at this point heard firing until late in the afternoon the same day. We wonder if Capt. Coxeter has turned up again?

We find in the Charleston Mercury of Monday the announcement of the death of A. S. Willington, Esq., the Senior Editor and Proprietor of the Charleston Courier. He was a native of Massachusetts and had nearly completed his 81st year at the time of his death. Mr. Willington was identified with that excellent paper, the Courier, from its first issue, and in 1806 became one of its proprietors.

GEN. CRITTENDEN.—The Knoxville Register says this officer now has his headquarters at Gainesboro, on the Cumberland river. The force there, is perfectly organized, the camp is good order, and in the receipt of ample supplies. The enemy have not crossed the river at Mill Spring, with the exception of small parties of skirmishers. They seem to be deterred by a well founded dread of a flank movement by our force. A list of the killed and wounded on our side has been made out at headquarters. It does not exceed three hundred; and it is now pretty well ascertained that the enemy's loss was much above that number.

"THE GOOD TIME COMING."—We cut the following items of intelligence from late European news furnished us through the Northern papers. Commercial men and capitalists are notoriously shrewd, prudent and safe in their movements, and it is a good sign to see them preparing for early and extensive direct trade with our Confederacy:

Arrangements have been completed by enterprising parties with large resources at Liverpool, for the establishment of two lines of first class steamers, one to Charleston, and the other to New Orleans. A third line to Norfolk (the terminus of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railway, by which cotton from North Carolina and Tennessee can be laid down there as cheaply as from New Orleans) is also in contemplation.

The London Herald of January 9th contains the following: Already houses in London and Liverpool, convinced that the subjugation of the Southern States is impracticable, are making their preparations for the establishment of branch houses in New Orleans, Charleston and Norfolk, the moment trade with these places shall be reopened. French houses at Lyons and Paris are also preparing for similar direct intercourse with the South.

Not the Switzer.—The Montreal Advertiser makes the following statement concerning the rebel privateer at Cadix:
"The Confederate privateer, or rather public armed ship, which has been playing the mischief with American ships off Cadix, is not the Switzer, which is yet on her old beat; but one of the new vessels for which the Nashville took officers to Europe. Her name and that of her consorts will be known soon enough; in the meantime there will be nothing to be done among the underwriters of Federal war risks."

THE "EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE."—We have the evidence before us that the Savannah, a Republican, of the 4th, that two schooners, laden with valuable cargoes, arrived safely at Confederate ports within the last forty eight hours, in spite of Mr. Lincoln's vigilant fleets. We have reliable information of a still stronger case. Two Confederate ports, closely watched by the Union fleet, during the last week, saw merchant vessels each; and from one of the whole five went out in a single night!

BOARDMENT OF RED BLUFF.—In our telegraph column we have seen a despatch from Savannah, alluding to heavy firing which has been heard in the direction of Red Bluff. We have been at some pains to ascertain what really did occur, and are enabled to present the following statement of the facts:

The firing which seems to have created so great a sensation in Savannah, and which we have already mentioned, occurred on the 4th inst. The Yankees—i. e., sailors, for it is thought that no soldiers were aboard—approached Red Bluff in two steamers and two gunboats, and began their old amusement of shelling the neighborhood. Their fire was exceedingly severe, and was maintained, almost without intermission, from eleven o'clock, a. m., until one o'clock, p. m. The enemy succeeded in landing all the houses within their reach; but, we are gratified to say, that nobody was hurt. Our troops had all left Red Bluff some days ago. Many of the shells and round shot of the gunboats were picked up at a distance of fully three miles from the muzzles which had sent them forth.

We learn further, that the marine obstructions near Red Bluff have been removed by the enemy, so that their sailors are now engaged in taking soundings of the neighboring channels. It is almost needless to say that our boys keep a bright lookout.—Charleston Mercury, 4th.

