SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

H. E. TALIAFERRO, EDITOR.

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

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For the South Western Baptist.

Postulata.

NUMBER 3.

(1.) "The pouring out of the Spirit symbolical of the mode of baptism."—
The word pour or shed forth is used but very seldom in the New Testament; but it is not recorded that they were poured or sprinkled by the Spirit or that either was symbolical of the Christian ordinance. But it is said (Rom. 6:4, and Col. 2:12) that "we are buried with him by baptism unto death" and "in baptism." Burying indicates covering up, concealing from view, so does baptism and we are authorized to use this symbol to illusor hide in pouring or sprinkling ?-We are said to be buried with him, Christ, by baptism and in baptism and risen with him." If burying is symbolical of our baptism, so it is of Christ's. But would He furnish, as emblematical of what his followers were to perform, baptizo, which means to immerse, plunge, cover over in water, and then another, ecches which ter, and then another, eccheo which means to pour? If burying typifies baptism, as we have shown; then it is clear that pouring is not emblematical; for it never means to cover or hide from sight: it would destroy all the power of metaphorical language and darken all specific instructions.

"But is it not recorded (Acts 1:5) ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence," and was not this accomplished on the day of Pentecost by the pouring out of the last letter to let you know if anything Spirit? Acts 2:2). It is not said, unusual in the course of the weather however, that the Spirit was poured upon the Apostles and baptized them; that promise I have to inform you we but that the "sound from heaven, as a had, last week, the most severe and mighty wind "like the sound produced unpleasant storm of the season. The by wind and it filled all the house." wind commenced to blow about mid-The Holy Spirit fills the house, rush- night, and continued without a moing as would wind or atmospheric air, ment's intermission, for twenty-four rush in, if there was a vacuum. But hours, accompanied all the while by a the Spirit no doubt filled the house cold, driving rain. It was the same and the disciples were immersed in it. gale that destroyed several vessels Do we say that hides are immersed or and over two hundred thousand doltanned by pouring water into the lars' worth of stores and ammunition vats, or are not the vats first filled, belonging to the Burnside expedition, then the hides thrown in and immers- which was at and about Cape Hattered; but we never speak of their being as, North Carolina. The light boat, immersed till all within is covered which had been placed by the Yankees over, which simple pouring never does. near Cape Henry, to answer the place So in the case before us: the Spirit of Cape Henry light house, was house is filled. Hence the postula- men-were captured by our cavalry tum is untrue.

the ordinary operations in conversion visions and other valuable articles .when those special operations ceased | must refer you to the Yankees. the symbol of pouring in a miraculous In speaking of the Burnside expemanner, would be inappropriate, for dition, in my last, I told you that it they would not be understood. But consisted of 35 vessels. I should burying, which inspiration has left on have said that we saw that number record as the emblematical represen- leaving Hampton Roads. The fleet tation of baptism will remain: this comprises, in all, 175 vessels, of all symbol will stand, and whensoever descriptions, from a canal boat to a you attend a burial, the iniating ordi- large steamer. But it seems that nance will be symbolical, or when you Providence does not smile upon these witness the administration of the or- Yankee fleets. A day or two after dinance, in its primitive manner, the | the sailing of the one which captured solemn subject of death is presented Port Royal a violent storm arose, and to the mind. Christ and his Apostles two or three of the vessels were deswere wiser philosophers than the autroyed. And so it was with General

tism, why is eccheo the Greek verb, pected that before this time their vasignifying to pour, never used in con- liant General would have had possesnection with the ordinance? Why sion of several towns and cities on should baptizo invariably be employed the North Carolina coast, besides and no other word? Surely if pour- making a demonstration upon Norfolk ing is symbolical of the mode of baptism, or is equivalent to it, how can it have been disappointed for a time, be accounted for, that it is never used and most probably forever. in this sense by the sacred writers? Speaking of disappointed hopes Build, erect, construct, are used in- reminds me of a certain dream, which terchangably in speaking of a super- I will tell you about. A friend of structure, because they are merely yours (no matter who,) has a sweetsynonymous, and if eccheo were syn- heart. A few nights ago she entered onymous with baptizo, we might an- into his dreams. He dreamed that ticipate their reciprocal use; but he called to see her. She met him at not so: neither louo, brecho, nipto, du- the door, and the cordiality of his no, dupto nor rantizo, is ever employed. reception made him perfectly happy. This should convince us that baptism He called her MARY-not Mollie, that has a specific meaning, not appropria- name which, of itself, will do very ted to any word in order that no mis- well, but which is a poor substitute take should occur; and it never would for a better-but plain, old-fashioned, occur, if men were guided solely by beautiful MARY. She invited him inthe Bible and not by the postulata of to the parlor, and pressed him to take men more learned by reputation than a seat. His happiness was complete, in reality. Hurt, bruise, wound, kill: and he was just in the act of drawing is any one at a loss to discriminate in his chair up to her's, when-alas! for regard to these words? When we human hopes and feelings-the drum hear kill, in its literal sense, we know sounded the reville! His slumbers life is extinguished, but never in the were disturbed, his dream was broken, use of the others: so of the Greek and he awoke to find himself in a log verbs; when we hear baptize announc- cabin, lying on a bed of straw, with ed in reference to the ordinance, we his knapsack for a pillow. are convinced that covering in water | One day last week some negroes is to be understood.

of bigotry." Do professing Christians at Newport News. They reported invite to the Lord's table any, except | that the iron-clad battery, Merrimac, those in their estimation who are bap- would go down and attack the blocktized? In what respect are Baptists ading fleet on a certain day. It so more bigoted? Why reproach them happened that one of our little steam for a similar practice? Is it bigotry tugs went down towards Fortress to obey the directions of the Law- Monroe on that day, and the Yankees,

giver in Zion? communionists, and their practice sail on every vessel in the Roads, and shows their fellowship for others and put to sea in the shortest possible the influence is salutary on the world." time. But the Merrimac will not be The two General Assemblies, old and ready for sometime yet. It has been new school do not commune nor the ascertained by trial that it is necessa-Methodists North and South prior to ry to put more weight upon her, in this war, though their societies were order to make her sink into the water contiguous. Do Episcopalians com- to the desired depth. To do this, municate with other Pedobaptists un- more iron will be added in certain ass the minister that officiates belongs parts, which will make her still more to the "regular succession?" The secure against cannon balls,

The South Mestern Baptist, grand object of the Lord's Supper is "to remember Christ's passion"—"to show the Lord's death till he come.' not to exhibit fellowship for othersthis is a carnal motive and unworthy of Christians: we should never be controlled by such feelings.

In the Bible, is there any example of any two Churches agreeing to commune at the Lord's table, or is it enjoined by the statutes of the King? If any example or command can be produced, then it will be time enough to cry out Bigot. If we could find an old letter from any of the early Churches inviting the members of another to partake of the eucharist in their house, the Baptists would relinquish their bigoted notions. Some of the primitive Churches are commended for their faith, love and labors, and rebuked for tolerating false teachers and for Laodicean in difference; but none are blamed for omitting to commune with other churches. If the Baptists follow primitive practice, if they do not neglect duties entrate the ordinance : but do we cover joined or transcend requirements, how can the postulatum be true, that they are bigoted ?

"But when all others do it, your refusal appears so exclusive." you are governed by appearance? The Book says "man looketh on the outward appearance but God on the heart" and "judge not according to ern the faith and obedience of Christians? Your desire is to be popular and gain golden opinions of others: you sacrifice obedience to Christ, to appearance.

Virginia Correspondence.

CAMP AT MOSELY'S CHURCH, NEAR) NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 1, 1862.

EDITOR BAPTIST: I promised in my should occur; and in accordance with

is poured out fills the house, but the blown ashore about five miles from baptism is not performed till the here, and the vessel and crew,-seven pickets. The vessel, though not a The pouring out of the Spirit as at large one, is nearly new, and had on Pentecost was a miraculous operation, board several hundred gallons of oil, and ceased in the Apostolic age : but a costly revolving lamp, besides procontinue. So baptism is to be perpet- It was named "The Tail of the Horse uated to the end of time. Hence Shoe," for an explanation of which I

thor or advocates of this postulatum. Burnside's fleet, except that its loss If pouring is emblematical of bap- was much greater. The Yankees ex-

escaped from their masters, near Nor-(2.) "Close communion is indicative folk, and went over to the Yankees imagining that it was the dreaded "But all liberal Christians are open Merrimac, got up steam and hoisted

how, when, and in what manner? are | work earnestly for it. questions that come up for considera-tion, and time is required for their

We expect to receive our pay up to the first of January, sometime during the next week.

Good health still prevails in the Regiment. Yours, &c., E. F. B.

> For the South Western Baptist. 20TH ALA. REG'T, CAMP MEMMINGER,)

February 3d, 1862. healthful one.

neighborhood on very unfavorable cure any case of consumption that is ground, and suffered severely from curable. sickness. I believe the 20th has lost comfort and good health of his men. them. carefully policed. He has visited the and resolve to move here, let me caudaily. And forbid the introduction nor in Southern Texas near the coast, of all food dangerous to health .- as the climate there is too damp; but many lives, and secured the affections soon as you cross the Colorado you of his men. The health of the en- will find a great many persons who one, are neat and comfortable.

religious associations of home, men become unnatural. They become circumscribed in their feelings. Officers arouse their best feelings and bind them more effectually to each other, the contrary will be the result on the all its efforts to arrest such a baleful

But the most deplorable feature of camp life is the tendency to the grossest immorality; utter disregard for the Sabbath, the most wicked profanity, and all kinds of sensuality. We have a most excellent chaplain, and through his consistent course and persevering efforts there was a manifest improvement in our regiment up to the first of January, at which time his health compelled him to abandon his post a few weeks. My experience is, that the true policy is to keep the soldier as constantly occupied with the subject of religion as the circumstance will admit. His great plea for gaming is: We must have something to pass off time. To "pass off time," he will read anything, even a religious tract which at home he would have dashed into the fire. There is a general fondness for reading among the soldiers. This is the door through which the benevolent Christian must enter if he would do good in the army. I feel assured that great good can be effected here. The great body of our young men are here. They are thrown together in this great whirlpool of vice. It is they who are being ruined, and it is alarming how rapidly they are going down the current. Their characters are immature, and should this war continue several years a host of profane, besotted, wicked-hearted men will be thrown upon our country to scatter far and wide their unhallowed influence .-Now is the time for Christians and all lovers of morality and the true friends of our nation to work. The same principles which operate for their ruin may be made to act in stopping them in their evil course; while they are most susceptible of evil, they are also most susceptible of good. Let our Christian friends sends us all their surplus books, Bibles and Testaments. Government of the U.S. upon that Each community, or each Church can of the Baptist Churches. States conmake its own contribution and send sequently, bear precisely the same it to some friend to distribute. In relation to the Federal Government this way great good can be done. Our that churches do to an Association. chaplain has a number of religious A church is an independent and sovbooks which he keeps as a sort of li- oreign body; and so is a State. A brary for the regiment. It was raised church may join an association or not, in the above way. Let all Christians as it pleases; and so may a State the follow the example. Let them con- General Government. A church when let us throw every noble obstruction No association has a right to interfere

stead of the card.

