H. E. TALIAFERRO, EDITOR.

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

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For Terms, &c., see third page.

For the South Western Baptist. Postulata.

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 generousness 13 years after he was a believer. Hence faith, like sealed instruments, must always precede the seal. The inference is ogical, that where there is no instrument and no faith, there is no seal .-This destroys the postulatum that infants can derive any benefit of either rite, because faith is wanting. But if the faith of A. be overlooked or left 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 baptism, as if in the passage, is an acle: "what? "Infant baptism proved from the Scriptures alone." S. A.

believing 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 concase, are illogical and false.

tament only in connexion with faith tense ego-theism. and acceptance with God, "Who hath | Mystics translate literally the beausealed us and given the earnest of the tiful figure used by St. Paul: "I live, Spirit." 2 Cor. 1: 22. "After that yet no more I, but Christ liveth in e believed, ye were sealed with that me," thus mistaking their own impuls-

migrated to this country.

octrine of perseverance.

wish tree, or organization contrary have; and the revelations of true relaw, which forbids the uncircum-cised? Can grafting by circumcision, as our spiritual life. The same diliwhich means to cut off, be accomplish- gence and self-control that paves our 21? When Paul wrote the Epistle, way toward the summit of worldly dentiles were baptized, not circumcis- success if applied to our spiritual ad

sent the thing. named in the chapter, only persons ous to represent God's justice, truth responsible for their faith or unbelief; and mercy as incomprehensible attrithey are cautioned, advised, provoked butes. to emulation, know what the Old Testament says of Elijah, &c. Could consists in the practice of severe aussuch language be addressed to per- terities, the ignoring of erudition, sons without understanding or knowl- distinctions and definite apprehen-

edge? er light: "The first fruits," as many one of an intangible divinity. This supposed, are not Abraham and the ambition to rise above the way and patriarchs, but the first converts in a plan of salvation, which the King of place to Christ. See Rom. 16: 5. kings were an ignominious crown to

ken off," or rather rejected, as the true of the righteous Redeemer. The immeaning of the Greek verb. The passioned Snabian mystic Suso lan-Jews claimed the initiating ordi- guishing in his wave-washed cell wrote nance of John on the ground of de- the "Conversation of the Servant scent; but were rejected as unworthy; with the Everlasting Wisdom" in

a common-sense principle that in all! societies, ordinary duties, rights and A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER 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 sister, 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 Postulatum 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

Mysticism.

BY FANNIE HUDGINS SEAMAN.

The mystic strives to divest himself ferred upon him." If the father of of all the corporal integuments of his believers," he is not of all unbelievers nature in his wild attempt to trace and infants; for you can not count being to its source to linger in the faith for righteousness, where there is shadow of the Infinite Presence and none; you may, where obedience like there without the grosser appliances Abraham's, is manifest. It is quite of media to solve the mysteries of the as illogical to infer that because circumcision was a seal of A.'s faith, it aspirant falls infinitely below the secured spiritual blessings to his pos- summit of the empyrean where, interity, as to suppose that because stead of enjoying "the play of the President Jackson was honored with soul in the sunbeams of God," he the freedom of the city of New York, drifts out on the unknown sea of so all Americans are entitled to a hallucination, the sport of the idlest similar distinction! There is as much phantasy, and anon the subject of the proof in the record for the one as for most humiliating reaction. The he other. But the honor was for the mystic proposes by a system of men-President only, as the head of the na- tal abstraction, to crace the ravages ion, in a higher sense than was Abra- of time and passion from his mind, ham: hence all inferences that en- thus burnishing it to present the exlarge the privilege to others in either act reflex of the verities of divinity. All such attempts to expand the Ego Sealing is received in the New Tes- into the Infinite has resulted in an in-

Holy Spirit." Eph. 1: 13. "Sealed es for divine monitions, and endeavorinto the day of redemption." Eph. ing to read in the mysteries of Provi-4: 30. The word is not employed dence the will of God. Some have in a favorable sense to the enemies of carried this to such an excess as to God. The postulatum that circum- fancy themselves an incarnation of cision and baptism are seals without Deity. What a reproach it is to hufaith, is just as true as if you should man reason, that so deep and luminmaintain they are seals or attestations ous a principle should be given to the of citizenship to persons who had just espousal of such ridiculous puerilities? When the sublime truth is written (2.) "The olive tree [Rom. 11,] sig- everywhere, that God is love-that nifies the visible church." Abraham, he is more ready to forgive than we who is supposed to be the root of the to ask forgiveness-that he is not an tree and his pestority the branches, austere being whose regard is to be was a man of faith; all were his by purchased with gifts, tears and penbirth and circumcision, not grafted in; ance. Every man carries within him no change of heart was necessary to the small-voiced monition, conscience, membership. Hence the "visible which if we stifle not its monitions, is enurch" can not be Christ's church, to us an undying witness that God for this receives none without a re- works in man, but not instead of man. newed nature and faith in the Re- It is one thing to harmonize, in some deemer. But if "branches were bro- measure, the human with the divine en off" it shows the relation was not will, another to substitute divine voa permanent one, and so overturns the litions for the human. The love of aggrandizement is an innate principle Can a Gentile be grafted into a in man and some treasure he must d; but grafting by baptism would be vancement will ripen us for heaven. juite as awkward a figure to repre- The object of Christian love may be inconceivable, but the affection is self-If the New Testament churches are evident. Our faith in and love to lesigned by "the visible church," then | Christ is precisely analagous to those belief is a prerequisite, and infants sentiments as exercised toward our are excluded. But infants are not fellow creatures : hence it is danger-

The practical part of mysticism sions, substituting instead of conscien-Let us look at the chapter in anoth- tious convictions, a vague, mysterious Cor. 16: 15. Jas. 1: 18. Rev. 14:4. achieve, does but sink us deeper in The descendants were natural error and sin; and build up an unseen branches of Abraham, and were "bro- wall of abstract theosophy in place

so all unconverted men are rejected which he describes the rapturous comby the Gospel dispensation or by munion with God which transcends Christ, the true vine. Is there not all conception and media. He preas much plausibility in being grafted sents the soul as absorbed in "the into Christ the true vine, as into A. wild waste of Deity swimming in the the good olive-tree? Scions, too, fathomless abyss of the inscrutable which are engrafted, are regarded as Godhead." This sounds more like producing choicer fruit than natural the ravings of an opium-eater than the branches. The engrafted Gentiles calm convictions of a lucid mind .as believers produced better fruit and Mystics first proclaimed the doctrine had a more permanent relation than of sanctification by faith, which still the unbelieving Jews. It is certain exists, though our penetration was no proof has been offered to sustain never sufficiently acute to see how it the proposition. McKnight repre- could be applied to individual expersents engrafting as equivalent to re- ience. Our experience is, that the nearer we approach God, through the 3. "As much proof for infant bap | medium of prayer the more profoundly tism as for female communion." It is conscious we are of our unworthiness

celebrated articles of Issy were drawn | born-to a Redeemer given. up ostensibly to determine what was

espoused the cause of the laity against all the things that they had heard the arrogant and exacting priesthood and seen, as it was told unto them."

intangible refinements of mysticism. glory of his eternal kingdom! The consolation man needs is alone afforded by the scriptural bread of life, and all other manifestations van-

Nixburg, Dec. 25, 1861.

New Testament Scenes. BY J. M W, COLUMBUS, GEO.

NUMBER 5.

ed away since the prophet had preand the whole land of Palestine was hear. subject to his authority. It pleased Bethlehem; but being of the house to Bethlehem, probably at the same and God approve and say well donesought accommodations at the inn;

abode in a manger. While they continued in that hum-Mary should be delivered; and she brought forth her first born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes and after leading their flocks forth into green pastures and by the still waters during the day, were watching over and hollow, Jeff! why don't you them by night; when, to their aston- fight! ished gazed, 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 trans-

and great distance from that state of Son; and commanding the heavenly purity which surrounds His Throne. hosts to gather around the place of Sanctification is a prescribed goal- that Son's nativity to worship himever to be approached, yet ever inac- (Heb. 1:6,) that vast, unnumbered multitude, filled with ecstacy of de-The attempt to render mysticism in- light, and glad to pay their homage telligible seems almost a fruitless task to so exalted and glorious a Being, from the fact that it involves so ma- winged their way down through the ny inconsistencies that it is not sus-ceptible of logical deductions. French mighty leading angel, who had borne chroniclers give us a clearer insight to the glorious tidings to the earth; and its vagaries than German philoso- in view of those devoted shepherds, phers who have ever been convinced lifted their voices high and sung in that unintelligibility was grandeur. one vast and mighty chorus: "Glory The French mind is all sentiment, to God in the highest, and on earth which sparkles and effervesces like peace, good will toward men." Then the bead on the beaker's brim; while disappearing from sight, they winged the sluggish German's assumes as ma- their way back to the heavenly world; ny grotesque images as the wreaths and made the heavenly arches echo of smoke from his solitary pipe. The with their notes of praise to a Savior

The wondering shepherds stood, true mysticism, but really to procure absorbed in thought, and gazing upthe condemnation of its prominent ward, until all nature appeared as adherents, among whom was the Arch- before. Then consulting among thembishop of Cambray. He it was who, selves, they left their flocks, and hastwhen all Europe was convulsed with ened away to Bethlehem and sought political and religious factions, wrote the new born stranger. In that humble that celebrated work, "Maxims of the manger they found Joseph and Mary Saints." It is an exposition and vin- and the babe as the angel had told dication of the doctrines of pure love, them. There they stood and gazed of mystical union, and sanctification upon his lovely form with the deepest as practiced and recorded by the most emotions of reverence and love. distinguished authorities in the Cath- Long did they delight their souls in olic Church. The furious war of let- his glorious presence; and when they ters, pamphlets and treaties, of which left that sacred spot to return to their Bossuet and Fenelon were the respect- employment, they spread abroad the ive leaders, that this work inaugurat- glorious tidings among their countryed, is too familiar to require further men, who wondered greatly at what had occurred. Mary treasured up in In the fourteenth century mysticism her heart the touching history related was for the first and last time truly by the shepherds; and they "returnpopular—then Eckhart and Tauler ed, glorifying and praising God for

and preached and taught the most re- Every thing in this narrative is condite speculations. Mysticism at surpassingly interesting. There is that period existed among the Allom- such simplicity in all the details, as brados of Spain, in the University of to excite within us the most pleasing Paris among the followers of Amalric emotions. And one can hardly help and was represented in Italy by Cath- wishing he had lived at the time, and arine of Genoa. It was the forerun- had been one of those highly favored ner of the reformation in Germany, shepherds, and had been permitted to while the Persian poets adorned it enter that manger and look upon the with all the luxuriant imagery of Ori- infantile form of the immaculate Redeemer. May it be the lot of the It is sad to think of the many ach- writer and of the reader, to behold ing hearts that have blindly sought a that same glorious Being in his exaltbalm for their worldly wounds in the ation; and to share with him, the