A BRUSH NEAR THE OCOCEAN.—We have the particulars of a very spirited and gallant little affair that occurred a few days ago, near Ococean, in which eight Texas soldiers succeeded in putting to flight a body of fifty or sixty Yankees. It appears that a detachment of men, who have been for some time employed as scouts beyond the bay, had for a few nights, occupied as quarters a house in the deserted village of Colchester, known as the "Lee House." A few nights ago, the house was surrounded and fired upon by a body of Yankees, numbering some fifty or sixty men. Our men had slept upon their arms, and the fire of the enemy was promptly returned from eight different quarters of the house. For the space of fifteen minutes the Yankee officers assayed by threats and blows, to make their men force the building; but, to their purpose, the command to fire was given, and the legs, leaving two of their number dead and one mortally wounded, lying within twenty feet of the house. The house was peppered with musket balls from cellar to attic; but one of its brave occupants—James Spalding, a Texas volunteer—was wounded, and that not dangerously.—Rich. Ex. 3d.

J. B. Jones, of the passport office, writes to the Richmond Examiner that the whole amount of contributions to the Confederate army in Virginia during the last three months has been short of three millions of dollars. The subjoined list comprises almost exclusively the donations made to the army of the Potomac: North Carolina, \$325,417; Alabama, \$317,600; Mississippi, \$272,670; Georgia, \$244,885; South Carolina, \$137,206; Texas, \$87,890; Louisiana, \$61,950; Virginia, \$48,070; Tennessee, \$14,000; Florida, \$2,350; Arkansas, \$950. Total \$1,515,895.

Military Circular.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 30, 1862.
To all the Commissioners of the Militia of the State of Alabama:
Deeming it my imperative duty in the present conjuncture of affairs, thoroughly to organize, enroll, and discipline the Militia of the State, I invoke your hearty and prompt co-operation.
Three thousand copies of the Revised Military Code have just been printed, and will be promptly forwarded to the Judges of Probate in every county in the State, for immediate distribution. This publication contains the Military Law of the State, and you are expected to make yourselves familiar with its provisions.
Owing to various causes, many of the Military offices of the State are without incumbents, and in some instances, elections ordered have not been held,—because the persons whose duty it was to conduct them, criminally omitted its performance,—or, because there was no competition for the office.
The remedy for criminal default is in your own hands. Section 2 of chap. 4th, Military Code, provides that "The Elections of Major and Brigadier Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, shall be held at the same places within their proper Districts, and be subject to the same rules, regulations and prescriptions, as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law, for holding or conducting elections for members of the General Assembly of this State."
The Rules and Regulations, prescribed by law for conducting elections for members of the General Assembly, are found in the Code of Alabama on pages 94 to 104 inclusive.
The law of the State, Chapter 34 of 4th chap. of Military Code, directs the mode of election for company officers. The omission of duties therein prescribed should be punished by court martial. Vacancies, however, in Company officers, may at all times be filled, as directed in Sec. 12th of 4th chap. of Military Code. And in all cases when elections have been ordered, and duly advertised, and no one offers for the command, provision is made for filling the vacancy by Sec. 17th in the same chapter.
The ordinance of the State Convention, adopted Jan. 23d 1861, which annulled all military Commissions in the militia of the State, expressly provided that "Officers then holding military commissions, should not be deprived of their commissions until a new election should be held, and the successor qualified." It is not sufficient, merely, that there should be an appointment or an election, or even a commission, but the person appointed or elected must be qualified; that is, he must take the oath of office, as directed in Sec. 16th, Chap. 4, of the Military Code. No officer, civil or military, can be permitted to assume his trust, until he has qualified for the office.
It follows, that all officers in commission on the 23d of January 1861, who have not otherwise vacated their commissions, are still in office, unless they have been superseded by the election and qualification of others, and all such officers are expected to discharge their respective duties until they are legally superseded.
The Lincoln despotism is now making its most

giant struggle for our subjugation. Their massive armies are closing in upon our frontiers, while their fleets and floating batteries are swarming upon our coasts. The Confederate States must rely upon their own unaided powers. There, with the blessing of God, shall in due time bring us deliverance.

There are in Alabama alone, one hundred and six thousand militia, between the age of 18 and 45; of this number there are, to-day, within the limits of the State, subject to enrollment, and the order of the Commander-in-Chief, not less than *seventy-five thousand*. This force, I mean, shall be organized and held ready in the last resort, to defend our altars and firesides—I appeal to your love of country! to your devotion to liberty! to your detestation of tyranny! to aid me in this arduous undertaking; and I believe that I shall not be disappointed.