The subject of re-enlistment is still | all pretensions to it here. But there discussed, but I think it is yet doubt- are a few consistent men who still ful what the majority of the Regiment | abide in the faith of our beloved Maswill do in regard to it. The developments of the future are looked to acter appear more beautiful amidst with interest, and they will probably the moral gloom of the camp. They govern the action of a great many. bear witness to the fact, that strong It is evident that if the war continues, temptations and straitened circumwhich it doubtless will do, every stances are better calculated to build man's services will be required, and up the Christian character than pros-that, too, if the intentions of the perity. These times will test the Yankees are rightly understood, just genuineness and power of the religabout the time that the term of en- ion of Jesus, and sift the Church. I listment of a great many now in the is to be hoped, therefore, that this war field will expire. There are few but will result largely in the glory of what will enter the service again, but God. Let every Christian pray and

> For the South Western Baptist. To Consumptives.

DEAR BRO. TALIAMERRO: I feel it a duty I owe the afflicted of Alabama to make known through your excellent paper the healthfulness of the climate of Western Texas and its peculiar adaptation to persons laboring under pulmonary diseases. I have no doubt there are many there troubled with DEAR BRO. TALIAFERRO: The 20th | coughs and spending their money with and five other regiments and one bat- physicians, and trying the whole talion composing the brigade of Gen. round of patent medicines, who, if Walker are now encamped at this they but knew as much as I know of place, known in this vicinity as Hall's the curative effects of this climate, Mill, about twelve miles South-west would drop all their medicines and of Mobile. Our encampment is on a remove here at once. Nearly all who high piny ridge. We have an abun- come here with lung diseases and stay, dance of excellent spring water. The are restored to perfect health, and the locality has every appearance of a few who are not restored are greatly improved, and their lives prolonged Several of the regiments were en- for many years. I do verily believe camped for a month or two in the that a permanent residence here will

I have never visited Cuba, and have fewer men than any other. It is due been but little in Florida; but from Col. Garrott to say that he has man- all I can learn, Western Texas is far ifested the most tender regard for the better for consumptives than either of

He has had the quarters of the men | Should any see this communication sick in the quarters and hospitals tion you not to stop in Eastern Texas Such a course has doubtless saved go west of the Colorado river. As campment is generally improving. have been restored by the climate. The hospitals, with the exception of But as you want the healthiest spot, ne, are neat and comfortable.

The social character of the camp is

be sure to go West until you get to the longitude of San Antonio: Settle very unpleasant. Cut off from the in the mountains north or South of softening and elevating influence of San Antonio and stay there and you female society and the domestic and will be almost sure to be a sound man in a year or two. But you must move here and stay. Many have stayed here until they thought they were associate with officers, privates with cured and have returned to the damp privates, companies with companies, atmosphere of "the States," and soon and save a few scattering acquain- died. I will just add that this is a tances, there is but little intercourse good country. As good, I think, as between regiments. While the com- Alabama; perhaps better, all things mon suffering of our people at home considered. Sickness and death are strangers here, and the healthiest spot in the pine hills of Alabama is not half as healthy as these mountains. field, unless Christianity puts forth If any afflicted person who may read this should desire any further informa-

tion from me, let him address, J. L. ABBOTT, Hodges' Mills. Blanco Co., Texas, and enclose a sheet of paper and a dime to pay postage, and I will an-

swer his letter. Permit me to add for the satisfaction of my personal friends in Ala., that my own health is about restored. Respectfully, J. L. ABBOTT. Dec. 25, 1861.

For the South Western Baptist.

MR. EDITOR: I feel inclined to give you the bones of a sermon, on a subject that struck me the other day :-"The things which thou hast heard of me [from me] before many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also." 2 Tim. 2:2. The subject is the education of the ministry. 1. The system to be taught is the

Gospel. The things which thou hast heard of me, &c. 2. The teachers are to be able men

able to teach others, &c. 3. The pupils to be instructed are faithful men. The same things, Gospel, commit thou, &c.

4. Their studies are to continue until they are able to teach-Faithful men, able to teach others. CONCLUSIONS.

duty which, to perform well we must avail ourselves of all advantages, as colleges, books, &c. 2. Care must be exercised that those

1. Instructions to ministers is a

who teach are able, and faithful. 3. No pupil should go forth until he is able to teach others the gospel. Ex Animo.

For the South Western Baptist

It is said that Jefferson modeled the tribute liberally of their means to the it joins an association retains its sovcolporteur cause. Wicked men are ereignty; and so does a State when busy in leading our young men to ruin, it joins the General Government,in their way, and put into the soldier's with the government of a church; and hands the precious Word of God in- the General Government has no right to interfere with the government of a Our chaplain formed a Bible class State. The bond of union between in each company. Most of them were the churches is not the laws of an aswell attended, and about thirty mani- sociation, but love and confidence fested great interest in it. Since the among themselves, and in the associaill health of the chaplain they have tion; so the bond of union between the States is not the laws of the Gen-Many who professed themselves eral Government, but love and confi-

Gen'l Government. Churches join an, fied and indispensable "RIGHT" is "TO association voluntarily for their mu- BE A WOMAN" as her God and Creatual advantage, and when they think tor has made her; and in the sacred they receive none, they have a right relations of mother, wife, sister, to withdraw; so States join the Gen'l nurse, friend and companion of man, Government for the general good and to fill up the high and sacred relawhen that end fails, they have a right | tion. to withdraw. If an association refuse to grant these rights, and attempt and attempt to coerce and rule them, of 22d ult. we have instant war among the States. The Yankees got possession of our associations in the South-west 5 years age, violated these principles, and brought on a furious war in our churches; so the Yankees got possession of the Gen'l Government at Washington two years ago, violated these principles, and brought on a furious war among the States. The Confederate States are right; God will support them. ITOWAH.

Thirty-two Days in the Soldier's Hospital at Mobile.

Letter from Rev. C. F. Sturgls.

DALLAS COUTY, ALA. MESSRS. EDITORS: Having, as intimated above, just completed thirtytwo days and nights of weary watching by the bedside of my sick "soldier boy," and being about to leave your city for my home in the interior, it appeared not amiss to say something through the medium of the press in reference to the impression made upon the mind of a stranger, in regard to the condition of the sick soldiers in the hospitals at Mobile.

On my arrival in your city in the latter part of December, I found my son in Branch Hospital No. One, and was conducted to his ward by the kind and gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. G. W. Turner. He was sleeping, and I sat with deep anxiety at his bedside watching him for more than an hour before he awoke to recognize me. The faint pathetic excla-mation, "Is this you, Pa?" as he threw his emaciated arms around me, went to my heart. I will, however, not weary you or your readers with that sick bed. But I cordially and book. The first words which met his gratefully allude to many comforts eyes were these: "This is a faithful is observed.

them as they deserve; but it ought trive how he could successfully apin the hospitals of Mobile.

of the hospitals, the ladies of Mobile passed. are performing a noble part in their personal attentions. In looking upon their labors of love, as I have seen Latimer was then a young Roman ladies of the highest social position, Catholic priest. There, in the privawashing the sick soldiers' faces and cy of that solitary chamber, he poured hands, combing their hair, changing upon his heart the burning story of their beds, and bathing their fevered his own conversion. He told him of brows, I have instinctively said, sure- the load which he had once felt upon ly these poor boys must almost imag- his soul. He told him of the strugine that they are at home, and that gles which he had made to remove it. these angelic ones, who glide so qui- He told him how carefully he had etly and noiselessly from room to observed the precepts of the Church, room, are their own loved mothers and how vain it had been to him .-

have seen in my short stay in this and trusted in him, relied upon him, hospital several raised to health who and loved him, there was something perhaps none thought could ever re- in his voice which went to the very cover. The combined influences of depths of Latimer's heart. The medical skill, kind attention and same Jesus who hath said, "Lo, I am faithful nursing, has, by the blessing with you always," was helping him. of Almighty God, almost raised the But when he described the joy which

cannot refrain from, at least, an al- with new sensations, and there in his lusion to our Southern women in confessional, the Holy Spirit impargeneral, and the patriotic part they ted to him the same peace, the same have taken in our struggle for liber- joy, the same witness which Bilney ty. I have, Messrs. Editors, often had described. From that hour the stood amazed and asked myself, how course of his life was changed, and have all these noble traits been so his talents, his piety, his eloquence suddenly called into action? What were consecrated to the cause of the has infused in the hearts of our South- Reformation. He lived to be eighty ern women such a hallowed glow of years of age, a faithful witness of the the purest patriotism? But then the truth of God. At one time Bishop answer has come up-This is no of Worcester, at another time cast ephemeral burst of emotion, but the into prison for Christ's sake; in the outbreakings of the deep and ardent year 1555 he was brought to the love of liberty which characterized stake; when the flames rose up around their ancestors in the days of '76 .- him, he rubbed his hands in them and The Southern women, Messrs. Edi- put them on his face. tors, are daily working out matter | "Be of good cheer, Master Ridley, for history, a brilliant and glorious history. Let the records of all time be searched and we shall find that God's grace, in England, as I trust although individual instances and shall never be put out." perhaps particular classes may be found equal to any we furnish; yet never has there been seen, a patriot- beautiful idea of the wife of an Irish ism so deep, so ardent, and pervad- schoolmaster, who, whilst poor himing all classes so thorughly as that self, had given gratuitous instruction found here and there, one in a thou- he could not afford to give his servi-Christians at home, have renounced dence among themselves, and in the ern women, realizes that her unquali- in."

ACCUPATION OF THE PARTY OF THE

From my very soul then, I say, for patriotic and self-denying bearing in to coerce the churches, and rule them | this great struggle for constitutional then there is instant war in the liberty, God bless the women of churches : so if the General Govern- THE CONFEDERATE STATES, and let all ment refuse these rights to the States, the people say, Amen !- Mobile Advt.

Refuge from Strife.

I have all along been vastly too much disquieted by the misconstruction of those who did not comprehend me, and having suffered much, both from fatigue of refuting and explaining the same thing a hundred times over, and from the vexation felt in finding that in spite of every effort, there is a character assigned my views the very reverse of every principle by which I am actuated. But why should the opposition of men thus affect me? Does it not test my belief in the reality of an allperfect Mind, that is now looking on when I suffer so painfully from the adverse understanding of the limited and subordinate minds by which I am surrounded ? Would it not nobly accredit my faith in God, that in quiet communion with Him I found a resting place, when sorely urged by the strife of tongues? To Him may I, at all times, patiently commit my cause, and be still in the thought that he is my God. Let me consider Him, who endured not merely the controversy of adverse judgments, but of adverse wills, the contradiction of sinners, and let me not be weary nor faint in my mind. "If any man among you seemeth to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, that man's religion is vain."—Dr. Chal-

Thos. Bilney and Latimer.