#### For the South Western Baptist. The Extortioner's Prayer.

ish like "the baseless fabric of a vis- O. Lord. I give thee humble thanks for this delightful war; for now I see A few years since mysticism appear a better chance for pelf, than e'er I ed in opposition to scriptural religion saw before. I thank thee also, dearthrough the instrumentality of Theo- est Lord, that I possess a little cashdore Parker and Emerson, yet their while others paid their honest debts, glaring inconsistencies impose a per- and had no money left. I thank thee manent check to the spread of their further, gracious Lord, for soldiers in sentiments. In the name of the spir- the field, to fight for ME, to bleed and it against the letter they announce die, while I am getting RICH! Our their own opinions as true spirituali- sons are there !- our brothers too !ty, and assail all others as corrupt brothers-in-law !-- our kindred dearour neighbors !- our devoted friends! husbands of weeping widows there !-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 lit-THE BIRTH OF THE REDEEMER .- LUKE 2:1-20 | tle, suffer none, gain every day, in-More than seven centuries had pass- crease my wealth, sleep pleasantly beneath my roof, wake happily, walk dicted the birth of the Redeemer at down the street to read the news Bethlehem in the land of Judea. Mi- about the boys, and seek some way to cah 5:2. Through that long period speculate. Yea, Lord, I thank thee of time, the Almighty had controlled HEARTILY for such auspicious times as the destinies of nations; and over- these-times when I'll swim though ruled the events of the earth to bring all else sink,-a nation mourn, the his word to pass. Augustus Cæsar helpless weep! These thanks, O, Lord, was the head of the Roman Empire; I offer thee, and now my supplication

Hast thou not taught me in thy God to allow him to oppress the Jews Word that "money is a (sure) defence?" for a time. And while actuated only Now, this I humbly believe-then by his own ambition, unconscious of grant me this, O, dearest Lord, I ask any Divine control, he unwittingly no more. Let others wear the patriot's aided in fulfilling the Divine purpose, crown-let unborn thousands sing by issuing a decree that the people of their praise-let angels hover round Palestine should assemble on a given their tents—let fairest hands bedeck day at the principal cities according their path and scatter flowers 'neath to their families, to be taxed. Joseph their feet--let shouts of praise weland Mary were living at Nazareth in come them home when war and toil Galilee, forty miles or more from are all done-let all their future name be blest, and tears of love bedew their and lineage of David, they obeyed brow when sinking in the dying hour the Imperial edict, and made a visit -let seraphs beck the warrior home. time desiring to fulfill the declaration to others let these all belong; but of the prophet. After a wearisome give me money, gracious Lord. O, journey they reached the city, and Lord, I can not let thee go till a blessing thou bestow. Send forth some and finding none, they took up their steamboat full of salt—the cars, with wheat and corn and flower,-teach me, O, Lord, where's all the pork, ble dwelling the period arrived that 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 laid him in that manger. In the same chance)-I'll raise the price at what country there were shepherds, who, I please; consulting none, defying all -(except my brothers in the work)and then I'm sure we'll have all right,

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 shame?

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

Seek for your companions those who are intimate companions of the Lord; piring in heaven. The Almighty have fellowship with those who live Father beheld from his exalted throne, in fellowship with God: this will turn the blessed form of his only begotten to your account.

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 phy sical 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 suprising 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 There has ever been a regular suc-

cession 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 strong enough to preserve its rights spired their patriotic zeal. In Mas. to the promise, "I will be with thee and enforce treaty obligations insachusetts, 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 sovereignity 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 housetops. 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 impris onment 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 it strength-so weak as to be perfectly contemptible in the eves of civilized nations, none among them being "found so poor and weak as to do them reverence." And it ordinary afflictions, from which his is weaker at home than abroad. It own has not been exempted. possesses not the confidence of the people over whom it tyrannises. It inspires no respect. It has no means lings God has in store for us. I be for carrying on its magnificent lieve he is working out our deliverschemes for conquering the South. ance, independence, and prosperity .-It is utterly weak, and trembling at It will cost us a great deal of sufferthe knee joints. Its embattled ar- ing in various ways, but will be prizmies and boasted navies, instead of ed more highly when obtained. I feel being munitions of defence, are a as if the Southern Confederacy will source of weakness, and will prove be the Lord's peculiar people. Our its utter ruin, as instruments of de- cause is in has hands." struction. It has no faith in the justness of its pretensions, nor in the ecy than is to be found in the vaticirectitude of its purposes, while it has nations of many of our political seers. become a public enemy, by the violation of national rights and the dic- bled," as we should be, and prepared to tates of humanity, in its self-consti- "enjoy the blessings which God has in tuted championship of civil freedom store for us." and human progress.

That government alone is strong gard for the equal rights of all its the giver holds in the affections. of a people in the support of such a tion are oftenest revealed."

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 less of this is what has destroyed

Mr. Seward himself is authority

for this view. In a Presidential camaign 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. This Union must be a volnntary one. 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 priviledge, 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 J. L. B. foreign foes.

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 ike 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 convercion 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 right. -- South. Church-

"The past has been a year of anxiety bitter sorrow to many in happy country-but to us, it has been tempered with mercy, giving truth 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 irresistable 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. 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 dutyand keeps well and strong. To God alone the praise belongs-and I feel t 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 asperations 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

"The war will end when we are humbled, and ready to enjoy the bless-

There is more wisdom in this proph 'The war will end when we are hum-

PRECIOUS PROOFS .- "There is, after that is entrenched in the affections of all, something in those trifles that its people and exercises authority friends bestow upon each other, which upon the principles of justice and re- is an unfailing indication of the place citizens. A government administer- would believe that one who preserved ed upon these principles, by wise and a lock of hair, a simple flower, or any good men, is invulnerable. It has trifle of my bestowing loved me, power at home and respect abroad, though no show was made of it though not surrounded by any of the while all the protestations in the dazzing symbols of arbitrary sover- world would not win my confidence eignity. Justice is its defence and in one who set no value on such faithful hearts the safeguard of its things. Trifles they may be; but it just authority. The voluntary union is by such that character and disposi"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

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 mounted, 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 oft 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 gane 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, linchen, 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 dearones 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 this or that 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 he 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

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.

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## SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

# The S. W. Baytist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA .: Thursday, Feb'y 13, 1862. The War-Our Prospects and Duties.

A portentous cloud lowers upon ou 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 sus pense 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 the depletion of our army by the expi ration 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 relig. ous journal. If we had the ear of the proper authorities at Richmond, we could detail some of these reasons in a a manner which some who enjoy this advantage, seem not to have the cour age 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 Tepair the injury? Our enemies have expressly avowed these to be their de-

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 into service. Alabama has some four or five twelve months Regiments in Virginia, whose several terms expire be tween 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 this 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 pauses 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 Confederay 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-be the war long or short-one thing is certain, we must conquer, or ignominy and the most utter and hopeless rum 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 Pointism 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.

#### Colleges in Georgia.

S. H.

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 ad vance of any as to number of students. but since two of them have suspended and the remnant of students from both of them have joined the Institution at Athens, thus really combining three colleges in one, the proportion is some what 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

"I reached Hatters 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 Zouare, loaded with seventeen hundred rifles, three hundred boxes powder, and thirty boxes of revolvers: the canal boat Grapeshot loaded with bombs, the steamer New Brunswick, with the Fourth Maine Regiment; the Pocahontas, 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 will probably be impugned, with a view on Rev. M. T. Sumner, between whom to its annihilation.

The tone of the English journals in dicates a speedy objection to the Block-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 devel oping of an immense naval and milita-The probable destroying of the port of Charleston, and the operations of the

is creating indignation throughout Eu-The raising of the blockade is evidently engaging the serious attention

Stone Fleet in other Southern ports

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 SLI-DELL. Of their thousand and one blunders they will find their "Ston 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

To Applicants .- We inform those who above statement public. 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 alledged 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. Breckenridge fis?" 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. John ston, 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. Cunning-HAM 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

BROTHER TALIAFERRO : As some friends

MARION, JANUARY 31, 1862.

of Missions have supposed they had sufficient cause to complain of the Board of Domestic and Indian Missions for sus taining 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 Sec-

retary, and now hold no official con nection 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 al. low 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 re-Charleston harbour, and the blockade sponsibilities of the office now devolve and myself there is a perfect understanding in relation to vacation of of

> mestic and Indian Missions suffer. R. HOLMAN. Yours truly, For the South Western Baptist

> > Error Corrected.

fice. He has my cordial support, and

around whom I trust the denomination

will cluster with their prayers and con-

tributions. Let not the cause of Do-

BRO. EDITOR: In your issue of 30th inst. there appears an article over my signature, entitled "The Times vs. Re ligion," 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 anthor 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 whoev-

Truly your bro., H. H. TUCKER. Mercer University, Jan. 31, 1862. The paper from which we made the

er he may be, ought to have the credit

of it, I beg that you will make the

extract alluded to above credited the article to brother Tucker, hence we were misled. - EDITOR.

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 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 pleas ant 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 BROADDUS.

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 he seriously apprehended that such fury 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 vicini ty, and the man, (a woman never would have asked it) asked me 20 cents a piece for each of the 7 cent Testaments to reach us from the east they wast of the Bible Society, putting 13 cents on each Testament for brotht

I leave here to right for Augusta .-It was my intention to visit several prominent points in your State, but that way, since they will meet some ob important business (as well as a desire to see the little boy and his mother) will take me back to Richmond, though We are in no more dauger in Nashville after a week or so I hope to be in your

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

For the South Western Baptist.