Let the military orders emanating from this General Government be obeyed with alacrity and cheerfulness by you, and let the military delinquents and captious croakers be visited with the severe penalties of the law! Let the drill and the parade, and trainings of citizen soldiers be seen in every county and beat, and let the music of the spirit stirring drum and fife, and the tramp of horsemen be heard in every nook and corner of Alabama. Let our people study and practice the science of war, and never for a day abandon its pursuit until our independence shall have been achieved.

The Hon. W. O. Pickett, of Lawrence, who was last session to the office of Adjutant and Inspector General of the militia of the State, has resigned. General Hugh P. Watson, of the office of Montgomery, has patriotically accepted the appointment, by this department, to fill the vacancy; and all communications upon the militia organization of the State, must be addressed to him. A diligent study of the laws, and thorough understanding of the Military Code is absolutely essential to each one of you, and will dispense with the necessity of a multiplicity of letters to the Adjutant General, who will not be expected to reply to inquiries which are sufficiently answered in the Military Code.

With the assurance of my cordial cooperation and earnest support of all your efforts to infuse vigor and efficiency into the military organization of the State, and my fixed purpose to promote such a desirable result, by every means at my command I am, your fellow citizen,

J. NO. GILL SHORTER.

A Righteous Decision.

We are pleased to learn that the Commissioners from Washington appointed to visit the Yankee prisoners in the South, will not be allowed to enter the country, or, at least, that portion of them over which the Confederate authorities have control. The Rev. Bishop Ames and Hamilton Fish, who had already proceeded on their journey as far as Fortress Monroe, will now have nothing to do except return to Washington, and report that the shrewd scheme of the Yankee Government, to send two distinguished clergymen, and at least two distinguished clergymen, to the South as spies, has been understood and thwarted by the Confederate Government. It is sufficient for the Lincoln concern to know that the Yankees are prisoners in the South, and that if they desire to learn their condition, they have only to propose an exchange of prisoners in a proper manner, and the most of them will be very shortly on their way home to Yankee land. Our authorities have treated the Yankee prisoners, captured while endeavoring to subjugate us, so leniently, and have shown such a disposition to make them as comfortable as possible, that we feared the commissioned spies would be admitted within our lines, under the belief that their mission was prompted wholly by honorable motives. We are glad, however, that the Government has taken a stricter view of the matter, and that the plan which Lincoln would have proved a success, has turned out to be a miserable failure. We are in favor of treating prisoners of war humanely, but when it comes to granting a government like that of Lincoln, the facilities here would not be extended to the Government of a civilized power, we object most decidedly.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says the secession "corruption" in the social veins of Baltimore was, and by no means decreasing. Nearly every Methodist preacher in the city is a secessionist; every Baptist preacher with a single exception; a large proportion of the Episcopal clergy are Lincolnian secessionists, though their congregation are secessionists.

By the Cuban Telegraphic Line.

From Havana—Running the Blockade.

FRANKFORD, Feb. 2.—We learn here from a reliable source, that the schooner *Marquard*, Capt. Fraser, has run the blockade, and is now safe in a Confederate port. She brings a cargo of salt, pork, Irish potatoes, &c.

The schooner *Garibaldi*, Capt. Canova, has also arrived safe in a Confederate port from Nassau.

Capt. Fraser, of the *Marquard*, reports that on the morning he left Nassau, the 28th inst., the Confederate steamer *Carolina* came into Nassau with the Confederate flag flying, and dropped anchor alongside of a Federal man-of-war, and that the inhabitants of Nassau struck up "Dixie Land."—*Sav. News.*

A correspondent of the Columbus Sun says the 4th Alabama regiment has been ordered to take the place of the 12th Mississippi in the 1st Brigade, which has been placed in the 1st Brigade. The same correspondent also reports that Colonel Forney of the 10th Alabama, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General; also that Colonel Carter of the 15th Alabama, has gone home on sick furlough.