When Thomas Bilney, with great trembling, ventured to read the New any allusion to the tedious days and Testament, he shut himself in his wearisome nights of watching beside own room and opened the forbidden provided for the sick soldier in the saying, and worthy of acceptation, hospitals of Mobile. You, Messrs. that Christ Jesus came into the world Editors, and all who reside in Mobile, to save sinners." He read the passknow these things; but for the sake age over and over again, and it was of those who have friends here I not many days before he found the write it, that those far distant may peace which he had long sought.— have at least that consolation, should Then his soul burned with a great a son or a brother be overtaken by desire to lead others to Christ. Who disease while defending this point .- among his friends could he win from In both the principal hospitals and the power of Satan? Hugh Latimer this breach, (the only one I had an was a zealous and well-meaning Roopportunity to visit,) the most punctil- manist. He had been preaching ious attention to cleanliness and order against the Reformers and their doctrines. If such a young man, thought The medical attendance is beyond Thomas Bilney, could be gained over all praise. You who know these to the true gospel, how much good he medical gentlemen I doubt not value might accomplish. He began to conto be known, to those in the interor, proach him. The children of this that all that science and experience can world, in the attainment of their obdo for their sick ones, is amply provided jects, are sometimes wiser than the children of light. Bilney's sagaci-In addition to the various attendants | ty, however has not often been sur-

He went to Latimer's study and told him he wished to confess. Hugh And when he came to describe how Some of our soldiers do die, but I he looked to Jesus and believed he felt, and the witness which he had Passing from the brief and imper- received that Gad had taken away fect notice of the ladies of Mobile, I his sins, the heart of Latimer burned

WOMAN'S CHARITY .- That was which now burns in the bosoms of to poor scholars, but when increased our Southern women. Men have I in worldly goods, began to think that sand, perhaps, who are a little timid ces for nothing. "Oh! James, don't or hesitating on the great questions say the like of that," said the gentleof the day, but in the language of hearted woman, "don't; a poor scholthe sacred writer we may say emphatically, "A woman among all these din't feel as if he brought fresh air have I not found." Whilst Northern from heaven with him. I never miss women are prating about "Woman's the bits I gave them; my hear warms RIGHTS" and by many devices in to the soft and homely sound of their dress are making themselves into ve- bare feet on the floor, and the door ry poor unitations of men, the South- almost opens itself to receive them

A Solemn Crisis.

The South is now on trial before

the civilized world. The North has bent its bow and whetted its sword, and declares the South shall no longer exist as a nation of freemen: shall no longer call their land and homes and property their own. The South musters her brave sons to resistance. Preparations are about complete.-The clash of arms, the shock of armics will soon be heard. It is a solemn hour. If we rout the dark hearted foe now and put him to overwhelming defeat all along our borders, he cannot rally; his fate is sealed irrevocably. Before he can rally again, we will be a recognized nation and will have our ports open, cotton gone, arms coming in, credit and money plenty, and we will be twice as formidable as we ever have been. But victory must first come. Oh! let it come. By every dear interest of this great land—by every brave heart—by every strong arm, let it come. The public cannot be too much penetrated with the momen-tousness of the hour. The coming struggle should know no retreat, no repulses, no wavering in ranks, nothing but a victor's palm or a soldier's grave. We adjure our soldiery to lofty courage, to deeds of daring which reck not of defeat, and we call upon our countrymen at home to be ready to take the places of the fallen. Nashville Banner of Peace.

A Short War,

It were well for us to abandon at once the hope of a short war. This hope has already been a harmless delusion. If we had comprehended the nature and magnitude of the work we are engaged in, at the beginning of the struggle, we would have accomplished a great deal more. Our enemy is actuated by the fiercest hate and by an insatiable greed of gain. His rescources are wast, his resolve to do the impossible work of reducing us to bondage is fixed, and he will not cease to wage this bloody war till defeat, disgrace and bankruptcy oblige him to sue for peace. Let us count upon a long war, many bloody battles, and many huge evils. If the time of trial be shortened, so much the better. But if the struggle be prolonged through many of the coming years, God hath so ordained, all redound to our good and honor. With every manful quality, in the full strength of its power, with every virtue resplendent, with a name whose glory eclipses that of the oldest and most powerful nation of the day, we shall be prepared to en ter upon a career of prosperity and greatness such as the world has never seen .- Charleston Courier.

Unconscious Influence .-- We recently read a memoir of a devoted servant of God, who sprung from an obscure family, but of whom it is said that he was early impressed with his father's strict observance of the Sabbath. He also had a distinct recollection, when but a few years old, of the great care and unceasing kindness which he paid to his mother during her illness-his morning assiduity and his evening attentions, when returned from his labors in the field, and (though possessing but slender means) of his manly concern to provide her the very best medcial advice within his reach; not, perhaps, thinking that the boy at his fireside was drinking in the lesson, which, when a man, husband, and a father, should be exemplified in a similar course of conduct in the several relations of life. How well if the little chambers in the memories of all children were hung with such bright household pictures, and that parents on all hands were concerned to supply them!

A HAPPY DEATH .- Mr. Robert Bruce, the morning before he died, being at breakfast, having, as he used, eaten an egg, he said to his daughter, "I think I am yet hungry : you may bring me another egg." But having mused a while, he said, "Hold, daughter, hold, my Master calls me." With these words his sight failed him: on which he called for the Bible, and said, "turn to the 8th chapter of the Romans, and set my finger on the words, 'I am persuaded that neither death nor life, etc., shall be able to separate me from the love of God, which is in Jesus Chsist my Lord." When this was done, he said, "Now is my finger upon them !" Being told that it was, he added, "Now, God be with you, my dear children: I have breakfasted with you, and shall sup with my Lord Jesus Christ this night."-And then expired.

A GOOD PRESENT FOR YOUR MINIS-TER. - One of the best things which you can give your minister is to give him your attention in the house of God. It will warm his beart, brighten his hopes, quicken his efforts, give fervency to his prayers, and bring a blessing to yourself.

EXAMPLE. One watch set right will do to try many by; but on the other hand, one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood. The same may be said of the example we individually set to those around us.

LITTLE SINS .- "No sin against God can be little; because it is against the great God of heaven and earth; but if the sinner can find out a little God, it may be easy to find out little

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA .: Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

Our Dangers and Duties.

Our enemies have been engaged at least eight or nine months in fitting out naval armaments to operate upon the Southern coasts and rivers; and that with such an array as they have been creating and collecting all this time, they should succeed at many of our weaker points, is no more than was to be expected. Their successes within the last week or two on the Tennessee river and on the North Carolina coast, although greatly to be deplored, should by no means discourage our people. If they should even succeed in taking some of our more important sea-port cities, such as Savannah and Mobile, it should only serve to arouse our people to a more determined resistance. We can retreat into the country and hold them at bay. During the revolutionary war, the British held, at one time, every important city in the colonies, and a large portion of the country. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and Savannah, were all occupied by their troops at the same time. But did this discourage our forefathers? So far from it, it only served to intensify their purposes. Let our recent disasters, then, only infuse into our people a patriotic enthusiasm, equal to the emergency. Our enemies never can conquer a united South. We can hold them in check, until they conquer themselves by the very magnitude of their undertaking without fighting many battles. Necessity will force them to come to land-then we can meet them upon something like equal terms. This may protract the war to a period that may very thoroughly test our powers of endurance. We should, therefore, begin to count up the cost at once, and resolve in our heart of hearts, that God helping us, we will fight this contest through to a glorious issue. We entered the struggle, first to preserve our honor and liberty, and secondly, so much of our worldly interests as might survive the ordeal. No Southern man, who has patriotism enough in his heart to deserve the boon of freedom, can endure the idea of ever living under the same government with the worst enemies he has on earth-enemies who not only seek to murder and plunder us, but who are attempting to excite servile insurrection in our very midst!-With such heartless enemies, no terms short of perpetual separation in the extremest meaning of the words, can be entertained by our people. The man who harbors in his soul any other sentiment than this, ought to emigrate to

We have come, now, to the darkest hour of this revolution-an hour that calls for the wisest counsels in the cabinet and in the camp, and the most lofty and self-sacrificing courage. Let the faint-hearted retire to their inner chambers, and shiver over the images dire which their fears can conjure up. Let the captions fault-finders slander and malign the characters and actions of the men who are doing all that has been, is, and to be, done, for the salvation of our beloved South. Let the extortioner gloat over his ill-gotten gains, and thank his mammon-god that he can wrench so rich a harvest from the tears, and sweat, and blood of his suffering country. But, O, let the true hearted, the bone and sinew of our land-those who make a country great and respectable-those who have the mettle of men -men who deserve to be free, and who are willing and ready to sacrifice property, life, every thing but honor for the glorious cause-let such, we say, throw their fears to the winds, and trusting in

Lincolndom at once.

a righteous God, "Strike for their altars and their fires," until heaven shall crown their efforts with success. What though our enemies number their hundreds of thousands-what though, like the boastful King of Babylon, they may insultingly ask, "Hath any of the gods of the nations delivered at all his land out of the hand of the King of Assiria"-what though they may threaten to burn our cities, and lay waste our fair fieldsnay, what if they should in many places execute their fiendish threats-it all only shows the deep malignity of their hearts, and grooves still deeper the lines of separation between us. They are only be raying what has been in their hearts for years, and vindicating the absolute necessity of our separation from them. The man who could think of living again under the same government with a people who have precipitated upon our unoffending soil six hundred thousand hierlings to desolate our country, has sunk below all honor or shame. As Junius would say, he would "disarm the dignity of contempt." We must again reiterate what we

said last week : The spirit of volunteering must be revived. Whose pulsations were not quickened with honest indignation as he read the account of the late raid upon the soil of Alabama by these Northern hordes? Who did not feel that such an outrage was a trumpet call to every man in the State to bold himself ready at a moments warning to fly to the post of danger, and repel the invader? Every county in the State should move at once to organize its militia, and collect every available weapon, every pound of powder and lead, to meet any possible emergency. We are gratified to know that many of the counties are moving in this matter; but what is the duty of many is the duty of all. No time is to be lost. The whole State should be one military encampment. The roll of the dram should be heard from the

mountains to the seaboard, calling eve- | ded. We took 300 prisoners, 6 guns, ry man to the sacred duty of defending and killed and wounded 1500 of the everything he holds dear from a ruthless enemy. A dispatch dated Fort Donelfoe. Our patriotic women, who have son 4 o'clock Sunday morning, says the worked as no other women have ever enemy have been reinforced with 3,000 worked before, will cheer us on in a men, and a renewal of the great battle cause so doubly dear to them. They was expected on Sunday. The final rehave no smiles for cowards and drones. sult of the battle is yet uncertain. If there is one form of humanity on earth that a noble hearted woman de- and this is the news up to Monday tests with unutterable scorn, it is the night. These reports are imperfect, man who can, but will not go, to meas- correct ones shall appear in future numure arms with a foe that seeks our ruin. bers.

And then, does any Christian doubt, that the calls of God are less imperative than those of country? What is at stake? The very heritage that God dress of Governor Shorter and rally to has given you. If you are worthy of the standard of your country. The enyour honored parents, it is your duty emy is now on Alabama soil, which to defend them. If you deserve the should arouse every true hearted man love of kind sweet sisters, go and pro- in the State. Wait not one for another, tect them from the insolence and lusts let each one see who can first enlist .of brutalized enemies. If you have a Apathy must no longer exist at the wife and sweet babes, learn your duty South. The enemy is bringing all his from their helplessness. If you have vast resources to subjugate us, and he a country blest of God above all others must be met if every man capable of in soil, climate, productions, and free bearing arms is called out. His late institutions, dare to defend it in this successes will embolden him. He must the darkest hour of its history. Think be met promptly at every point, and of an insolent foe, strutting over your turned back with disgrace. The only inheritance, and proudly dictating to way to stop this war is for every man you the terms on which you may be al- to turn out and drive the enemy from our lowed to live! Think of the degrada- borders. He is fast going into banktion of receiving from your direst foes ruptcy, and what he does he must, and the pitiful privilege of enduring a life will, do quickly. The main struggle of of shame. Think of all this, and then this war will be within a few months. say, in the fear of God, whether an Let the patriotism of every Alabamian honorable death upon the battle field is and every Southern man be stirred with not a thousand times preferable to so in him, and let men enlist by thousands ignominious a fate.