The Pure in Heart. With the Creator, the pure, good hear is the only dividing line between man and man. God does not confine himself to the high or low, rich or poor, but Southern Baptist Convention the followdwells always with his faithful ones .- ing communication was received from He taketh the hard laborer by his rough Rev. R. Holman : 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 ted by the condition of our country as to thrones are but poor, weak and con- render two Corresponding Secretaries temptible with God, in comparison to unnecessary. the good, humble man, who performs his duty as scemeth well in his Makers' eyes, be he ever so poor and forsaken hence I resign the labor to one who is by the world. Unalloyed goodness, with its sister virtues, charity, forbearance and forgiveness of injuries, are the brightest traits of fallen humanity, since April last. In taking leave of approved of by heaven, smiled upon by the Board I offer to them my grateful a well pleased God and recommended acknowledgments for their uniform 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 and success as my associate, and upon glow with nature's many colored flow- whom now rests the entire responsiers, 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 ever continue his connection with the atoms. The western bills in a few fleet- Board as one of the managers, and ing hours shut out the sun of a day render such assistance to the Cor. gone forever, the rarest flower blooms Sec., during his absence from the office to die, the oak that has braved the as may be found necessary. In assumstorm for centuries must yield up its glo- ing the entire responsibilities and lary and its pride, and the morrow dawneth bors of the secretaryship we invoke when man must yield up his title to the co-operation of the friends of the every earthly gift, however glorious his missions, and we humble interest in career may have been, however univer- their prayers. sal 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 pos. sessor of wealth and position, who knew no God but their own attain- the Domestic Mission Board of the S. ments and accumulations, shall stand B. C., was commenced at the request aback, unnoticed, unpraised, unflatter- of bro. William A. Melton, who had ed, blushing and abashed before the ho-donated to the Board in 1854 five hunly and most just declaration, "The pure dred dollars, the interest of which was in heart shall see God."

querors wear, were we to outvie and above three months each year upon this and outnumber earth's most beroic field. There are now 9 Churches in deeds, were we to do all this, and successful operation, 3 of which are deeds, were we to do all this, and successful operation, 3 of which are deeds, were we to do all this, and successful operation, 3 of which are deeds, were we to do all this, and successful operation, 3 of which are deeds, were we to do all this, and successful operation, 3 of which are deeds, were we to do all this, and successful operation, 3 of which are deeds, were we to do all this, and successful operation, 3 of which are deeds, were we to do all this, and successful operation, 3 of which are

more, it would never bring us the peace and repose as would one sigh of repentance wafted to heaven on prayer's most earnest breath. Search the page of the many thousand years now past and gone, and what is the lesson they left behind? "Earth to earth and dust to dust" The wave of death o'ersweeps the world and leaves but the "dust and seaweed" where once stood proud man and his architecture. O earth! how dim thy glories! how dull thy praises! how wither thy laurels when contem plated in the light of eternity in the

all-searching eye of a just God.

"The pure in heart shall see God,"

however lonely and forsaken their lot, for God is no respecter of persons .-How many hearts of the forgotten and sorrowful this little sentence cheers is known only to him who sent it on its mission. It is the guiding thought which leads the despairing of every clime to the temple not made with hands. there to receive the peace which was the Savior's last legacy to his grief stricken disciples. Dipped in the colorings of heaven, it stands in the avenues of sin, sorrow and disappointment. It dispels the cloud that sat so loug, so heavy and so thick upon the soul of the friendless, and faith, like a celestial one ascends, on high, bearing a penetential prayer, and descends with healing on her wings.

NELLIE. For the South Western Rantist. Nashville Correspondence.

THE WAR. MR. EDITOR : The disaster to our arms at Fishing Creek has filled our city with menrning. Zollicoffer, Fogg and Peyton, as well as some of the young men in ranks, who fell on that bloody field, were our fellow-citizens, known and loved by us all. Sadness rests upon every countenance; few words are uttered by our people; but those few words are compressed between the teeth and indicate terrible purposes. It may will take possession of the minds of our people that no quarter in future actions will be given or received.

Let it not be imagined, however, that any fear is entertained here that Nashville is in danger of falling into the hands of the Yankees. A little less than a year ago, the cry was, "On to Richmond"; but Manassas was in their way. Last fall the cry was, "On to New Orleans'; then Cloumbus was in their way. Now the cry is, "On to Nashville"; but they will find Bowling Green in their way. But their object seems to be to flank Bowling Green, and come upon us up and down the Cumbe land. They are, however, not within a hundred miles of us in either direction, and cross impassable mountains, since they have no conveyances to bring them down the river, and from the west they have boats enough they cannot come structions on the river, and must therefore wade through a continent of mud. than you are in Toskegee.

Beauregard is in the city to night. -Crowds flock to see bim, and immense enthusiasm pervades all classes

#### For the South Western Baptist, Resignation of Rev. R. Holman.

At the January meeting of the Domestic and Indian Mission Board of the

To the Board of Domestic and Indian

Missions : DEVR BRETHREN : I hereby tender my resignation as Corresponding Secreta ry. The reason of this stop in the opera tionsof the Board have been so restric-The condition of my eyes is still such

as to render it unsafe for me to undertake the entire work of the office : abundantly able to perform it ; the Rev. M. T. Somner, who has been my associate for near four years. I make no charge for the services I have rendered 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 bility and labor of the secretaryship. and make you mutually the instrument of more enlarged usefulness.

Yours very truly, R. HOLMAN

Marion, Ala., Dec. 28, 1861 On motion the resignation of Bro. Holman was accepted. He will how-

M. T. SUMNER. Cor. Sec For the South Western Baptist. Cahaba Mission, Ala.

This Mission under the direction of

to be devoted to sustain said Mission Were we to become rich and power- in perpetue. A Missionary has been ful, were we to reap the laurels con- employed since 1854 who has labored

elf-sustaining In rix your as the result of the effect 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 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 anxions to put several good brethren immediately to work.

Who will send us the first donation to the Soldier's Mission?

"I was glad when they said unto

M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec.

#### Marion, Ala. Who is to Preach?

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 tians say: "Who is to preach? If it The firing which seems to have creates Paul, I'll go. He is a man of learn great a sensation in Savannah, was from "Apollos for me-what a beautiful 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 Apollos, 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 enemy, an that their sailors are now engaged many of even professed disciples go to God's house, as they go to a concert, or a popular lecture, for enjoyment; cury, 4th. 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 gifted preacher does not give us this occupied as quarters a house in the des 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 Dock-Court, and all Criminal cases will be tried - witnesses and parties interested will see the notice given, by order of his Honor, Judge ROBERT DOUGHERTY.

The night Passenger trains on the Tuskegee Railroad are discontinued 'til further notice, and experiment 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, \$48,070; Tennessee, \$17,000; Florida, \$2,350; despite the war. It has been ascertained that Arkansas, \$950. Total \$1, 515,898. 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. Hous ton continues its onward growth and prosperity. It contains a population of six or seven sand. Eight Churches; nine Sabbath-Schools; an Educational edifice, which cost over twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000;) a Public Library of more than one tho volumes; a Public Reading Room. It is the centre of Railroads for Texas. It is at present decidedly the most properous town in the State."

A correspondent in Texas says in a recent communication to the "Christian Observer:" 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 gone to the war, her industrial pursuits are and, in some instances, elections ordered have being pushed forward with vigor. The block- not been held,-because the persons whose tion to the manufacture of many articles for which they have heretofore been dependent on petition for the office. the North. Economy is the order of the day. gathered, turns out as well if not better, than and Brigadier Generals, Colonels, Lieutens

We clip the following paragraphs from the

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, was very furious and the connonading heavy. Finally the larger steamer put to sea steering south, 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

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 in good order, and in the receipt of ample sup- be permitted to assume his trust, until he is thu es. 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 move-wise vacated their commands, are still in ment by our force. A list of the killed and unless they have been superseded by the election

"THE GOOD TIME COMING."- We cat the following items of intelligence from late Europe. un news fornished us through the Northe papers. Commercial men and capitalists are notoriously shrewd, prudent and safe in their movements, and it is a good sign to see then preparing for early and extensive direct trade with our Confederacy :

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 of the New Orleans. A third line to Norfolk (the terminus of the Seaboard and Roan by the course of the seaboard and the course of the seaboard and Roan by the course of the seaboard and th Arrangements have been completed by a oke Railway, by which cotton from North Carolina and Tennessee can be laid down there as cheaply as at New Orleans) is also in con-

The London Herald of January 9th has the following: Already houses in London and Liverpool, convinced that the subjugation of the Southern States is impractiable, are mal ing their preparations for the establish 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 directintercourse with the South.

NOT THE SUMTER .- The Montreal Advertis er makes the following statement concerning the rebel privateer at Cadiz ;

"The Confederate privateer, or rather publi armed ship, which has been playing the mischie with American ships off Cadiz, is not the Sum ter, which is yet on her old beat; but one o the new vessels for which the Nashville too officers to Europe. Her name and that of he consorts will be known soon enough; in the meantime, there will be weeping and waili among the underwriters of Federal war risks

evidence before us, says the Savannah Republican, of the 4th, that two schooners, lader with valuable cargoes, arrived safely at Con federate ports within the last forty eight hours in spite of of Mr. Lincoln's vigilant fleets. We have reliable information of a still strop ger case. Two Confederate ports, closely

THE "EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE."-We have the

watched, sent to sea, during the last week, five merchant vessels each; and from one of then the whole five went out in a single night! BOMBARDMENT OF RED BLUFF .- In our tel graph column will be found a despatch from Savannah, alluding to heavy firing which had been heard in the direction of Red Bluff. W have been at some pains to ascertain what real

ly did occur, and are enabled to present to following statement of the facts: ing and argument." Another says : enemy's guns. A little before eleven o'clos the Yankees-i. e., sailors, for it is thought no soldiers were aboard-approached Red voice he has, and how well he manages Bluff in two steamers and two gunboats, and two gunboats, and began their old amusement of shelling the neighborhood. Their fire was exceedingly vere, and was maintained, almost with termission, from eleven o'clock, a. m., untillor o'clock, p. m. The enemy succeeded in

all the houses within their reach; but, we as

graified to say, that nobody was burt. On troops had all left Red Bluff some days ago Many of the shells and round shot of the gan

boats were picked up at a distance of t three miles from the muzzles which had se them forth. We learn further, that the marine obst tions near Read Bluff have been removed by the in taking soundings of the neighboring chan nels. It is almost needless to say that or boys keep a bright lookout,—Charteston Me

A BRUSH NEAR THE OCCOQUAN .-- We have he particulars of a very spirited and gallanttle affair that occurred a few days ago, near Occoquan, in which eight Texas soldiers sac ceeded it putting to flight a body of fifty or sixty Yankees. It appears that a detaching any servers of God, and if the most as scouts beyond the bay, had for a few night village of Colchester, known as the "Lee A few nights ago, the house wa surrounded and fired upon by a body of Yan-kees, numbering some fifty or sixty men. Our men had slept upon their arms, and the fire of the enemy was promptly returned from eight et will be taken up the first week of different quarters of the house. For the space of fifteen minutes the Yankee officers essayed by threats and oaths, to make their men force the building; but all to no purpose, the cowwill bear this in mind. By reference ardly creatures, taking to their legs, leaving to our advertising columns, the reader 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 volunter -- was wounded, and that not dangerously,-