There were no less than eight fires in New York on Saturday and Sunday of last week, and the permanent Government of the Confederate States will be fully organized on the 22d day of February inst. The new Congress will meet on the 17th and the Confederate vote be cast on the 18th. The President will be inaugurated on the 22d.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Thursday evening the 23d of January, at the residence of the bride's mother, near Orion, Ala., by Elder J. T. S. Park, Mr. W. H. PENNINGTON and Miss LIZZIE, only daughter of Mrs. ELIZABETH McCullough.

Married, on the 5th of Feb., 1862, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, (Mrs. E. Strozier) by Rev J. W. Williams, Mr. JAS. M. VARNER to Miss AURORA E. LITTLE; all of Chambers County, Ala.

Obituaries.

Died at his residence near Pine Level, Ala., LEROY NORTON on the 9th of Oct. 1861, after a severe attack of the typhoid fever of near four weeks which he bore with Christian fortitude. When he was first taken he seemed conscious that his end was near, and made every earthly arrangement to meet it, during his sickness he conversed freely on the subject of death, and said he was fully prepared to meet God in peace, in whom he had trusted for many years. When his great companion would ask him if he did not desire to get well and go to him, he would say, "I am content, and I am going to him."

Mr. Norton was born in Edgfield District, South Carolina, on the 27th of March, 1796, where he was raised and lived until he had a family for several years; from thence he moved to Union County, Ga., where he lived several years; from thence he moved to Chambers County, Ala., where he lived for many years, and principally as a planter.

He was here that he became deeply concerned about his soul, and attained an abiding hope in the Savior, and united with the Rocky Mount Church sometime in the year 1843, where he remained a member until the year 1854, when he took his letter and moved to Pine Level, Ala., and joined the Pine Level Church, where he remained until he was called to join the Church triumphant. In his last life his wife was lost and affectionate husband, his children a

Enfauale Female Institute.

REV. GEORGE Y. BROWNE, for 12 years President of Georgia Female College, having been removed to Eufaula, Ala., will open a private Seminary for Young Ladies under the above name.

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

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 graduates of colleges may here pursue additional studies with advantage. The expenses are not materially different from those customary in other schools of high order.

Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE Y. BROWNE, Principal, Eufaula, Ala. Jan. 6, 1862.

Wanted.

By a first class Female Institute in Alabama. A Southern Baptist Lady of superior qualifications and large experience, to teach in a school of the higher English branches. Address, "SCHOOL," Care of S. W. Baptist, Tuskegee, Ala. Jan. 30, 1862.

Business Department.

Receipt List.

Mr. S. E. Beck	13	33	\$5.00
H. H. Gorman <td>13 <td>30</td> <td>95</td> </td>	13 <td>30</td> <td>95</td>	30	95
Sam'l Saxon <td>14 <td>3</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>3</td> <td>2.00</td>	3	2.00
W. J. Blackman <td>14 <td>24</td> <td>00</td> </td>	14 <td>24</td> <td>00</td>	24	00
S. H. Toney <td>14 <td>33</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>33</td> <td>2.00</td>	33	2.00
J. T. Toney <td>14 <td>49</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>49</td> <td>2.00</td>	49	2.00
P. H. Swanson <td>13 <td>34</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	13 <td>34</td> <td>2.00</td>	34	2.00
John D. Cunningham <td>14 <td>33</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>33</td> <td>2.00</td>	33	2.00
Mrs. Sarah Tompkins <td>14 <td>28</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>28</td> <td>2.00</td>	28	2.00
Rev. R. Holman <td>14 <td>16</td> <td>1.00</td> </td>	14 <td>16</td> <td>1.00</td>	16	1.00
Thos. W. Lockhart <td>14 <td>11</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>11</td> <td>2.00</td>	11	2.00
Mrs. J. N. Pearson <td>14 <td>8</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>8</td> <td>2.00</td>	8	2.00
W. R. Gandy <td>14 <td>42</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>42</td> <td>2.00</td>	42	2.00
G. J. Pierce <td>14 <td>47</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>47</td> <td>2.00</td>	47	2.00
L. McDonald <td>13 <td>40</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	13 <td>40</td> <td>2.00</td>	40	2.00
Mrs. A. A. Stewart <td>14 <td>44</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>44</td> <td>2.00</td>	44	2.00
Mrs. S. B. Maddox <td>14 <td>34</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>34</td> <td>2.00</td>	34	2.00
M. Gresham <td>14 <td>25</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>25</td> <td>2.00</td>	25	2.00
Dr. T. P. Chalmers <td>14 <td>15</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>15</td> <td>2.00</td>	15	2.00
Miss M. Cain <td>14 <td>39</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>39</td> <td>2.00</td>	39	2.00
Rev. J. C. Wright <td>13 <td>27</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	13 <td>27</td> <td>2.00</td>	27	2.00
Jacob Wright <td>14 <td>8</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>8</td> <td>2.00</td>	8	2.00
R. E. Covington <td>14 <td>3</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>3</td> <td>2.00</td>	3	2.00
Mrs. E. Simmons <td>14 <td>34</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>34</td> <td>2.00</td>	34	2.00
H. Lewis <td>13 <td>8</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	13 <td>8</td> <td>2.00</td>	8	2.00
S. S. Christopher <td>14 <td>8</td> <td>2.00</td> </td>	14 <td>8</td> <td>2.00</td>	8	2.00
Mrs. R. E. Chisolm <td>13 <td>39</td> <td>3.00</td> </td>	13 <td>39</td> <td>3.00</td>	39	3.00