The War.

We regret to be compelled to record a series of recent disasters. Fort Henry on the Tennessee river surrendered to the enemy on the 6th inst. It was attacked by the enemy's gunboats from the river, and being a hastily thrown up mud fort, it could not sustain the attack. The Confederates retreated in good order to Fort Donelson on the Cumberland river, twelve miles from Fort Henry. The Federal force was witnessed 100 professions, and Bap-15,000, the Confederates 3,000. But tized 23. So you see our side. The Confederates were compelled to leave their heavy army stores cended the Tennessec River as far as conversion of some thirty happy con-Rail Road bridges which cross the Tenthem. To God be all the glory! nessee river, cutting off communication between Columbus Ky., and Bowling This letter from a beloved kinsman is Green. They carried away all the Gov- truly refreshing to us, as the old Madiand privates, in all, 54 were taken prist there in these manifest tokens of the oners at the surrender of Fort Henry. divine favor. Bro. Kimbrough is the The Confederate loss was 5 killed and 10 wounded. The Federal loss 100.

On Saturday, 8th inst., the Federals captured Roanoke Island, after a hard battle. The Island is situated on the letter containing a good remittance of coast of North Carolina, between Pamlico and Albermarle Sounds, and guards the entrance to the latter, and also to us to give as much religious news from Currituck Sound. The Island was gar. all the Confederate States as possible. risoned by about 2200 Confederates, How can we get it? We publish every and was attacked by 15,000 Federals, thing of the kind that we can comwith a large number of gunboats and other war vessels. The attack was have nearly all gone down. We get made on Friday evening, and the bat- but three Baptist papers from the whole tle continued till Saturday evening territory. Will not our brethren write when the Confederates, overwhelmed by more religious intelligence? We should numbers, surrendered the place. The be happy to publish it. Federals then attacked Elizabeth City, on the Sound, with their gunboats; the citizens of the place set fire to their own dwellings rather than see them fall into | honored organ of Georgia Baptists has the hands of the enemy and the town again appeared in our sanctum. After was destroyed. The Yankees have, also, taken Edenton and Hertford, and months, it comes forward again to do will take all the towns on the Alber. battle for the blessed cause. We great male Sound, as they cannot be defended | ly regretted the necessity of its susfrom their shipping.

made a noble defense. This small force fought 15,000 of the enemy a whole day, aided by their fleet of gunboats. Our loss in killed and wounded cannot now be definitely given The whole the Baptists of Georgia will rally to Confederate force, killed and wounded, except fifty or sixty who made their escape, are prisoners of war-they being on an island had no vessels in which to make their escape. The reported Confederate loss is three or four hundred killed and wounded, and that of the Federals one thousand or fifteen hundred. Definite information concerning ing. Read they would if they had the this sad affair will be given when it is

Since the abandonment of Fort Henry the Tennessee River has risen in its majesty and it is now under water .-The enemy is fortifying the other, the Kentucky side of the river.

These reverses are unpleasant, but should dishearten no one. An apathy had seized the Sonth, and these disasters will wake up her military ardor .--It is now evident to all, that the enemy has commenced vigorously to prosecute the war, let every man in the Confederacy worthy of the cognomen man enter the field immediately in the defense.

To offset these disasters, we have repulsed the enemy at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river, after two days' fighting, on land and water. Our loss is 19 killed and 15 wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed is stated to be between 400 and 500. Their gunboats were materially damaged.

The steamer Victoria run the blockade at New Orleans on the 14th, hav- against elder J. D. WILLIAMS to which ing 200 shells fired at her. She brings | the action of the Baptist Church in Wefifteen thousand stand of arms, a quan- tumpka refers. It is sad to learn that an tity of amunition and coffee.

STILL LATER. on Saturday for nine hours, and that as noonday to lower him in public esti-500 Confederates were killed and woun- mation as a Christian and a gentleman.

We go to press on Tuesday morning

To Arms.

Alabamians! read the stirring ad-S. H. to meet the foe. And let the women aid in rousing up the fires of patriotism, until there is a sufficient force to repel the Goths from Southern soil!

The Good Cause in Tennessee.

The Rev. I. B. Kimbrough, of Madisonville, Tenn., closes a business letter to our office, under date of Feb. 3d. with the following summary of his labors during the past year :

"I must tell you what I have been doing. In 1861, I preached 140 sermons and delivered 60 exhortationswithout giving you an account of our meeting that commenced at Madisonville on Friday before the third Saturday and munitions. The Federals then as in October, 1861, which resulted in the Florence and Tuscumbia in North Ala- verts. I had the pleasure of burying bama. They took possession of two nine in baptism. My two eldest daughters and brother Elisha's where among

I. B. KIMBROUGH." ernment provisions at Florence that sonvile Baptist Church was the one were not burned by the Confederates .- into whose fellowship we were baptized They have not burned the bridges across nearly thirty years ago. We heartily the Tennessee river yet. Several officers sympathize in the joys of our brethren hope to hear often from him. S. H.

A brother from Nashville, in a the needful, and a most encouraging list of new subscribers, suggests to mand. Our denominational papers

Christian Index.

Right glad are we that this time a suspension of some two or three pensions, and felt like whispering in The Confederate troops at Roanoke the ear of bro. Boykin, a little advice which we asure him we have taken ourselves -"Work for nothing and find yourself," as the adage goes, until the indignation be overpast. We trust its support and never allow it again to furl its banner.

> The reader will find a very interesting letter from Camp Memminger, Mobile, on the outside. It suggests to Christians the importance of renewed effort to supply our armies with the word of God, and with religious read Bible, books, tracts and religious newspapers. If they have nothing good on the Sabbath to read, they will not be idle, they will engage in wickedness. Could not some of our brethren who have the means forward the funds to us to enable us to send copies of the South Western Baptist to many? We are unable to send them gratuitously. But first of all, give them the Word of Life, through the minister, and the colpor-

Hogs,

A. KILLINGSWORTH banded us a statement of the weight of five bogs, each one twelve months old. They weighed 1141 pounds. The lightest weighed 200 pounds, the heaviest 250. Let no one conclude that good hogs cannot be raised in South Alabama. So much for the blockade. Let every farmer strive to out do farmer Killingsworth.

We know nothing of the charges aged minister who has spent all his energies in the ministry should be harrassed RICHMOND, Feb. 16 .- Intelligence has in old age by the adversary. Bro, Wilbeen received in official quarters that liams' life is proof against all such asthe battle at Fort Donelson continued saults, for it would take proof clear

Paragraphs, by Tau.

International steam intercourse, electro-magnetic telegraphs, and the rapid succession of recent events, work happily on mind. No body has time to read long prosy newspaper articles .-Long prosy sermons, (we never expected to be delivered from them, we thought "sermonizers" incorrigible-so our fathers thought,) but thanks to a Providence rapidly developing his plans, we shall presently be delivered from even this trial to humanity. Those who have nothing to say, but merely a discourse to make, will not long retain their hearers. We shall only have the heads-the pith

-the ideas from our good pastors. Speaking of abridgments, the saving of that wag? that a dictionary would be a very interesting book, if it did not change the subject quite so often, in our opinion was a good sound, substantial remark. We like such reading ourselves. A discriminating biography of almost any family, daguerreotyping their characteristic qualities in a paragraph each, would be interesting reading to us. So we sometimes sit down and read the history of a whole family of words, as they are briefly characterized in group, in our portly Webster or Worcester unabridged. We could wish the history of ages and kingdoms had been written on somewhat such a scale, say at least by a Cæsar or a Tacitus.

We trust we shall soon be done with introductions, amplifications, formalities; and that when our friends have any thing to say or write, they will just say it or write, and be done. That our State papers, a la Davis, will neither tax printers nor readers. That our people will become "plain, blunt men," using words to convey and not to conceal

We scarcely ever heard a political speech in our lives until the past twelve month, a part of which was not humbug, admitted, bare faced, undenied humbug. We have felt ourselves insulted, nearly as often as we turned out to the hustings these last twenty years. We now expect to hear patriots talk truth, sincerity and manliness.

We shall have a better order of Christian men. These times will "try men's souls" in more ways than one. The chaff will be blown away by the whirlwind. Mere partizans will find their occupation gone. Christian men-gentlemen-will be produced.

For the South Western Baptist.

MILLTOWN, ALA., Feb. 9, 1862. The Baptist Church of Christ at Mill town met on Sunday the 9th for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. David S. Moon to the ministry Brethren Gideon Leverett and D. H. McCoy being present announced themselves ready as a Presbytery. Whereupon bro. Wm. Graggs was chosen by the Church on its part. The answers being satisfactory the Presbytery proceeded to the examination of bro. Moon, which being entirely satisfactory to all parties, they proceeded to the laying on the when the Bible was presented by bro. McCoy, who also gave him the charge when he was regularly set apart to the ministry as an ordained minister of the gospel of Christ.

Ordination sermon was preached by bro. Leverett to a large and attentive congregation. G. F. Hill, Jr.,

Wetumpka Baptist Church.

WETUMPKA, Feb. 7, 1862. proceedings of our church conference first morning dawned upon an agitated in the case of charges against Bro. J. world. Thus we find that the records D. Williams; and as they have been of Genesis are but confirmed by the respoken of amongst many of the church- cently discovered records which were es of our denomination, the Church here long ago written upon the earth's strathought best to have the disposition of ta. That mighty volume of God which the case published in the South Western he was writing through the vast cycles Buptist. Yours truly,

W. G. McWILLIAMS,

BAPTIST CHURCH WETUMPKA, ALA.,) IN CONFERENCE, Jan. 9, 1862.

The case of bro. J D. Williams was called up. Brethren Pylant and Terrell, two of the committee in his case, being present, was called on to report. The committee say they have no report to make as they find no ground of charge against bro. Williams. The committee asked to be discharged, which was done.

It was moved by bro. McWilliams that the communication of D. C. Neal against bro. J. D. Williams, as read in the Church, be handed back to the deacons of this Church to be returned to Neal and that bro, J. D. Williams' character stand in the Church as though said document had never been read in

a more hungry set would soon come.

Among the many attractions belonging to the Southern Literary Messenger, Richmond, Va., there is none more apparent than the publication of the many spirited War Poems now gushing from the full Southern beart, making it a rich depository of patriotic and manly poetry. The Messenger is striving hard for existence these war times, and we sincerely hope the Southern public will sustain it. It is a large monthly magazine, price \$3 invariably in advance. Address Macfarlane & Fergu. ure things new and old." son, Richmond, Va.