> J. B. Jones, of the passport office writes to the Richmond Examiner that the whole amount of contributions to the Confed erate army in Virginia during the last three months has not fallen short of three millions of dollars. The subjoined list comprises almost exclusively the donations made to the army the Potomac: North Carolina, \$325,417; Ale bama, \$317,600; Mississippi, \$272,670; Geor gia, \$244.885; South Carolina, \$137,206; Texas, \$87,800; Louisiana, \$61,950; Virgina

Military Circular. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT;) MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 30, 1862. To all the Commissioned Officers 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

Three thousand copies of the Revised Military Code have just been printed, and will be imptly forwarded to the Judges of Probate in every county in the State, for immediate distribution. This publication contains the Mili-PROSPERITY IN TEXAS .- But few States have tary Law of the State, and you are expected to make yourselves familiar with its entire

Owing to various causes, many of the Mil Though many of her citizens have tary offices of the State are without incumbent nducing her citizens to turn their atten- duty it was to conduct them, criminally omitted

The remedy for criminal default is in you Old clothes for both ladies and gentlemen are own hands. Section 2 of chapt. 4th, Militar becoming fashionable. The cotton crop now | Code, provides that "The Elections of Majo was anticipated. We are now in the hight of Colonels and Majors, shall be held at the same the sugar grinding season. A fine article of places within their proper Districts, and be sub sugar is being made. The yield is larger than ject to the same rules, regulations and restrictions tions, as are now, or may herafter be prescribe by law, for holding or conducting elections for Gainesville (Fla.) Cotton States, of January members of the General Assembly of this

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 latter clause of Sect. 3d of 4th chapt, 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 offices, may at all times be filled, as directed in Sect. 12th of 4th chapt. 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 Sect. 17the in the same chapter. The ordinance of the State Convention adopted Jan. 23d 1861, which anulled all mili tary Commissions in the militia of the State expressly provided that "officers then holding military commissions, should not be deprived of their commands with a near election should be their commands until a new election should be held, and their successors qualified." It is not held, and their successors qualified." sufficient, merely, that there should be an ap pointment or an election, or even a com sion, but the person appointed or elected must be qualified; that is, he must take the oath of office, as directed in Sec. 16th, Chapt. 4, of the Military Code. No officer, civil or military, ca

It follows, that all officers in commission on

There are in Alabama alone, one hundred Let the military orders emanating from this department be obeyed with alacrity and cheerfulness by you, and let the tardy delinquents 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 brave men be heard in every nook and corner of Alabama. Let our people study and practice the science of war, and never for

dence shall have been achieved.

The Hon. W. O. Pickett, of Lawrence, who was elected by the General Assembly, at its last session, to the office of Adjutant and Inspector General of the militia of the State, has resigned. General Hugh P. Watson, of the resigned. General Hugh P. Watson, of the city of Montgomery, has patriotically a coepted 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 examination 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 Reportal who millions. letters to the Adjutant General, who will not be expected to reply to enquiries which are sufficiently answered in the Military Code.

With the assurance of my cordial cooperation 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, — JNO, GILL SHORTER,

A Righteous Decision.

We are pleased to learn that the Commi sioners from Washington appointed to visit the Yankee prisoners in the South, will not be allowed to enter the Confederate States, or at least that portion of them over which the Confederate authorities have control. The Rev Bishop Ames and HAMILTON FIRE, 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 men through 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 and. 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 Clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon county, at possible, that we feared the commissioned spies | the ensuing August election. 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 was doubtless congratulating himself would prove 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 the United tates, facilities which 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 is vast, 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 Presbyterians also, while all the ministers of the Episcopal Church are Lincolnites, though their congregation are seces-[By the Cuban Telegraphic Line.

From Nassau-Running the Blockade. FERNANDINA. Feb. 2 .- We learn here from reliable source, that the schooner Margaret, apt. Fraser, has run the blockade, and is now safe in a Confederate port. She brings a cargo

safe in a Confederate port. She drings to the safe in a Confederate port from also arrived safe in a Confederat port from the safe in a Confederat port from also arrived safe in a Confederat port from the safe in a Confederate port. She drings to these safe in a Confederate port from the safe in a Confederate port. She drings the safe in a Confederate port from the s

Capt. Fraser, of the Margaret, reports that on the morning he left Nassau, the 28th inst., the Coufederate steamer Carlina came into Nassau with the Confedeate flag flying, and dropped anchor along-side 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 placelof the 12th Mississippi in Rhodes' Brigade, which has been placed in a Mississippi ture of the State of Alabama. 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 Cantey, 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, destroying property to the amount of \$800,000. 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 Presidential vote be cast on the 18th. The President will be inpugurated on the 22d.

The Southern Cultivator for January urges the people of the South to prepare for the largest corn crop that ever grew on Southern soil. it says :- "t orn makes bread and bacon and multry and beef, and fat horses and mules. It good for "man and beast"—it is the "all and l'-ibe "staff of life" for the South-it will d our armies, and help vanquish our foes! It is the great food crop of this continent, and of the greatest blessings of the earththerefore, prepare now to cover a larger sur face than ever before—to plant and cultivate in a better style, and, with God's b'essing, to harvest a larger crop !"

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Thursday evening the 23d of January, at the residence of the brides mother, near Orion, Ala., by Elder J. T. S. Park, Mr. W. H. PENNINGTON and Miss LIZZIE, only daughter of Mrs. Eliza McCullough.

Married, on the 5th of Feb., 1862, at the residence of the bride's grand-mother, (Mrs. E. Strozier) by Rev J. W. Williams, Mr. Jas. A. Varner to Miss Aurine E. Little; all of ply to Chambers county, Ala.

## Gbituaries.

Died at his residence near Pine Level, Ala. LUKE NOBLES on the 9th of Oct. 1861, after a severe attact of the Tyhoid 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 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.

Near twenty years of experience in the School room, and the good measure of success that has attended his efforts, enable him to offer to the public whatever of advantage such experience arrangement to meet it, during his sickness he When his aged companion would ask him if he Lord wanted him and he wanted to go to him. day in January and ends on the first Thursday South Carrelina, on the 27th of March, 1796, where he was raised and lived while he had a family, for several years; from thence he moved to Upsou County Ga., where he lived several to Upson County Ga., where he lived to Chambers years; from thence he moved to Chambers County, Ala., where he lived for many years, dressing Jan. 9, 1862.

and principally raised his family.

It was here that he became deeply concerned about his soul, welfare and atained an abiding hope in the Savior, and united with the Rocky Mount Church sometime in the year 1843, where be remained a member until the year 1854, then he took his letter and moved to Pike County, and joined the Pine Level Church, branches, Address, stating qualifications, &c., where remained until he was called to join the dec., &c., in full, "SCHOOL." Church triumphant. In his loss his wife has lost and affectionate husband, his children a Jan. 30, 1862. 3t Care of S. W. Baptist, Tuskegee, Ala.

eigantic struggle for our subjugation. Their loving father, the rervant an indulgent master.

"Troly a father in Israel has fa'len." TRAVIS MCKINNY is no more. He died at There are in and six thousand militia, between the 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.—In appeal to your love of country! to your development of the Baptist Church and a Deacon about twenty. He was baptized into the fellowship of the Greenwood Church, Lincoln Co., Geo. About twelve years ago, he left Georgia settled in this county near Farmville was a member at the time his residence in Macon Co., Ala., January 30th 1862. He was stricken with paralysis, which deprived him of articulation, yet, he often gave of his death In the different relations of life, he was what God designed he chould be-as and captious croakers be visited with the severe busband, father and mother, he was kind, gentle and affectionate—quick to anticipate, and prompt to meet the wishes and wants of those under his care—as a Christian, he was ready and constant in the discharge of his duties.— He loved the church, especially kind and attentive to his pastor. He was of a lively temperament and a cheerful disposition—his presence was ever welcome whether to assist in the office of praise in the house of God, or to add to the pleasures of the social circle, or to mitigate the a day abandon its pursuit until our indepengloom of the sick room. But he is gone! he has left a second wife and four children, and many grand-children and whose highest inter-est will be to follow him as he followed Christ. Blessed are the dead that died in the Lord."

## Business Department. Receipt List.

Paid to Volume No	
Mrs S E Beck 13 33	\$5 00
H H Gorham 14 26	2 00
Gen G W Gunn 13 30	95
Mrs E B Harmon 14 3	
Sam'l Saxon 14 4	2 00
W J Blackmon 13 24	1 00
S H Toney 14 33	
J T Toney 14 45	
P H Swanson 13 34	
John D Cunningham 14 33	
Mrs Sarah Tompkins 14 28	
Rev R Holman 14 1	5 1 00
Thos W Lockhart 14 11	
Mrs 1, N Pearson 14 8	
W R Gandy 14 4:	2 00
G J Pierce	2 00
L McDonald	2 00
Mrs A A Stewart 12 44	2 00
Mrs S E Maddox 14 3	2 00
M Crenshaw 14 25	2 00
Dr T P Chaffp 14 14	2 00
Miss M Cain 14 35	2 00
Rev J C Wright 13 2	
Jacob Wright 14	6 00
R E Covington 14 36	2 00
Sarah E Simmons 14 3	2 00
H Lewis 15 8	
S S Christopher 14	3 2 00
Mrs R E Chisolm	
	-

# ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Circuit Clerk. We are authorized to announce WILLIAM K. HARRIS

We are authorized to announce

SAMPSON LANIER as a candidate for 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

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 Wheet and Company the large manufacture of Wheat and Corn in the best possible manner. Farmers may rely in sending to these Mills their Wheat and Corn and getting

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 13, 1862.

COURT NOTICE. PARTIES and Witnesses are hereby notified that the Criminal Docket for the ensuing Term of the Circuit Gourt for Macon County, to be held on the first Monday in March next, will be taken up for trial on Tuesday of the first week of said Court; when they are required to ture of the State of Alabama.

By order of Hon. ROBT. DOUGHERTY.

W. K. HARRIS, Clerk.

February 13, 1862. 4t

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Rus-V sell and Tallapoosa counties.
Particular attention paid to collecting and securing claims.

Jee Office over the Post Office. TUSKEGEE, ALA., February 6, 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

onsequently can not sustain our business if we We hope, therefore, our friends will note this change in our terms and not embarrass us, in future, by asking for credit.

MCMULLEN & CO. Feb'y 6, 1862.