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Circuit Clerk.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM K. HARRIS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon county, at the ensuing August election.

For Circuit 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 in May next.

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.

The Blockade is Broken up!

MR. P. L. BARRY, late conducting miller at the Palace Mills, Columbus, Ga., has now leased the *Tuskegee Steam Flour Mills*, formerly owned by John E. Dawson, and has altered the entire machinery for the manufacture of Wheat and Corn in the best possible manner. Farmers may rely in sending to these Mills their Wheat and Corn and getting in return Flour and Meal in quantity and quality.

A good supply of Flour and Meal will be always at the mill for sale.

P. L. BARRY, Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 13, 1862.

COURT NOTICE.

PARTIES and Witnesses are hereby notified that the Criminal Court for the County of Macon, will hold its first session on the 1st day of March next, will be taken up for trial on Tuesday of the first week of said Court; when they are required to attend without further notice, in accordance with an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State of Alabama.

By order of HON. ROBT. DOUGHERTY, W. K. HARRIS, Clerk.

February 13, 1862.

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 we 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. 6, 1862. McMULLEN & CO.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

ON Monday 6th January 1862, JAMES F. PARK will re-open a School for Boys in Tuskegee, only a limited number of pupils can be received, as there will be no Assistant. The Scholastic Year will be divided into three Sessions of Thirteen weeks. Tuition will be at the following rates per Session.

First or Lowest Class	\$10.00
Mental Arithmetic, Primary Geography with Spelling, Reading and Writing	12.00
Geography, Grammar, Primary Algebra, Latin common & metric, Elementary Algebra, Latin common & metric, Latin Classics, Algebra, Geometry, History, & all six of the above studies	20.00
Higher Mathematics, Physical Science, Latin, Greek or French	25.00

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

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Macon County, I will proceed to sell on the 30th day of December 1861, at public outcry to the highest bidder at the late residence of JAS. R. KENDRICK, deceased, the following property to-wit: 10 Mules, 130 Hogs, about 30 Bacoer Hogs, 20 Goats, Corn and Fodder, Cotton Seed, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &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 JAS. R. KENDRICK, deceased. Also the remainder of the plantation will be rented for the year 1862.

NANCY S. KENDRICK, Adm'r.

TERMS OF SALE.—All amounts under \$50 cash, all over, 12 months; notes with approved security.

December 12, 1861.

COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR.																							
1862.												1861.											
JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188
188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234
234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257
257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303
303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326
326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349
349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372
372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395
395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418
418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464
464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487
487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510
510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533
533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556
556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579
579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602
602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625
625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648
648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671
671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694
694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717
717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740
740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763
763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786
786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809
809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832
832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855
855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878
878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901
901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924
924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947
947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970
970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993
993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016
1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039
1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062
1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085
1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108
1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131
1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154
1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177
1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200
1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	121													