The Pastor's Portfolio,

And the earth was without form and void .-

When the comparatively recent scenes of Geology was astonishing the world by its discoveries, it was hoped by some and feared by others that they were in irreconcilable conflict with the Mosaic account of creation. But the vain hopes of the skeptic and infidel as well as the idle fears of the Christian, would never have arisen had they read attentively those two words of the inspired historian, "And the earth wa without form and void;" more literally, confusion and desolution. Notwithstand ing it is here positively asserted that the earth was originally in a chaotic state; yet there are those who persistently contend that according to the Bible the world was created as it now exists, that in six times twenty four hours from the beginning of creation, the earth was adorned in all its present beauty and perfection. Is such the teaching of Moses? Let us read again, and

more attentively, his brief but explicit

"In the beginning,"-that is, at the first

account of the work of creation :

commencement, or very outset of creation, when this work was first entered upon, -- "God created the heavens and the earth; that is, he produced, brought into existence the materials or elements which now compose "the heavens and the earth." For that the earth and heavens were not at first created as they now are, that their present was not their original condition, is evident, from what immediately follows: "And the earth was without form and void." How long the world memained in that formless and desolate condition, or the changes which it passed through during that period, the Bible does not tell us ; for such information does not come within the scope of objects of a divine revelation. The inspired historian says nothing of how long the "darkness was upon the face of the deep." Ages upon ages might have passed away while dark night brooded over universal chaos. And during that unmeasured darkness, our earth might have passed through innumerable changes. Moses says nothing to the contrary. Who, then, with these positive, unmistakable declarations of Scripture before him will dare say that the Bible teaches that the work of creation was completed in six times twenty-four hours from "the beginning ?"

Happily for mankind the time has passed when the Christian trembled lest the discoveries of Geology should overthrow the teachings of Genesis .-There is no longer any apprehension that the history of creation as recorded in the buried volumes of the world's strata can ever contradict the history ven by Moses in the opening chapte of Revelation. For now that the one has been rightly read and the other properly interpreted, so far from con. tradicting each other, they are found wonderfully similar. Geology tells us hands, with prayer by bro. Leverett, as does Moses, of a time when "the earth was without form and void." It tells us, too, of a time when "darkness was upon the face of the deep"--when this earth, fashioned into the perfection of beauty and clothed in garments of light and loveliness, was a shapeless mass of wildest confusion, a mighty "deep" of chaotic elements, covered with thick watery vapors and enveloped in dark night. Geology also points to a time when the waters were divided and when the black night which long brood-Bro. Epiron: You will find below the ed over chaos was dissipated and the of which geology teaches us and which for ages lay without an interpreter deep Ch. Clerk, buried in the bowels of the earth, has been dug up. As huge leaves have been turned and read, and there to the confusion of the infidel and the joy of the Christian, and to the astonishment of the world, is found written in another language and an older book, what

the inspired servant of God has given us in the very first page of Revelation. Nor have the advocates of Christianity, as skepticism and infidelity would urge, adopted a false system of interpretation in order to satisfy the demands of geology. True, there has been progress in the science of interpretation as in all science. Revelation, like all the works of God, is perfect. But man's knowledge of it is necessarily progressive. Every science has had its developments; so with Biblical interpretation. And if the Bible could all be un-The Confederate Cabinet and Con- derstood at once it would be at once regress have worn out the patience of jected as a revelation from God. All croakers and newspaper generals .- the works of the infinite are to the fin-Croakers have croaked loudly, and ite known only progressively. We of newspaper military programmes and to-day have a deeper insight into the Generals have bored them endlessly, teachings of the Bible than any precebut no more attention is paid to them ding generation, as we have a more than if they were Kaffirs croaking, pro- correct knowledge of astronomy and of gramming and commanding from Kaffir- all science. And future generations land. Well done ye silent men! Let will know more of the Bible than we them rave. It is good for their health. do. Its treasures have been accumula-If you were to gratify the present stock | ting for centuries, and | will continue to accomulate. God's revealed will to man is a deep and inexhaustible mine in which ardent explorers have been delving for ages, and each successive generation brings out new niches, discov ers new veins of wealth. Each explorer finds rich and precious geme of te culiar beauty and untold value. And each new science and every discovery in science, or in the whole boundless realer of tho't and investigation is wel comed with joy by him who would bring forth out of the heavenly "treas-

The Christian has nothing to fear

from the spread of knowledge, from the struction! Arouse and rally to the defence of progressive discoveries of science .-Those who clasp the Bible as the most precious treasure on earth and as their charter of immortal happiness in heaven, have often trembled when they beheld scientific explorers pushing their investigations into new fields of discovery. Astronomy, it was once thought would overturn the teachings of Revelation and destroy the Christian's hopes.

And a Christian poet once sang, "O star-eyed science hast thou wandered there To bring us home the message of despair ?" No-science, true science, whether it wander amid nebulous stars or dig down into the bowels of the earth, where "is turned up as it were fire," brings us home no message of despair; but comes with all her new found treasures, all her untold wealth, and lays it meekly and humbly in the lap of religion. Like the cherubim above, science casts her crown at the Redeemer's feet, and in 16th Alabama Regimeni, which we copy from silent adoration joins in the heavenly the Nashville Union & American, is of exceed. cherus, "Thou art worthy O Lord, to ing interest. The world never saw braver man receive Iglory and honor and power, or better fighting material than Alabama has for thou hast created all things and for given to the South in this war: thy pleasure they are and were created.'

For the South Western Baptist

BRO. EDITOR: Elder J. H. Breaker, Missionary of the Board, communicates Knoxville, retreating from Mill Springs. The the pleasing intelligence of an extensive revival in his church at Brooksville, Fla. Already 95 hopeful converts have been added to the Union Baptist Church in that place. How refreshing such news, specially in these times of general confusion! The Lord be praised .-He has not forsaken his people. Let us pray for a general outpouring of the Spirit, then will the war cease and men will love each other. The friends of Missions should be encouraged. Yours truly, M. T. SUMNER,

The Blessed Home.

To be home is the wish of the seaman on the stormy seas and lonely watch. Home is the wish of the sol dier, and tender visions mingle with the troubled dreams of trench and tented field. Where the palm tree waves its graceful plumes and birds of jeweled lustre flash and flicker among gorgeous flowers, the exile sits, staring on the vacancy. Far away home lies on his heart; and borne on the wings of fancy over intervening seas and lands, he has wept away home, and hears the lark singing above his father's field, and sees his fair haired brother with light foot and childhood's glee, chasing the butterfly by his native stream .-And in his best hours, home, his own native home, with his Father, above that starry sky, will be the wish of every Christian man. He looks around him-he finds the world full of suffer- France .- N. O. Picayune. ing ; he is distressed with its sorrows and vexed with its sins. He looks Port Royal are going rapidly forward with the corruptions to grieve for. In the language of a heart repelled, grieved, shall not be supprised to hear that they have vexed, he often turns his eyes upward, saving, "I would not live always. No, bands to raising "garden sass" for the supply of not for all the gold of the world's mines -not for all the pearls of the seasnot for all the pleasures of her flashing, frothy cup-not for all the crowns of her kingdom-would I live always." Like a bird about to migrate to sunny lands where no winter sheds his snows. or strips the groves, or binds the dancing streams, he will often in spirit be

flight to glory. BUNYAN'S DYING SAYINGS .- "Sin ness: it is the dare of his justice, pursued, unmoved and undeterred by the protests the rape of his mercy, the jeer of his patience, the slight of his power, and the contempt of his love.'

pluming his wings for the hour of his

Secular Intelligence.

PROCLAMATION By the Governor of Alabama.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

February 12, 1862. The President of the Confederate States has called upon the Executive of the State of Alabama to furnish twelve additional regiments to serve for three years or during the war. A similar call has been made upon the other States in proportion to their white population. This requisition is made necessary by the mighty power which the Lincoln despotism is

now putting forth for our subjugation. The troops will be accepted by companies, to be afterwards organized into regiments -The company and field officers will be elected by the men, and the rule of promotion in the Co federate army will then apply. Convenient camps will be established, where the troops will rendezvous. Transportation will be furnished from the place of organization of the companies. After their arrival in camp and they are mustered into service, they will be clothed, subsisted, equipped and armed by the Confederate Each private and non-commissioned officer will be entitled to a bounty of fifty dol-

many organization must contain 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 2 Second Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and not hitherto been regarded as the gateways to Mid less than 64 nor more than 100 privates. Ten dle and Western Tennessee. For the last four companies will form a regiment.

completed by enlistment, and the company has the Tennessee river, at a point about fourteen been organized by the election of its officers. and is tendered to this department for three long bridge across the Tennessee, of the Mem years or for the war, it will be accepted and or- phis & Ohio Railroad. It is an open fort (no

Tenders of companies must be made unconditionally, and for three years or the war. Such by Tennessee troops, but included, also, two troops and none others are now demanded, and if not promptly furnished by volunteer enlistments, other means must and will be used to meet the requisition.

any call made upon her for the defense of our would have to encounter in making a flank glorious cause, and she will not, now that her movement against Nashville. own soil has been invaded, for a moment hesi-

The contest in which we are engaged has assumed a magnitude and ferocity which makes this demand imperative. The recent bold adventures of the enemy demonstrate that his organizations, armaments and valor have been undervalued; and his success will stimulate him to attempt achievements of greater daring and importance. Besides the vast columns which press our frontier lines, he is gathering his armed flotillas to harrass our coasts, destroy the swollen tide of the Tennessee river he has driven his gun-boats even within the borders of Alabama whose soil has hitherto been spared the pollution of his foot-prints. His im-

attack upon her only seaport city. Alabamans! you have been slumbering while Cherokees, Creeks and Chickasaws were engaged

struction! Arouse and rany to the defence of your country. Let not a day or an hour be lost. Besides the brave men who have already enthere are seventy thousand freemen left in your State to recruit their ranks and swell their columns. The great battles for your deliverance are yet to be fought. The inalienable right of self government, inherited from your fathers, and all you hold dear on earth, are involved in the mighty issue. Let the call to arms ring over the State and let the wings of the wind bear back the response of ten thousand brave men "WE COME!" With an unwavering confiden WE COME !" in the justice of their cause, and in humble re liance upon the Omnipotent are let them rust to the field of danger and the triumph which

awaits them. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Scal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Montgomery, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the Confedearte States of Amer ca the first year. JNO. GILL SHORTER.

By the Governor. P. H. BRETTAN, Secretary of State

College Brave Alabamians. following letter from Col. Wood, of the

CAMP AT GAINSBORO', TENN., January 30, 1862.

EDS. UNION & AMERICAN: I see it stated in some of the papers that a "portion of my regimet"-16th Alabama-were on the road to report is untrue. None of my men left the Regiment upon the retreat. There were, per-haps, two wagon loads of sick men who had been sent home on furlough nearly a week before the fight, on their way to Knoxville, but others, of which I am informed My regiment came off in perfect order, bring-

ing all our sick, wounded and dead. Not man was terror stricken or even frighened .-From the time we entered the battle field Sunday morning, and the two hours the enemy's bullets were raining around us, to the present moment, there has not been an hour we have not been ready to renew the fight. Sunday evening, shortly after we got into

our breast works, the troops were ordered to their positions, the 16th Alabama, was prompt ly in position, numbering twice as many as I carried into the field in the morning, every sick man that could stand on his feet being them willing to die for bis country,

Very respectfully, &c., W. B. WOOD, Col. 16th Alabama Reg't.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF GEORGIANS .- The Milledge vile Federeral Union understands from seve different regiments of Georgia volunters, that will almost unanimously re-enlist for the war. Among them is mentioned the 4th Georgia regiment, in Virginia, commanded by Col.