The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in progress.

For Catalogue or unpublished particulars ap-NOAH K. DAVIS.

January 30, 1862.

MARION, ALA.

Eufaula Female Institute. REV. GEORGE Y. BROWNE, A. M., for 12 years President of Georgia Female College, having of Georgia Female College, having for Young La-

a private Seminary for Young Ladies under the above name. Near twenty years of experience in the School

may give.
The Spring Term commences on the first Mon-

Bro. Nobles was born in Edgfieled District, 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 ad-GEORGE Y. BROWNE.

Principal, Eufaula, Ala

Wanted,

BY a first class Female Institute in Alabama.

a Southern born Baptist Lady of superior qualifications and large experience, to act as Governess, or as Teacher of the higher English

## ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA. THE FOURTH SESSION of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in October 1861. The present efficient corps of Instructors will for the most part be retained.

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

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

\*\*EFF For Catalogues apply 26 July 26, 1861.

A. J. BATTLE, President.

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA.

Obstetrics, J. A. EVE, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, Robert Campbell, M.D. W. H. Doughty, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City

Hospital.

S. B. SDMONS, M. D., Prosecter to Professor Anatomy.
H. W. D. FORD, M. D., Demonstrator of Austomy.
Lectures, (full course) \$105.
Matriculation Fee, \$5.
The Collegiate building has been thoroughly renovated, and many additions made to former facilities for instruction.

J. P. GARVIN, Dean.
Sentember 19, 1861.

Business Cards.

W. P. CHILTON & SON,

Attorneys and Counsellers at Law,

Soligitor in Chancery,

VV and the surrounding counties; in the Su-preme Court of the State, and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building.

N. S. GRAHAM. R. L. MAVES, R. H. AREECROMBIE.

GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama,

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

December 15, 1859.

GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in

Chancery,

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Cham bers and Tallapoosa Counties: in the Supreme Court of Alabams, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Church. Ty

SMITH & POU,

Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.

FERRELL & MCKINNE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Ala.

W. S. WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law, Opelika, Russell Co., Ala.,

BROWN & JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

TUSKEGEE, ALA.,

SAMPL B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Peace. March 14, 1861.

WILL practice in the Counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at

BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1860.

TORNEYS AT LAW,

L. STRANGE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery

W. P. CHILTON, JR.

JAMES ARMSTRONG

BARNA M'KINNE.

on. September 19, 1861.

W. P. CHILTON,

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

Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. DUGAS, M. D.
Chemistry, JOSEN, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, I. D. FORD, M. D.
Physiology, H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.
COSTETTICS, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, Robert Campbell, M. D. Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

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

HOWARD COLLEGE.

COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR!

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

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

REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M.. Brown Professor of Systematic Theology. THE NEXT SESSION. The next session will open on Tuesday the first day of October, 1861.

In order to me t the exigencies of the times young men and lads will be admitted next session to pursue an irregular Course of Study, or

a Course preparatory to a regular Course, provided the applicant has sufficient maturity and vided the applicant has summered maintry and attainments to do so with profit to himself.

Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by Drill and Lectures will also be furnished.

The present clevated standard in the regular Classical and Scientific Courses will be main-

EXPENSES. Tuition, per term, of 41 months, in Washing ..... 1 50 I. W. GARROTT,

## Marion, Aug. 29, 1861. HOWARD COLLEGE.

President Board Trustees.
J. B. Lovelace, Secretary.

3m

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

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard College be authorized to receive the Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States in payment of the Principal of all Subscriptions or Debts due to the Endowment Fund of the College, and that be be instructed, by circular letter and advertisement, to notify the Debtors to the College of this resolution of the Reard." this resolution of the Board."

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

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

SOUTHERN TRADE ONLY!

Just Received from New Orleans and Mobile, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Prints, Flannels,

Worsted Goods, Coats' Thread, Domestic Goods.

CLOTHING AT COST!!

Clothing of every description, such as

Vests, Satinet and Casimere Pants,

Gents Half Hose,

and Crockeries,

MRS. E. WOLFF'S.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Shoes, Hard Ware,

J. E. & T. B. DRYER,

CLOTHING

CASSIMERES,

CLOTHS & VESTING.

CLOTHING made up to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

IRON FRONT STORE,

SCHOOL NOTICE.

O'N Monday 6th January 1862, James F. Park will re-open a School for Boys, in Tuskegee. Only a limited number of pupils can be received, as there will be no Absol-

vided into three Sessions of Thirteen weeks.

Tuition will be at the following rates per

Parents and Guardians will confer a fa-

vor by making application for admission into the School previous to the commencement of the

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order granted to me by the Hon. Lewis Alexander, Judge of the Probate

tation will be rented for the year 1862.

NANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'x.

rity. December 12, 1861.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

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

a limited number of pupils can be received, as there will be no Assist-ant. The Scholastic Year will be di-

At very low prices, at

Dress Coats.

Neck-Ties,

Drawers, Boots,

And numerous other articles, at

Over Coats.

Gloves,

Under Shirts.

Oct. 24. 1861. tf

Hats.

Shetland Wool,

AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TANCY GOODS.

J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala., MRS. E. WOLFF'S

Office up stairs in Felts' Building.

BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM,

HAVING determined to resume the practice of Physical in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the citizens thereof.

## Office on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets.
June 13, 1861.

DR. J. G. GRIGGS. HAVING permanently located in Tuskegee, of-ent branches of the Medical profession. Office and Residence, each the same as formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchell.

March 28, 1861.

J. B. HART & SONS, DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods: GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &C. Thankful for past patronage, wish it continued, and respectfully solicit new customers, WETUMPKA, ALA.

May 31, 1860. JAS. G. ROBERTSON, Mobile, Ala. ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO., Commission Merchants

No 35 North Commerce St., FURNISHING GOODS. MOBILE, ALA. . D. C. WOOD. JAMES H. LOW. J. B. LUDWIGSEN

Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants, NEW ORLEANS.

N. B.—Personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, and purchasing of Merchants' and Planters' supplies. February 2, 1860. 1y HARGROVE, EZELL & Co. (Successors to HARGROVE & SMITH.)

No. 104 Commerce St., MONTGOMERY, ALA., KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A large and well selected Stock CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES Which they will sell at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH. FORT HARGROVE, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN H. COGBURN NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS. ON and after this date all Lumber sold at the Tuskegee Steam Mill will be CASH on delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will please come forward and settle either by Cash or Note. The accounts are made out and regdy to be receipted.

N. R. KEELING.

to be receipted. January 9, 1862. NOTICE

D Hon. Lewis Alexander, Judge of the Probate Court of Macon county, I will proceed to sell on the 30th day of December 186I, at public outery to the highest bidder at the late residence of Jas. R. Kendrick, deceased, the following property to-wit: 10 Mules, 130 Hogs, about 30 Bacon Hogs, 20 Goats, Corn add Fodder, Cotton Seed, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture &c. IS hereby given, that on the 21st day of October, 1861, Administration on the Estate of Simon Brooks, deceased, was granted to me by the Probate Court of Macon County: That all persons who are indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate At the same time I will proceed to sell at pub-lic outcry to the highest bidder, about 75 acres of Land, being a portion of the Plantation of said deceased. Also, the remainder of the planpayment to me, and those who have claims against said Estate will present their demands TERMS OF SALE.—All amounts under \$50 cash. all over, 12 months: notes with approved security. Oct. 31, 1861.

The Produce Loan.

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

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

chase of specie and of military stores.

Under the authority of a previous Act the
Secretary appointed Commissioners, resident in
different sections of the several States, to solicit in advance from planters, manufacturers and others, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in Bonds of the Confederate To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these

To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriotism of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches already many millions of dollars. The liberality of every class of the community has been evinced. The Cotton, the Rice, the Tobacco and the Sugar planters have yied with each other, and in the first named staple alone the subscription in several of the States reaches from one-third

in several of the States reaches from one-third to one-half of the entire crop.

It is not proposed, as has been frequently explained, to interfere with the usual and customary arrangements of planters and others in making sale of their produce. This is not necessary. It is only asked that each individual shall indicate in advance the proportion of the same which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who is authorized to pay over the proceeds and receive in exchange Confederate Bonds. These Bonds carry interest of eight per cent., payable semi-annually, and are not to be issued of less semi-annually, and are not to be issued of less denomination than one hundred dollars except where the subscription is for a less amount when the limit is fixed at fifty dollars. The pay ment of the principal and interest of the Bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by special Act of Congress.

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

The time of sale referred to in the caption of

the lists which are sent out, is intended to indi-cate the usual date at which the crop is brought to market, and will, of course, be subject to those considerations of mutual interest which would postpone a sale where the property would would postpone a sale where the property would be sacrified.

Special agents have been appointed, or will be appointed, in every County and District of the South. They will be furnished with subscription lists, and requested to bring the subject before their fellow-citizens in every proper manner, by personal appeals, public addresses or through the instrumentality of the press. The results of their labors will be communicated from time to time to this Department, and it is

C. G. MEMMINGER, with annexed. Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN, AND ISSUE OF TREAS-URY NOTES, AND PRESCRIBE THE PUNISHMENT FOR FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFI-CATES OF STOCKS AND BONDS. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty

millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight Office up stairs in Biloro & Rutledge's new brick per cent. per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be paid semi-annually.— The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange in such a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at its next ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said With practice in the Circuit Courts of the State and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery.

April 18, 1861.

49 tf bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hun dred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bank, corporation or individual. but only in the manner herein prescribed: Provided, That nothing herein centained shall be so construed as to prevent

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

WAR TAX FOR THEIR REDEMPTION.
SECTION 1, The Congress of the Confederate
States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bear at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Con federate States and the United States; the said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be re-issuable at pleasure, until the same are payable, but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount ssued under former Acts, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax herein-after provided, and of all other public dues, except the export duty on Cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and

manufactured articles.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act approved May 16, 1861; and this Act is to be eemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions. The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars the said bonds may be issued in sums o fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the Act aforesaid; and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sale until such date

as he shall see fit to indicate. Sec. 4. That for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fitty cents upon each bundred dollars in value of the following property, etc., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

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

ETTERS of administration on the estate of Marx Wolff, was granted to the undersigned on the 24th day of September 1861, by the Hon. Lewis Alexander Judge of Probate, for Macon county. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

Oct. 24, 1861. - Mrs. E. WOLFF,

Administrator's Notice.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale their valuable plantation containing 640 acres of choice Corn and Cotton land, situated in Macon County, Ala., 7½ miles South of Tuskegee, 5 miles West of Cotton Valley 400 acres of this land is in a high state of cultivation, and mostly fresh,—the balance well timbered.