A Special dispatch to the N. O. Delta, from Richmond, says President Davis has sent a special message to congress in secret session, commending an advance of \$150,000 to connect the railroad from Selma, Alabama, with the raiload at Meridian, Mississippi. A bill to this effect has been introduced, and will pass .--The object of the connection is to secure additional facilities for military transportation.

Now and Then .- Last week but 200 bales of cotton were received in this city, against 90,950 last year. The total receipts since September 1st, amount to 3,423; for the same time last year it was 1,164,550. The exports for last week are 200 bales, against 86,951 last year. We have exported thus far this season, 2,326 bales, while last season, during the same period, we had exported 893,650 bales includng 533,650 to Great Britain, and 165,490 to It is reported that our Yankee invaders at

New Seowth. We see it stated that they al ready have a steam sawmill at work. a clock factory in operation in the course of a few weeks, and that they have set the contrathe New York and Boston markets.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS .--The Yankee prisoners who have been confined in New Orleans for several months past, went through this city yesterday morning, on their way to Salisbury, North Carolina, from whence they expect to be exchanged. The prisoners were 492 in nember, and were gnarded by company of Louisianians .- Mont. Advertiser

THE WAR POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.-The Mobile Register says :

Circumstances and the spirit of the time eem to indicate that the period is at hand when the Confederate Government will lay aside the turns all God's grace into wanton- merely defensive policy which it has consistntly and appeals of the impatent valor of the coun-

> We understand Gov. Brown has called for 12,000 more men for the Confederate service If not responded to, it will be followed by a draft. Let the people rally .-- Macon Messen

ROANOKE ISLAND .- The importance of this point, now in possession of the Federalists, may be seen by the following, from the Richmond

Roanoke Island commands a rear approach to Norfolk. It also commands the valley of Roanoke River, probably the richest of all the valley country in North Carolina, and is, beyoud doubt, the most important strategic point on that coast. If it be the enemy's object to harrass and despoil the country, his success would entail severe damage upon the people. The possession of the island even would give him easy access to several rich counties by navi gable streams, and would place at his disposal the towns of Elizabeth City, Edenton, Hertford Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Mur

The island is about forty miles North of Hatteras; is about eight miles long, and from two to three miles wide. Being entirely accessible by water, and offering such vast temp tations, it appears quite probable that it is to this point that the efforts of the Burnside fleet will be directed.

A dispatch to the Charleston papers of Saturday conveys the following important informa

The Position and Importance of Forts Henry and Donelson.—Forts Henry and Donelson have or five months Fort Henry has been under com When the muster roll of a company has been mand of Colonel Heiman. It is situated of casemated.) but had several very heavy gun in battery. The post was garrisoned principally

fine companies from Tuscumbia, Alabama. Fort Donelson is on the Comberland river, and thirteen miles distant rom Fort Henry. It is commanded by Col. McGavook. This Alabama has never yet failed to respond to fort is the chief obstacle which the enem

> The town of Alamosa, in Arizona, on the Rio Grande, has been captured by Col. Baylor, a Confederate officer. It had a Yankee gar rison of 300 mounted men, in command of Capt Moore and Lieut Lord. The plan fo attacking i had been arranged by Col. Baylor, but when he reached it it was evacuated by the enemy who had burned his tents, supplies, &c. It is supposed that information of the movement had

movement against Nashville.

SUSPECTED TREASON OF JOHN ROSS.—The our property, and desolate our homes. Upon Leavenworth Conservative says: Opothleyoholo believes that John Ross betrayed them. The Union men were twice attacked when on the camping ground selected by Ross; the their time it was determined not to take his fleets are gathering upon her coasts, and thousands of hired soldiery are preparing for an burned all the wagons and grain of our men and shot the cattle before their eyes. Semin the enemy have been preparing for your de in the fight on the Union side. The settlers

Day before yesterday a party of Germans ent up to Goat's Point. One of the party od on the summit of a sand hill, perhaps a dred yards less than a mile form Fort Pulaski t is as near as we can get) and waived his at. The others went back out of sight, but sould see the rebels bringing a gun to bear.—
They warmed their comrade but he would not As he stood with his back to the fort, a bette gun sent out a little cloud, then came thunder, the rushing ball, and the rash man disembowled and cut into on the sand. It was a splendid shot and could not be equalled na month's practice.

MR. ELY AT WORK.—It is reported that the release of a great number of Confederate prisoners, including the placing of the privateers now imprisoned in New York and Philadelphia, on a footing with prisoners of war, is attributed to the influence of the Hon. Alfred Ely with Lincoln and Seward; and that through his influence a general exchange of prisoners is very certainly to result.

From the Knoxville Register, 7th. Fight In Campbell County.

A fight occurred on White Oak Creek in ampbell county near Boston, on the 22d of January, of which Capt. Robinson who commanded the expedition, gives us the following particulars: The Lincolnites had about two hundred men, while we had only about forty being a part of Capt. Robinson's company, and a part of a company of minute men under Capt.
Richardson. Our little force made three distinet charges on the enemy and drove them from their position each time. The enemy lost aboat eight or ten killed and five or six wounded One of Capt. Richardson's men was shot through the right hand and left arm, which was e only casualty on our side.

This is supposed to be part of a band of rob-

ers and desperadoes that have collected just evond the mountains, and who have been for neltime engaged in stealing negroes and horses citizens in our border counties. During the fight a hand-to-hand conflict oc-

rred between young Kincaid, of Capt, Richarison's company and a notorious Lincolnite mamed Fountain Maupin, who is Kincaid's ncle, and son in law of Maj. David Rogers, in Powell's Valley, in which Maupin received two pistol shots and was literally cut to pieces by a large knife which young Kineaid used with great dexterity and effect.

Immense quantities of cotton seed, to be converted into oil, are daily arriving in Memphis.-The Argus says that after being pressed, the oil cake is used for fuel, and is an excellant substi tute for coal.

New Orleans is represented as having been made almost impregnable. The shell road and every avenue of approach to the city are defended by very powerful batteries, sweeping them for miles, while on either side felled trees form an impenetrable abattis out into the swamp. Ard to man the fortifications and aid in the defense, they have a force of no loss than 50,000 men, under Maj. Gen LOVELL.

The Old North State,—Since the present war commenced North Carolina has not only done her part in men and arms, and been the peer of any of her sister States in every way, but she has taken good care to see that her sons who obeyed her call and went forth to battle in defense of her rights, had every assurance that they were not forgotten by the "loved ones at heretofore noted. In this regard she leads the August election. van. Within a week past her citizens have sent \$38,000 worth of clothing, &c., to the fourth, sixth and twenty third regiments, and \$13,400 to other regiments not named. This is the way the "old North State" fulfills her obli-

Lieutenant Col. White among the Lincolnites. cay in May next. A skirmish occurred in Morgan county, on Sunday, between Lieutenant Colonel White's

White, of Tennessee cavalry, encountered a body of Lincoln infantry, whose numbers were variously estimated at from one to three hundred. The enemy were on a mountain side and deemed themselvs inaccessible. Lieutenant Colonel White ordered thirty men, armed with Tennessee rifles, to dismount and act as infantry. These led by him advanced first. Lieutenant Colonel White ordere them to reserve their fire till very near the enemy. They fired two or three times, when our cavalry charged up the steep hillside.

Capt. Duncan, of the Unionists, rallied his men twice, but they finally fled in great disorder. Captain Duncan was shot through the hand by J. Roberts, a youth 15 years of age, whose brother was recently killed in Kentucky. The group controved among the woods and rayings. enemy scattered among the woods and ravines, and finally reached inaccessible cliffs. Seven dead bodies of the Lincoln forces were found .-A negro, named Jack, belonging to Capt. Mc-Clung, killed one of the enemy in the fight .-We lost one horse, and have here in prison one of the enemy. We found letters which state that in twenty days East Tennessee will be overrun and desolated .- Knoxville Reg ister.

The New York Herald concludes a long defence of General McClellan's dilatory movements with these suggestive remarks:

We hope, therefore that General McClellan will resist every attempt to precipitate events before he is ready, and that the President and ture of the State of Alabama. his Cabinet will sustain him in his course, especially in view of the fact that the next month the period of enlistment in the Southern army for one year shall have expired, and great numbers of the rebels will refuse to re enlist.

FOR THE TENNESSEE RIVER .- The Montgomery Advertiser announces that L. P. WALKER and staff left that city on Wednesday morning, to take command of the forces at Decatur. The 5th Georgia regiment at Pen sacola, including the Georgia Grays of this city, has also been ordered to that region. We sup-pose that there can be no great impropriety in repeating these movements, now that they bave been published by other papers.

NEW ELECTIONS OF MILITARY OFFICERS.-The law on this subject has thus been construed by the Secretary of War: Where the members of any company re-enlist to the number of sixty-four or more, they have the right to elect such officers as they please and to make new company organizations. It had been popularly supposed that if the old officers were not re-elected, they lost their commissions in the Confederate service; but, under a recent ruling of the Secretary of War, it is decided that they will not lose their commissions or rank, but may be detailed to other service by the President.

Obituaries.

Died, in this city on the 31st of October, '61. EMMA LOUISA WALSH, grand-daughter of Mrs. Witter—aged 13 years and 23 days.

The subject of the above notice was one of

the fairest, loveliest little flowers that ever bloomed on earth. She was too pure to stand among the thorns of this wilderness of sin.— Ere her innocence was marred by the corruptions of earth, she was plucked up and transplanted amidst the flowers of the heavenly Eden. In the arms of her blessed Savior she was borne across the cold river of Death, and upon the shores of the new-bright world she was greeted by the smiles and embraces of her sainted parents. She took great delight in the study of the Bible; she was always punctual in her attendance at Sabbath School; her recitations were brilliant and indicitive of an ardent love of the pure word of God. The only near relative which she leaves on earth to mourn her loss is an aged grand-mother, who stands upon the verge of the tomb "with scarce an inch of crumbling sand beneath her feet." One more touch of God's finger and they will all be joined together a happy family in heaven.

HER SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.

Mobile, Nov. 2, 1861.

Mary Aldridge, departed this life at the house of Mr. Thomas H. Speaks, near Evansport, Prince William county, Va., on the 19th day of January 1862.

He escaped the dangers of the battle-field, but took the Mumps which, from exposure, brought on Typhoid Pneumonia, from which the care of an alectionate father, brother, friends and median. NATHAN M. ALDRIDGE, son of Clark and

They were fourteen days coming up this rotice was a member of the 14th Ala Reg-The writer had an interview with him at Camp A SPLENDID SHOT FROM PULASKI.—A letter Lieut. Col. Hawley, of the Hartford Johnson, near Auburn, in relation to his hope in Christ; he readily admitted that he had a hope that his sins had been pardoned in the camp at Camp Johnson. He had not united with the church militant, but no doubt would have done so before his death if he had not been in the Army. He told his father time and again, during his illness, that "all was right."-He retained his reason to the latest momentwas asked by his father a few minutes before he breathed his last, how he felt in relation to his hope in Christ, his answer was-"Pa, all is right." Let this soothe his affectionate father and mother, brothers and sisters, now sorrowing over the early loss of a noble son and brother. His remains were brought home by his father and interred at County Line Church, in Russell May God bless the bereaved family.

"Religious aid supports the soul, Our strongest passions can control; Hope wipes the tear from sorrow's eye, And faith points upward to the sky." Feb. 7, 1862. LELAND ALLEN.