The above place is desirably located in a good neighborhood, and cannot be surpassed for health. The improvements consists of comfortable Deellings, Negro Houses, Corn Cribs, Horse Shels, &c., a good 6in House and Screw, and a never-falling (bored) Well of Water. There is also & Section of Land joining the above tract that can be bought at a reasonable price.

For further information apply to

June 13, 1861. 6m

Cotton Valley Ala.

JAS. M. PETERS & CO.,

VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

DR. LITTLE'S

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

A CARD. DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying it is the most valuable remedy to cure children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite sufficient for 25 cases.

TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. 3, 1860.

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

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

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

LITTLE'S

FRENCH MIXTURE. This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage,) and from its unexampled success is likely to supersede every other remedy for the cure of disenses of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhosal, Blennorrhosal, and Leucherrhosal or Fluor Albus affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopola; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER CINTMENT.

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

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

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

LITTLE & BRO., Wholesale Druggists, Macon, Ga. \*\*E= Sold by Dr. J. S. Thomas and C. Fowler, Tuskeges furchings & Williams, Le Ghand, Blount & Hale, Mont omery; Permenton & Carter, J. A. Whitneider & Co., olumbus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists generally May 10, 1860.

from time to time to this Department, and it is requested that agents will endorse upon the lists the name of the Postoffice, County and State to which they belong.

The sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the section of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the section of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the section of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the section of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith the sections of the sections o Children dying right and left!
Mothers not as yet bereft
Know that worms more infants kill
Than each other mortal ill;
But the Vermmerce will save
Your pale darlings from the grave.
ER. MARE YOUR CHOICE.—Shall the

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

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

of fresh and genuine Medicines, &c., among who Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Shallenberger's Pills, Wilson's Headache Pills, Dalley'e Pain Extractor, McMunn's Elixir of Opium, Extracts of Buchu-Riseley' and Helmbold's Wood's Hair Restorative, Alabuster Tablets, Sup. Eng. Visiting Cards, Pocket Combs and Inkstands, Toilet Soaps, Pocker Comps,
Toilet Soaps,
Benzine and Degraisseur,
Dr. J. Bovee Dod's Wine Bitters, Gin Bitters, Braudy
Cathartic, Cathartic Syrup.
Call and examine the stock for sale by
DR. S. M BARTISTT
DR. S. M BARTISTT

N. B .- Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.

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

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER TUSKEGEE, ALA. Constantly on hand a large Stock. Davies, Loomis', Rsy's & Emerson's Mathematical Works. Wilson's New School Readers—best published. Also, M'Guffey's Readers.
Anthon's, Bullion's, M'Clintock'r, and Andrews'. Greek and Latin Text-Books. Bullion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Grammars. School Histories, Philosophies, &c. &c. Large stock Slates, Inks, Pess, Pencils, &c. &c. &c.

Any Book will be sold at Publishers' prices, at sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the money and get our prices. All accounts must be pa January and July. January 10, 1 ALABAMA

MARBLE WORKS. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

NIX. YOUNG & NIX. MONUMENTS. MANTLES, Railing, TOMBS, GRAVE STONES and Tablets.

Furniture Work GRATES, &C. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

THE TUSKEGEE FLOUR MILLS.

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

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

CORN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before grinding, and the best of Meal made, Give mea trial, and I will be very much obliged for the istom. I will have MEAL and GRITS on hand all the time J. LAMBERTSON & CO.

Change of Schedule. Office Tuskegee Rail Road, OCTOBER 24, 1861. THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave 1 Tuskegee, as follows:

DAY TRAIN leaves Tuskegee
... " arrives at "
!! leaves "
!! arrives at " NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 7.30. Sundays not excepted.

All Freight to insure shipment by next Tra, Amust be delivered at least one hour previous to its departure.

Freight coming to this Depot will be delivered at any hour of the day after payment of bill.

Cct. 31, 1861. DISSOLUTION. THE Law partnership heretofore existing between N Gacust and J. T. Manager is hereby dissolved by mutual concent. Each party will give his attention to the settlement of the business of the old firm.

Adams' Southern Express Office kept at this Depot.

N. GACHET. J. T. MENEFEE. March 28, 1861. LAW CARDS. N. Gacher can hereafter be found at his old office, east of Brewers' Hotel. J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutl ige's brick

NEW DRUG STORE. DR. S. M. BARTLETT

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS;

LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE, FRENCH BRANDY, and VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY, For Medicinal Purposes. He has varieties of Flavoring Extracts, Personner, Ham Pomanes, Toller Soars, Burshies, and the usual assortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store; all of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Call and examine stock.

Feb. 9, 1860.

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

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

NEW FEATURES.

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

NEW FEATURES.

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

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

Among the New Features to be introduced, are Original Illustrations, Fashion Plates, Popular Scientific Articles, and a Series of Humorous Sketches and Poems of Southern Life. The admirable Lectures of Professor Faraday will be continued. A sparkling Novelet, entitled "A Story of Champaigne," will appear. Also Translations of the sborter and most brilliant stories of the younger Dumas and other celebrated French writers.

stories of the younger Dumas and other celebrated French writers. The Southern Field & Fireside.

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

Single copy, per annum.....\$ 2 Six copies, 10
Ten " 15
Twenty copies, " 25
Specimen copies sent gratis.

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

JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.

Augusta, Ga., July 8, 1861.

DE BOW'S REVIEW. O. S., VOL. XXX.-NEW SERIES, VOL. VI.

TERMS, \$5 per annum in advance.

Adapted primarily to the Southern and West-ern States of the Union, including statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise. Published Monthly in New Orleans and Charleston.

With which we Exchange. The following valuable Daily Papers we com mend to our readers :

DAILY PAPERS,

DAILY PAPER.—Two cents per copy at the counter and from the regular carriers of the city. Per annum, \$5. Six months, \$3. Three months. SEMI-WEEKLY—\$3 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$2 per annum.
Neither the Semi-Weekly nor Weekly paper
will be sent for a less term than twelve months.

RICHMOND DISPATCH.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. TERMS.—Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken

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

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

THE DAILY SUN, COLUMBUS, GA.

The Daily Advertiser, MONTGOMERY, ALA. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Advertiser, per annum .... \$8 00

Notice .-- Positively no subscriber is receiv ed or continued-without cash in advance. Union & American, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Daily Paper, DAILY COURIER,

Advance Rates of Subscription.

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

THE DAILY ENQUIRER, Columbus, Gee.

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

AUGUSTA, GEO., PUBLISHED BY W. S. JONES. TERMS :- Published Morning and Evening-Eight Dollars per annum, always in advance.

NEW BOOKS.

EL FUREIDIS, by the author of The Lamplighter.
My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Jack Downing.
The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hauthorne.
Butledge, a novel of deep interest.
Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur.
The Habits of Good Society, a hand-book for ladies.
The Private Correspondence of Alexander Von Humbolt.
The Mill on the Floss, by the author of Adam Bede.
A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halifax.
Att Respections.

A Life for a late, by the action of the Art Recreations.

Art Recreations.

Reminiscences of Rufus Choat, by Edw. G. Parker.

Tylney Hall, by Thos. Hood.

Mary Bunyan, by the anthor of Grace Truman.

And many other new books, just received and for sale by

B. B. DAVIS, Montgomery,

July 5 1869.

No 20 Market-st. July 5 1860. DR. J. MCCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Do you expectorate hard, tough matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleep? If so, mere is your remembly. It will unquestionably save you. Price \$1,00. Sold by July 25, 1860. 1y

C. FOWLER, Tusk-gee, Ala.

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

gratis.

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

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

Rates of Advertising.

The space necessarily occupied by 10 lines of this size ype, will be considered one square; and 5 lines or under, type, will be consone-half square. No. of Squares. | 1Time. | 3 Ts. | 1 M'th | 3 M's | 6 M's | 1 Year Mo. of Squares. 1100 \$ 2 00 2 50 \$ 3 00 \$ 4 00 \$ 6 00 00 00 Squares. 1 00 2 00 2 50 \$ 3 00 \$ 4 00 \$ 6 00 10 00 00 Squares. 2 00 4 00 5 6 5 7 00 11 00 18 00 Four Squares. 2 00 4 00 5 65 7 00 11 00 18 00 Six Squares. 0 00 11 00 13 00 22 00 28 00 40 00 Six Squares 12 00 20 00 23 00 40 00 50 00 00 00 Twelve Squares 12 00 20 00 23 00 40 00 50 00 00 00 00 00 Squares 12 00 12 For Special Notices, fifty per cent. additional will be charged.

charged.

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

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

2011 Lob Work is considered due when unlished.

All Job Work is considered due when finished.

LETTERS containing remittances, or on business, shou be addressed to the SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST, Tuskep

A Fragment. BY D. ELLEN GOODMAN.

Can this be death? so sweetly sleeping With the long lashes on her cheek, And the brow tresses softly sweeping Back from her forehead, pure and meek? But yesterday her step was lightest Of all the home-band gathered here, And the love-gleam the fondest, brightest, Shone in her eye, so blue and clear.

Can it be death? a smile is wreathing The full lip in its life-like glow; And, as we list, it seems a breathing Falls on the ear, gentle and low! On the still air those heavy tresses, In their rich beauty seem to wave; Is this the loveliness that dresses Earth's children for the silent grave?

And see! one hand of snowy whiteness, Dimpled and beautiful, is thrown Over a form of infant lightenss,
Tiny, but shrouded like her own!
On her hushed breast a head reposes, But the fair brow is icy cold : And the small hands like snow-white roses, Gleam out amid the shroud's pure fold.

Young mother! all thy heart's fond dreaming, Dreaming of future golden hours; All thy soul's brightest visions, teeming.
With the soft breath of fairest flowers-Have ended thus! The grave hath taken Thy youthful form unto its rest, And the destroyer, Death, has shaken With grief full many a yearning breast.

But a few summer's skies above thee In their soft beauty have been spread; But a few years the hearts that love thee Over thy soul their light have shed; Since, a fair bride, thine eyes were gleaming With the fond hopes of early morn, And in thy pathway, brightly beaming, Life's roses bloomed without a thorn!

The dew upon those thornless flowers Hath turned to ice, quenching their light; The music of those love lit hours, Is hushed in Death's deep voiceless night, And thou, young wife, from the fond heart Whose strings were woven with thine own. To fairer regions must deport. Leaving his spirit sad and lone.