Business Department.

Santtona Cabusant	***	
Receipt List.		
Pald to Volume No.		
Wm Harrison 14 39	\$2 (
W W Boykin 14 42	2 (
Rev J W Williams 15 10	2 (
Mrs Laura Jones 15 12	3.0	
Rev A T M Handey 14 42	. 2 (
Mrs C S Sawyer 13 31	6 6	
Rev I B Kimbrough 14 47	2 (
Margaret Tartt 14 39	2/0	
Mrs C N Remson 14 40	2 (
Mrs N Freeman 11 28	2 (
Mrs Nancy Ferrell 15 24	2 (
Thos P Smith 15 24	5 (
John Preskett 12 45	1 (
Mrs Rachel Woodruff 14 33	2 (
Mrs E A McWhorter 16 6	5 (
O Haggerty 13 48	4 (
O Haggerty	7.5	
Mrs M A Ware 17 1	5 (
Dr H W Caffey 13 11	0.1	
Dr R A Mosely 13 34	2 (
A Elston 14 32	2 (
Mrs S K Tinker 14 21	2 (
Randolph Bigs 14 39	2 (
D A Sawyers 14 39	2 (
Duncan Rankin 14 39	2 (
Henry Peoples 14 39	2 (
Wm Cusby 14 39	2 (
N W Miller 14 39	2 (
John Pengler 14 12	2 (
Mrs L J Woody 15 7	2 (
Wm S Hardy 14 39	2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2	
Briggs & Roberts 14 39	2 (
Mrs CD Benson 14 39	2 (
Mrs E Flakes 14 39	2 (
Mrs J G Brown 14 39	2	
Dr J D Winston 11 25	2	
Dr C K Winston 13 48	5 (
W H Sturdevant 11 39	2	
A C Beech	2	
A Nelson 13 7	1	

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Circuit Clerk. We are authorized to announce

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

SAMPSON LANIER re not forgotten by the "loved ones at Many munificent donations have been Circuit Court of Macon county, at the ensuing

> For Circuit Court Judge. We are authorized to announce

N. GACHET ESQ. the way the "old North State" fulfills her obligations to her brave sons—Richmond Dispatch. of the 9th Judleial Circuit. Election first Mon-

We are authorized to announce HON. GEORGE W. GUNN, From Lieutenant Atkinson, who was in the fight, we learn the following particulars: About 12 o'clock a force under Lieutenant Colonel

White of Target Atkinson, who was in the fight, we learn the following particulars: About 12 o'clock a force under Lieutenant Colonel

White of Target Atkinson, who was in the fight, we learn the following particulars: About in May next.

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

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

The Blockade is Broken up!

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

P. L. BARRY.

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 13, 1862.

COURT NOTICE. PARTIES and Witnesses are hereby notified that the Criminal Docket for the ensuing Term of the Circuit Court for Macon County to be held on the first Monday in March next, will be taken ap for trial on Tuesday of the first week of said Gourt; when they are required to attend without further notice, in accordance with 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-sell and Tallapoosa counties. Particular attention paid to collecting and

securing claims. To 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 consequently 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.
Feb'v 6, 1862. McMULLEN & CO.



The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in

For Catalogue or unpublished particulars ap-NOAH K. DAVIS, MARION, ALA. January 30, 1862.

Eufaula Female Institute.

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

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

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

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE. TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

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

COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR.

5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 20 21 22 23 24 25 20 21 22 23 24 25

30 31 1 2 3 4 5 Oct'r 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

HOWARD COLLEGE,

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

And Professor of Moral Science,

A. B. GOODHUE, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.

D. G. SHERMAN, A. M.,

REV T. W. TOBEY, A. M.,

Professor of Intellectual Philosphy.

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

REV. H. TALBIRD, DD.,

REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M.,

Brown Professor of Systematic Theology.

THE NEXT SESSION.

The next session will open on Tuesday the first day of October, 1861.

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

a Course preparatory to a regular Course, pro

vided the applicant has sufficient maturity and attainments to do so with profit to himself.

and Lectures will also be furnished.

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

EXPENSES.

Incidentals 2 00
Room and Servant 9 00
Coal \$6 00 to 8 00
Board, per month, \$12 00 to 14 00

Washing 1 50

HOWARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR :- Your attention is respectfully

invited to the following resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Howard College at their

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard Col-

lege be authorized to receive the Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States in payment of the

Principal of all Subscriptions or Debts due to the Endowment Fund of the College, and that

he be instructed, by circular letter and adver-tisement, to notify the Debtors to the College of this resolution of the Board."

In accordance with my instruction, in the

above resolution, I address you this Circular, in the hope that you may find it convenient at an

early date to liquidate your indebtedness to the Howard College. Any communication address-

ed 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

Coats' Thread,

AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY 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,

- DEALERS IN -

CLOWNING

-AND

CASSIMERES,

CLOTHS & VESTING.

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

IRON FRONT STORE,

SCHOOL NOTICE.

ON Monday 6th January 1862,
JAMES F. PARK will re-open a
School for Boys, in Tuskegee. Only
a limited number of pupils can be
received, as there will be no Assist-

vided into three Sessions of Thirteen weeks.

Tuition will be at the following rates per

ant. The Scholastic Year will be di-

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

rity. December 12, 1861.

Administratrix Sale.

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

Session:

Domestic Goods.

Shetland Wool,

MRS. E. WOLFF'S

President Board Trustees.

Tuition, per term, of 41 months, in

J. B. LOVELACE, Secretary.

Marion, Aug. 29, 1861.

annual meeting, viz ;

Prints, Flannels,

At very low prices, at

Dress Coats.

Neck-Ties,

Drawers, Boots,

And numerous other articles, at

Oct. 24, 1861. tf

Over Coats.

Gloves,

Under Shirts.

Worsted Goods,

Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by Drill

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 Lalies, 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, Folitical 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 claracter. The War need not interfere with the operations of the College nor the designs of parents to give their daughters the best advantages.

Ever Catalogues apply to July 25, 1861. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Dec'r 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 6 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Medical College of Georgia,

AT AUGUSTA.

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

Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. Degas, M. D.
Chemistry, Joseph Jones, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, I. P. Garvin, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, L. D. Ford, M. D.
Physiology, H. V. M. Miller, M. D.
Obstetrics, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, Robert Campbell, M.D. REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., President,

W. H. DOUGHTY, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City Hospital.

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

I. P. GARVIN, Dean.
Sentember 19, 1861. Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

September 19, 1861.

Business Cards.

W. P. CHILTON, W. P. CHILTON, JR. Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles'cal History. W. P. CHILTON & SON, Attorneys and Counsellers at Law,

> Solicitor in Chancery, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery and the surrounding counties; in the Supreme Court of the State, and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of Jar Office on Market St., in Masonic Building.

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

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-baron, and in the United States District Court, at Mont-gomery. omery.

20 Office up-stairs in Rehols' new building. 24

December 15, 1859. advance \$25 00

W. GUNN. L. STRANGE. J GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties: int e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them. Brick Office next the Presbyteman Church. Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860.

SMITH & POU, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA., Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties. #3 Office up-stairs in Biloro & Rutledge's new brick

ED. W. POU.

BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1860. FERRELL & MCKINNE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Ala.

W. S. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law

Opelika, Russell Co., Ala., W II.L practice in the Circuit Courts of the State and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery.

APP All business promptly attended to.

April 18, 1861.

49-tf

BROWN & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA.,

WILL practice in the Counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Office up stairs in Felts' Building. March 14, 1861.

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

BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM, HAVING determined to resufte the practice of Physic in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the citizens thereof.

Office on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets. June 13, 1861. DR. J. G. GRIGGS,

H AVING permanently located in Tuskegee, of-fers his services to the public in the differ-cut 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, May 31, 1860. WETUMPKA, ALA. I. CHAPMAN BROWN JAS. G. ROBERTSON, }
Mobile, Ala. }

ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO.,

Commission Merchants No 35 North Commerce St., FURNISHING GOODS. MOBILE, ALA.

L. D. C. WOOD. JAMES H. LOW. J. H. LUDWIGSEN Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants,

N. B.—Personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, and purchasing of Merchants' and Planters' supplies.
February 2, 1850. 1y

HARGROVE, EZELL & Co. (Successors to HARGROVE & SMITH,)

No. 104 Commerce St.

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

First or Lowest Class \$10 00

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

Geography, Grammar, (English) Written Arithmetic, Flementary Algebra, Latin commend 14 00

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

Higher Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Latin, Greak or French. 20 00 **CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES** Which they will sell at the Parents and Guardians will confer a favor by making application for admission into the School previous to the commencement of the LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH.

April 4th, 1861.

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

N. R. KEELING. to be receipted.

January 9, 1862.

Ourt 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 Furni-Hogs, 20 Goats, Corn add Fodder, Cotton Seed, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

At the same time I will proceed to sell at public ontery to the highest bidder, about 75 acres for Land, being a portion of the Plantation of Simox 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 came forward and make immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against said Estate will present their demands duly authenticated to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

Trans of Sale.—All amounts under 350 cash, all over, 12 months: notes with approved security.

December 12, 1861.

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

Simox 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 came forward and make immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against said Estate will present their demands duly authenticated to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

LITTLEBERRY STRANGE, Oct. 31, 1861.

Oct. 31, 1861. NOTICE

The Produce Loan.

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

The Congress of the Confederate States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars, for the purpose of

dred millions of dollars, for the purpose of funding its Treasury Notes and for making exchanges for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, and the purchase of specie and of military stores.

Under the anthority 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. of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in Bonds of the Confederate To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these

Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriot-ism of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches al-ready many millions of dollars. The liberality of every class of the community has been evinc-ed. The Cotton, the Rice, the Tobacco and the Sugar planters have vied with each other, and in the first named staple alone the subscription in 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 customa-

ry 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 denomination than one hundred dollars except where the subscription is for a less amount, when the limit is fixed at fifty dollars. The payment of the principal and interest of the Bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by special Act

of Congress.

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

the lists which are sent out, is intended to indi mate 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

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

requested that agents will endorse upon the lists the name of the Postoffice, County and State to which they belong.

The sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith annexed.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE!

BYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

Children dying right and lot!

Mothers not as yet hereft Know that worms more infants kill Than each other mortal ill;

But the Vermifuge will save Your pale darlings from the grave. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN, AND ISSUE OF TREAS-

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 president of the Confederate States, issue my millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annam 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 works to be said for species military. for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange in such a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at its next ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bank, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed: *Provided*, That nothing herein 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 bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States; the said notes to be of any denomination not less than five doilars, and to be re-issuable at pleasure, until the same are payable, but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former Acts, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax herein-after provided, and of all other public dues, except the export duty on Cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and

manufactured articles.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty 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 milltons of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act approved May 16, 1861; and this Act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions. The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, mil-itary and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the Act aforesaid and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sale until such date as he shall see fit to indicate.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each hundred dollars in value of the following property, etc., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

NOTICE.

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

Administrator's Notice. T ETTERS of administration on the estate of

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

Oct. 24, 1861.