Winding pure flowers amid thy hair; Leaving a kiss upon thy check, And on the pale lips smiling there, In their cold beauty, sadly meek, We gaze our last: humbly resigning The casket to the cheerless tomb While the dear gem is brightly shining In a fair realm of endless bloom

# For the Young.

The Sunday School Reapers. My little Friends,-Do you all go to the Sabbath School? I fancy I hear the loud and hearty response of, "yes, yes! we are all soldiers in that army." Well I want to tell you some thing about as chool I knew once.

The pupils'where goodly in number, from the bowed and hoary head, down to the little sunny face of three summers. But I am sad to say there were still many who had not been gathered into this safe and blessed fold. The pastor had been from house to house with persuasive and encouraging words. The superintendent had been active and faithful, and others had co-operated with them in their efforts, yet without satisfactory results.

So one pleasan tSabbat,h when the classes of boys and girls were unusually full, the superintendent made the following proposition to them: To the boy or girl who would gather into the school the largest number, he would give a handsome and valuable

After a suitable length of time had elapsed, the book was brought before the school, and the pupils were requested to give their experience in scholar-hunting .- It was decided that the largest and an equal number had been obtained by two boys, one about thirteen, and the other ten years of age. The superintendent decided that they should recive an equal reward, but as he had but one book, he thought it proper to give it to the younger, who could not be expected to exercise quite the philosophy in the matter, that a young gentleman of thirteen could; and procure the other as soon as possible. Now this boy of ten summers had a pair of most laughing, dancing black eyes, and I assure you they were fully up to their capacity on this occasion.

Perhaps some scrupulous little boy, or meek-eyed girl will think laughing dancing eyes out of place in the Sunday school; but just wait and let me tell you what the owner of this pair of eyes had done, and you will be ready to concede that the Sabbath school was just the place for him .--He started on his mission at so early an hour, from day to day, that he not unfrequently found those for whom he was searching, snoozing in their beds. When the distance was so great that it would require too much of his valuable time to walk, his father allowed him to take his horse and sleigh, and thus he worked on from week to week, never growing weary in well doing. I speak more fully of this little fellow because he was the younger, and because the other successful reaper had gathered his sheaves so quietly that none knew his modes of working.

Of all their co-laborers, girls as well as boys, I could tell of earnest, persevering, successful effort.

Now, I dare say, you are impatient to know how much this school increased within the space of a tew weeks. From about one hundred and twentyfive, to one hundred and eighty! I wish I could just give you a stereoscopic view of the school under the new impulse of this increase. The faces of superintendent, teachers and scholars were all aglow. It seemed as though a shower of smiles had fallen upon them from the heavens

Now, my little friends, will you not "go and do likewise?" There are many-ah, how many, it pains me to think-all around, who have never been within the walls of God's sanctuary, never heard the voice of prayer, never knelt at a mother's knee. to repeat those words of hallowed memo-

"Now I lay me down to sleep,"never been told of Jesus' mission to earth, and his love for little children. Can you not, will you not, try, with God's blessing, to do something for these benighted children? Go to them kindly, tenderly, cheerfully, make them feel that you love them, lend

which will direct them towards Jesus, which will start their little feet in that path which leads into "green in reply.

pastures, and beside the still waters." which were so almost wholly shut and unless you retire Madam, I shall against truth that only the faintest be forced to arrest you on a similar possible ray of light could creep in, suspicion. shall be thrown wide open to receive the beams of the Sun of Righteousness, tor, too, if you wish. Young McCartey and those tongues which had been is my brother, and I don't leave this made ful with vile and impious words, tent until he goes with me. Order shall sing the praises of the Lamb his instant release, or," here she drew slain for sinners such as they.

gotten, unless accompanied by something of greater and more enduring power. The child must be trained. habit of keeping in the right way,-

other day which made a great impression upon me It was that the habitu- flames, under her burning stare. al state of mind and feeling which we express before our children, will do release, or you die. more than any direct instruction to It was too much. Prince could form their character. I found in not stand it. He bade her lower her that thought an additional motive infernal weapon for God's sake, and for desiring growth in grace. If for the boy should be forthwith liberated. no other object, than that we may educate our children aright, it seems unmoved. to me we should desire to grow in

Pastor .- I have no doubt the most effectual way of benefitting children, out of the place, with one hand graspis to set before them in our lives the ing one of his, and the other hold of qualities we desire them to possess-

# Miscellaneous.

[From the Nashvile Banner.] Norah McCartey. A REMINISCENCE OF THE MISSOURI CAMPAIGN.

Thus far, Missouri has the better of other seats of hostility for the reae romance of war. Most assuredly thr fight there has been waged with fiercel earnest than almost anywhere else .-The remote geography of the country,

warefare essentially partizan and frontier, gave to its progress a wild aspect, peculiarly susceptible to deeds, the gates by which men of all nations and suggestive of thoughts, of romantic enter and pass out of some millions interest. None of these struck us of square miles of fertile and promore forcibly than the story of NORAH | ductive lands. This is a crime against McCartey, the Jeanie Deans of the all human kind. If it does not call

She lived in the interior of Missouri with a soul as huge as a mountain, and a form as frail as a rairy's and the courage and pluck of a buccaneer thereabouts. But even then her beau- next they expect to have the machine charges laid to her door, it is said various forms. she broke all the hearts of the young does even go so far as to assert that, copper. like Bob Acres, she killed a man once a week, keeping a private church-yard | E fects of the war on the West. for the purpose of decently burying her dead. Be this as it may, she was,

bottom of this column. into her neighborhood, and, after of Europe are trembling under it .they had forced her father to take Our own North, momentarily benefited the oath, which he did partly because by a demand for army supplies, does he was a very old man, unable to take not feel it as it will by and by. But the field, and hoped thereby to save survey the West-with no choice of the security of his household, and an outlet to Europe, save through partly because he could not help him- New York-its products at half their self; not long after these two impor- former price, and all its purchases at tant events in the history of our he double that price. In fact, the farmer roine, a body of men marched up one of the West can scarcely raise produce evening, whilst she was on a visit to at current prices. The gross yield a neighbor's and arrested her sickly, of his farm would not pay the wages weak brother, bearing him off to Lea- of the hands necessary to raise it .-

in the military guard-house. reach home. When she did so, and of all those theories that belittled discovered, the outrage which had Southern industry, and the importance been perpetrated and the grief of her of Southern commerce with it, to the old father, her rage knew no bounds. rest of the United States. Let us Although the mists were falling and give some credit to the men who, the night was closing in, dark and while sustaining a system [slavery] dreary, she ordered her horse to be which, though legal, has been held re-saddled, put on a thick surtout, up to unsparing odium, have made belted a sash round her waist, and that system productive of so many sticking a pair of ivory-handled pis- and great benefits, that the withdrawtols in her bosom, started off after al of themh as sent fear and trembling the soldiers. The post was many through the nations. miles distant. But that she did not regard. Over hill, through marsh, under cover of the darkness, she galloped on to the headquarters of the desperation : you would be another enemy. At last the call of a sentry brought her to a stand, with a hoarse :

"Who goes there?" "No matter," she replied, "I wish to see Col. Prince, your commanding

officer, and instantly, too." Somewhat awed by the presence of a young female on horseback at tha. ent character, in order to form a permanent fed late hour, and perhaps struck by her imperious tone of command, the Yankee guard, without hesitation, con- favor and guidance of Almighty God-do ordain ducted her into the fortifications, and and establish this constitution for the Confederthence to the quarters of the Colonel | ate States of America. commanding, with whom she was left

"Well, madam," quoth the Yankee officer, with bland politeness, "to what have I the honor of this visit?" "Is this Col. Prince?" replied the

brave girl, quietly. "It is, and yourself?" "No matter. I have come here to inquire whether you have a lad by the name of McCartey a prisoner?"

"There is such a prisoner?" "May I ask for why?" "Certainly; for being suspected of States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, treasonable connection with the ene-

"Treasonable connection with the enemy! Why, the boy is sick and lame. and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant He is besides my brother; and I have of that state in which he shall be chosen.

kind mother's hand-do any thing and must really beg her to desist and leave the fortress.

"That you cannot have," returned Then these minds, the doors of he; "the boy is a rebel and a traitor,

"I demand his release," cried she,

"Suspicion! I am a rebel and a traione of the aforesaid ivory-handles out of her bosom and levelled the muzzle "TRAIN UP A CHILD."-Mere tea- of it directly at him, "I will put an ching is apt to fail. Occassional ad- ounce of lead in your brain before you monition will most often be soon for- can call a single sentry to your relief,"

A picture that! There sood the heroic girl; eyes flashing fire, cheek glowing with earthat is, he must grow up with the nest will, lips firmly set with resolution, and hand out-stretched with a as we find it expressed in a scrap loaded pistol ready to send the contents through the now thoroughly Parent .- I met with a thought the frightened, startled, aghast soldier, who cowered, like blank paper before

"Quick!" she repeated, "order his

"Give the order first," she replied,

And the order was given; the lad was brought out; and drawing his arm in hers, the gallant sister marched her trusty ivory-handle. She mounted the characters we wish them to form. her horse, bade him get up behind, and rode off, reaching home without accident before midnight.

Now that is a fact stranger than fiction, which shows what sort of metal is in our women of the much abused and traduced nineteenth cen-

THE Federal Government has itself emphatically admitted the failure of their naval blockade, by an act of barbarity which is unparalleled in the history of national wars. They the rough, unhewn character of the have actually endeavored to undo people, the intensity and ferocity of the passions excited, and the general up from all mankind for ever the what Columbus had done-to shut nature of the complicity reduced to a ports which the great discoverer opened to the human race, and to destroy, by artificial impediments, down universal opposition, it is only because the enterprise is believed to -a little, pretty, black-eyed girl, be impossible as its design is execrable.-London Times.

COPPER MAKING .- THE Charleston into the bargain. Her father was an Mercury says the same gentlemen, old man-a secessionist. She had who in June last were so successful but a single brother, just growing from in procuring a supply of copper for boyhood to youthhood, but sickly and the use of the Confederate States, are lamed. The family had lived in Kan- now engaged in establishing a large sas during the troubles of '57, when copper foundry and rolling mill at Norah was a mere girl of fourteen, or Cleveland, Tennessee. By February ty, wit and devil-may-care spirit were ry in complete running order, and known far and wide; and many were will, from that time forth, be able to the stories told along the border of supply in such quantities as may be her sayings and doings. Among other desired, copper work in any of its

This is the first effort made in the bloods far and wide, and tradition South to produce our own wrought

The fruits of Mr. Lincoln's policy are ruin to the interests of the West. then, and is now, a dashing, fine look- The "St. Louis Republican," hereing, lively girl, and a prettier heroine tofore a devoted organ of the Federal than will be found in a novel, as will Government, alluding to the loss of be seen if the good natured reader Southern trade, says: "See what awfully desolation re-

has a mind to follow us down to the sults have followed the cessation of Not long after the Federals came that commerce! The Western States venworth City, where he was lodged No part of the United States is more afflicted by the cessation of the South-It was nearly night before Norah ern trade. Men now see the fallacy

> If God were but to expose your heart to men, it would drive you to Judas or a Cain.

### CONSTITUTION Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States

eral government, establish justice, insure domes tic tranquility and secure the blessings of liber ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1: All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States which shall consist of a Senate and House of

of Representatives. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate civil or political, State or Federal.

2. No person shall be a Representative, who

shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the confederate States, come to ask his immediate release." 3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be

apportioned among the several states, which

of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual be construed to delegate the power to Congress commeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the ment intended to facilitate commerce; except Confederate States, and within every subse- for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, quent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of Representation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and tatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thou- the removing of obstructions in river naviga sand, but each state shall have at least one tion, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of South Carolina shall be necessary to pay the costs and expenses be entitled to choose six-the state of Georgia | thereof: ten-the state of Alabama nine-the state of Florida two-the state of Mississippi seven-the tion, and uniform laws on the subject of bankstate of Louisiana six, and the state of Texas six. ruptcies, throughout the Confederate States,

thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have any judicial or other federal officer, resident and | Confederate States : acting solely within the limits of any state. may be impeached by a vote of two thirds of both but the expenses of the Postoffice Department. branches of the Legislature thereof.

SECTION 3. . The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen for six years by the legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year . and if vacancies happen by resignation, or othererwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legisature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

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

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

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

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, neverther less, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

1 .The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once

in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

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

its proceedings, punish its members for disorderbehavior, and, with the concurrence of two- lation of commerce or revenue to the ports of thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish ury, but in consequence of appropriations made the same, excepting such parts as may in their of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses by the President; or for the purpose of paying

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

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

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

2, Evry bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be that House in which it shall have originated, violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. It, after, such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to- ed gether with the objections, to the other House. by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and of both Houses shall be determind by year and or in the militia, when in actual service, in time nal of each House respectively. If any bill in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, shall not be returned by the President within in any criminal case, to be a witness against Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its re- out just compensation. in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and ted, which district shall have been previously

shall then be had as in case of other bills disap-3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which for his defence. the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the be presented to the President of the Confederate right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and States; and before the same shall take effect | no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise reshall be approved by him; or being disapprov- examined in any court of the Confederacy, than ed by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of according to the rules of the common law. both Houses according to the rules and limita-

tions prescribed in case of a bill. SECTION 8.

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

them your playthings, read to them, share with them the little delicacies and comforts provided for you by a share with them the little delicacies and comforts provided for you by a share with them the little delicacies and comforts provided for you by a share with them the little delicacies and comforts provided for you by a share with them the little delicacies and comforts provided for you by a share with them the little delicacies and comforts provided for you by a share with foreign nations, and such inferior Courts as the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessional continue.

2. To borrow maney on the credit of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessional continue.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, or exports, except what may be absolutely necession laws; and the congress are the legislative powers granted them may be included within this Confederacy, according to their respective numbers, which shall ding beyond the time finited by the courts, shall hold their offices during good believed and among the several states, which are consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necession.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, which congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necession.

4. The Yankee officer opened his eyes; may be included within this Confederacy, according to their respective numbers, which shall continue to time to time to time to time or dain and in such inferior.

5. To regulate some the credit of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, and in such inferior courts as the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, and in such inferior courts as the Congress.

5. To be required them and in such inferior courts as the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or duties on imports 2. To borrow maney on the credit of the Con-

on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may

4. To establish uniform laws of naturaliza-4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority debt contracted before the passage of the same: 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of

6. To provide for the punishment of counterpower of impeachment; except that feiting the securities and current coin of the

after the first day of March inth year of our Lord

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

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to au-thors and inventors the exclusive right to their

respective writings and discoveries: 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonics ommitted on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations -11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

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

14. To make rules for the government and gulation of the land and naval forces: 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States,

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

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

this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer SECTION 9.

1. The importation of negroes of the African

race, from any foreign country, other than the slave holding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. 2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit

the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy. 3. The privilege of the writ of hapeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may re-

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

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enu-.6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles es as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of two thirds of both Houses. 7. No preference shall be given by any regu

one State over those of another. 8. No money shall be drawn from the treas by law; and a regular statement and account ngment require secresy; and the yeas and nays of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. 9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two thirds of

both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of Department, and submitted to Congress its own expenses and contingencies; or for th payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the invest gation of claims against the government, which is hereby made the duty of Congress to estab-

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

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by

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

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances. 13. A well regulated militia being necessary

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

quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. 15. The right of the people to be secure in

probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seiz-

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless un a if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall | presentment or indictment of a grand jury, exbecome a law. But in all such cases, the votes | cept in cases arising in the land or naval forces, and against the bill shall be entered on the jour- be subject for the same offence to be twice put ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or probeen presented to him, the same shall be a law, perty, without due process of law; nor shall in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the private property be taken for public use, with-

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill nature and cause of the accusation; fo be conshall have originated; and the same proceedings fronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in

> 18. In suits at common law, where the value 19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual

punishment inflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. SECTION 10,

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to progold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform law, or law impariring the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the

the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to

the revision and control of Congress 3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonuage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus revenue, thus derived, shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury. Nor shall any state keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

ARTICLE II. SECTION 1.

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

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

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for treason shall work corruption of blood, or foras President, and of all persons voted fo as Vice feiture, except during the life of the person at-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, scaled, to the seat of the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President if such number be a dings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. dent shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted in the several states, and shall have the right for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this president, the laws of transit and sojourn in any state of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property and the right of property in said slaves the post between the confederacy and sojourn in any state of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property and the right of property in said slaves the post between the confederacy.

all the states shall be necessary to a choice .- in another state, shall, on demand of the Exe And if the House of Representatives shall not cutive authority of the state from which he fled, choose a President, whenever the right of choice be delivered up, to be removed to the state shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day having jurisdiction of the crime.

of March next following, then the Vice President Agency of the person held to service the fourth day having jurisdiction of the crime. of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the federate States, under the laws thereof, escaping 4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-Presi- discharged from sch sservice or labor: bu

dent, if such number be a majority of the whole | shall be delivered up on claim of the party to number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

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

of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, States, including the lands thereof. or a citizen thereof born in the United States eligible to the office of President; neither shall

or inability both of the President and Vice- the right to take to such "territory any slars President, declaring what officer shall then act lawfully held by them in any of the states or as President, and such officer shall act accor- territories of the Confederate tates, dingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

ceive for his services a compensation, which from of government, and shall protect each of shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; the legislature (or of the Executive when the and he shall not receive within that period any | legislature is not in session) againsts domestic other emolument from the Confederate States, violence.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation : 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the consti- the states, to take into consideration suc

federate States, he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the by conventions in two thirds thereof-as the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate But no state shall, without its consent, be de-States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the ad vice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and be shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and cousuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all | continue in force until the same shall be repeat other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided by the same shall remain in office until their for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appoint- offices abolished. ment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of

law or in the heads of Departments. 3. The principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President, All other civil officers of the Executive Depart ment may be removed at any time by the Pres-ident, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of anything in the constitution or laws of any duty; and when so removed, the removal shall state to the contrary notwithstanding. be reported to the Senate, together with the

4. the President shall have power to fill all state legislatures, and all executive and judicit vacancies that may happen during the recess of officers, both of the Confederate States, and of the Senate, by granting commissions which the several states, shall be bound by outh or shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be re appointed to the same office during their qualification to any office or public trust noder

1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; be may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper; be shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall com- ifying the some. mission all the officers of the Confederate States, SECTION 4.

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

ARTICLE III. section 1.

and in such inferior Courts as the Congress visional Constitution shall continue to exercise may from time to time ordain and establish.—
The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior ding beyond the time fimited by the Constitu-

SECTION 2. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizen of another state where the state is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different states; and between

a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states citizens or subject; but no state shall be seed by a citizen or subject of any foreign state. 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and

fact with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make. 3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jory, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at

such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed. SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in, levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving ther aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two wit nesses to the same overt act or on confession in

open court. 2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of tainted.

ARTICLE IV. SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the

SECTION 2. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled

purpose shall consist of a member or members felony, or other crime against the laws of such from two thirds of the states, and a majority of state, who shall flee from justice, and be found

or lawfully carried into another, shall, in con sequence of any law or regulation therein, be

1. Other states may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds 5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the Confederate state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of

as of the Congress. 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose No person except a natural-born citizen of and make all needful rules and reguations

3. The Confederate States may acquire new prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inany person be eligible to that office who shall habitants of all territory belonging to the Connot have attained the age of thirty-five years, federate States, lying without the limits of the and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form states to be admitted into the 8. In case of the removal of the President | Confederacy. In all such territory, the institufrom office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, progressident; and the Congress may, by law, progressident; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories, shall ham

4. The Confederate States shall guarants to every state that now is or hereafter may be 9. The President shall, at stated times, re- come a member of this Confederacy, a republican them against invasion; and on application of

ARTICRE V

1. Upon the demand of any three states, legally assembled in their several conventions the Congress shall summon a convention of all amendments to the Constitution as the said states shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of 1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, when called into the actual service of the Con by states—and the same be ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention-they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution.

prived of its equal representation in the Senate

ARTICLE VI. 1. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisions Government of the Confederate States of America. and all the laws passed by the latter sha ed or modified; and all the officers appoint

successors are appointed and qualified, or the 2. All debts contracted and engagem entered into before the adoption of this Constitotion shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this Constitution as under the

Provisional Government. 3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof. and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the anthority of the Confederate States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby.

4. The Schators and Representatives below mentioned, and the members of the several affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of five states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so rai-2. When five states shall have ratified the

Constitution, in the manner before specified the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for counting the votes, and inaugurating the forcounting the votes, and inaugurating the President. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Confor holding the first election of members of Conformation and the first election and the first electio guss under this Constitution, and the time for 1. The judicial power of the Confederate assembling the same. Until the assembling States shall be vested in one Supreme Court. of such Congress, the Congress under the Pro-

nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by havior, and shall, at stated times, receive for any State on imports or exports, shall be for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in effice.