Mrs. E. WOLFF,

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

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

The above place is destrably located in a good neighborhood, and cannot be surpassed for health. The improvements consists of comfortable freellings. Negro Houses, Corn Cribs, Horse Sheks, &c., a good Gib Honse and Screw, and a never-falling (boxed) well of Water. There is also ½ Section of Land joining the above tract that can be bought at a reasonable price.

For further information apply to JAS. M. PETERS & CO., JAS. M. PETERS & CO.,

DR. LITTLE'S

VERMIFUGE. In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

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

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

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A certain cure for Colde, Coughe, Bronchitte,
Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup,
Whooping Coughs, &c., &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 Lungs 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 aswinging the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

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

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT.

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

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

Ming Sittle and also his name blown into the glass of each bottle. 40 All orders and letters to be addressed to LITTLE & BRO.,

**Sold by Dr. J. S. Thomas and C. Fowler, Tuskeges Hutchings & Williams, Le Grand, Blout & Hale, Mont gomery; Pemberton & Carrer, J. A. Whitesides & Columbus, 6n.; and Merchants and Druggists generally May 10, 1860. NO TASTE OF MEDICINE!

Wholesale Druggists, Macon, Ga.

MOTHER, MAKE YOUR CHOICK.—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. Gerrar Normon Proprietor, 15 Beekman Street, New York.

Sold by

C. FOWLER, Tuskeges, Ala.

July 26, 1860. URY NOTES, AND PRESCRIBE THE PUNISHMENT FOR

> MEDICINES, &C. UST 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 which are
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Shallenberger's Pills,
Wilson's Headsche Pills,
Dalley'e l'ain Extractor,
McMunn's Elixir of Opium,
Extracts of Buchu-Riseley' and Helmbold's
Wood's Hair Restorative,
Alabaster Tablets,
Sup. Eng. Visiting Cards,
Pocket Combs and Inkstands,
Toilet Soaps,
Benzine and Degraisseur,
Dr. J. Bovee Dod's Wine Bitters, Gin Bitters, Brandy
Cathartic, Cathartic Syrup.
Call and examine the stock for sale by
DR. S. M. BARTLETT

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.
August 16, 1860.

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

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, TUSKEGEE, ALA. Constantly on hand a large Stock.

Davies, Leomis', Rsy's & Emerson's Mathematical Works. Wilson's New School Readers—best published. Also, M'Guffey's Readers.
Anthon's, Bullion's, M'Clintock's, and Andrews'. Greek and Latin Text-Books. Bullion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Grammara. School Histories, Philosophies, &c. &c. Large stock Slates, Inks, Pers, Pencils, &c. &c. Any Book will be sold at Publishers' prices, and sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the money. Call and get our prices. ** All accounts must be paid 1st January and July. January 10, 1861.

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS. MOMTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

NIX, YOUNG & NIX.

MONUMENTS, MANTLES, TOMBS, Railing Railing, GRAVE STONES Furniture Work,

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

THE TUSKEGEE FLOUR MILLS.

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

The Mill will be run by J. LAMBERTSON himself, and will arrant satisfaction.
CORN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before rinding, and the best of Meal made.
Give mea trial, and I will be very much obliged for the pustom.

J. LAMBERTSON & CO.

Tuske gee, Feb. 7, 1861.

Change of Schedule. Office Tuskegee Rail Hoad, OCTOBER 24, 1861.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave Tuskegee, as follows: DAY TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 9.15.

" arrives at " leaves " arrives at " NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 7.80.

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. Adams' Southern Express Office kept at this Depoil Cct. 31, 1861. GEO. W. STEVENS, Sup't. DISSOLUTION.

THE Law partnership heretofore existing between N. GACHET and J. T. MENEFER is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Each party will give his attention to the settlement of the business of the old firm. March 28, 1861.

LAW CARDS. N. GACHET can hereafter be found at his old J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutl Ige's brick
March 28, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE. DR. S. M. BARTLETT

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS; with the beat

LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE,
FRENCH BRANDY, and
VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY,
For Medicinal Purposes.

He has varieties of Flavoring Extracts, Production,
Ham Ponades, Tours Soars, Brienes, and the danal assortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store; and
of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Call and examine stock.

Half Square . \$1 00 \$2 00 2 50 \$3 00 \$4 00 \$6 00 00 \$Square . . 1 00 \$2 00 2 50 \$4 00 \$6 00 \$10 00 \$ For Special Notices, fifty per cent. additional will be

charged.

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

By No Advertisements from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by a remittance, or by antiafactory as The Proprietors still continue the Job Printing but siness, and are prepared to execute every description of Latter Press Printing committed to their tax, in as good slyle, and on as reasonable terms as any other exhabitations in the State.

All Job Work is considered due when fluished.

The Southern Literary Messenger. MACFARLANE & FERGUSSON, Publishers,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

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 vears, 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 advoca'e 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 Humor-

ular Scientific Articles, and a Series of Humorous Sketches and Poems of Southern Life. The admirable Lectures of Professor Faraday will be continued. A sparkling Novelet, entitled "A Story of Champaigne," will appear. Also Translations of the shorter and most brilliant stories of the younger Dumas and other celebra-ted French writers.

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

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

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

JAMES GARDNER, Proprieter.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

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

DAILY PAPERS, With which we Exchange.

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.

Weekly—\$2 per annum.

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

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

The Daily Advertiser, MONTGOMERY, ALA. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Notice.--Positively no subscriber is receiv

NASHVILLE, TENN. Advance Rates of Subscription.

Tri-Weekly Paper, per annum 5 00 Daily Paper, " 8 00 Daily Paper,

Terms of Subscription: Daily Courier, \$10 per annum, payable in

THE DAILY ENQUIRER, Columbus, Gee.

Daily Chronicle & Sentinel,

AUGUSTA, GEO., PUBLISHED BY W. S. JONES. TERMS :- Published Morning and Evening-

Downing.

The Marbie Faun, by Nathaniel Hauthorne.
Rutledge, 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 You Humbolt.
The Mill on the Floss, by the author of Adam Bede.
A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halifax.

Att Recreations.

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 awards and want of sleep? If so, mere is your sement. It will unquestionably save you. Price \$1,00. Bold by July 26, 1860. 1y C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala.

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

Any person sending the names of FIVE subscribers and TEN DOLLARS, shall be entitled to a year's subscription

Rates of Advertising.

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

Latress containing remittances, or on business, should be addressed to the SOUTH WESERN BAPTIST, Turkey

en advoca'e of Southern institutions. Far from abandoning the position heretofore held in re-

The Southern Field & Fireside.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

Augusta, Ga., July 8, 1861.

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

Published Monthly in New Orleans and Charleston. TERMS, \$5 per annum in advance.

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

Semi-Weekly-\$3 per annum.

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

THE DAILY SUN, COLUMBUS, GA.

Daily Advertiser, per annum \$8 00 Weekly " " 3 00

ed or continued-without cash in advance. Union & American,

Weekly Paper, per annum..... \$2 00

DAILY COURIER, CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

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

Eight Dollars per annum, always in advance.

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

At 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, Monigomery,

July 5 1800.

No. 20 Market-st.

gratis.

Any person sending the names of IEN 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.

No. of Squares. | 1 Time | 3 T's. | 1 M'th | 3 M's | 6 M's | 1 Fear

5. The House of Representatives shall choose

SECTION 3.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States

shall be composed of two Senators from each

thereof, at the regular session next immediately

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled,

in consequence of the first election, they shall

at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-

States shall be President of the Senate. but

rence of two thirds of the members present.

not extend further than to removal from office,

States; but the party convicted shall, neverthe-

less, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4.

to the times and places of choosing Senators.

law, appoint a different day.

ties as each House may provide.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elce-

SECTION 6.

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

pointed to any civil office under the authority

of the Confoderate States, which shall have

been created, or the emoluments whereof shall

have been increased during such, time; and no

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 dis-

cussing any measures appertaining to his depart

1. All bills for raising revenue shall origin-

2. Evry bill which shall have passed both

gether with the objections, to the other House,

the concurrence of both Houses may be necess-

SECTION 8.

1. To by and select taxis, daties, imposts.

and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and car-

ry on the government of the Confederate States;

as on other bills

t .The times, places and manner of holding

state for which he shall be chosen.

branches of the Legislature thereof,

Poetry.

The Christian Household. 'And they constrained Him saying, abide with us .- Luke xxiv. 29. "O selig Haus, wo man dich aufgenommen." O happy house! where thou art loved the best

Dear friends and Saviour of our race, Where never comes such welcomed, honored Where none can ever fill Thy place, Where every heart goes forth to meet Thee,

Where every ear attends Thy word, Where every lip with blessing greets Thee. Where all are waiting on their Lord. O happy house! where two are one]in heart, In faith and hope are one, Whom death can only for a little part, Not end the union here begun;

Who share together one salvation,
Who would be with thee, Lord, always, In gladness or in tribulation, In happy or in evil days.

O happy house! whose little ones are given Early to Thee, in faith and prayer— To Thee, their friend, who from the heights of heaven Guards them with more than mother's care.

O happy house! where little voices Their glad hosannas love to raise; And childhood's lisping tongue rejoices To bring new songs of love and praise.

O happy house! and happy servitude! Where all alike one Master own; Where daily duly, in Thy strength pursued, Is never hard nor toilsome known; Where each one serves Thee, meek and lowly Whatever Thine appointment be, Till common tasks seem great and holy, When they are done as unto Thee.

O happy house! where Thou art not forgot When joy is flowing full and free;
O happy house! where every wound is brought
Physician, Comforter, to Thee. Until at last, earth's day's work ended, All meet Thee in that home above, From whence Thou camest, where Thou hast ascended, Thy heaven of glory and of love!

For the Young.

Keep Trying. A graceful child my pathway crossed, As late I trod the busy street, And lightly o'er her head she tossed A rope, which swiftly passed her feet ! I in her pleasure took a part. And pleased, I said, addressing her, "Of whom learned you this pretty art?" She answered, "I kept trying, sir!"

THE FAMILY ALTAR. Some poor little children know nothing about a family altar. The very terms would be Greek to them. Do you not pity them? Is it any wounder that they grow up prayerless and profane, when they are not taught by their parents to bow their knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ? But it is passing strange that you should not love prayer who can say:

"I remember, I remember The very corner where My father every morning knelt. And every evenin prayer. I remember where the circle stood That joined the holy lay: I remember how, in solemn mood, We all knelt down to pray."

Higher. "Higher," cries the impatient bulb, as the earth rises and opens for its entrance into the fair bright world above, "Higher," says the clambering vine, as it daily strives to wind one more tendril around its supporter .-How gracefully line after line is twined around till the summit is reached, and how tenaciously it clings, as if not to lose the position it has gained. "Higher," laughs the gay, gorgeous butterfly, as it seeks to warm itself into life in the sun's genial rays .-And "Higher," sings the lark in his morning song, as he sails through the fleecy clouds to his airy home .-."Higher," sings the school-boy as he daily marks his hight upon the wall, and half despairingly exclaims, "O. dear, I shall never grow." "Higher' says the youth when he first beholds the broad fields of intellectual 'greatness spread out before him, and finds there is work for him to perform .-And "Higher," my friends, is a noble word, a glorious incentive to action. The Christian owns and feels its influence, and we imagine that he hears it softly breathed in his ear as he is about to take the last look of earthly objects. "Higher" it was that prompted you to clasp your parent's knee, when endeavoring to rise in your infancy. "Higher," was your motto in childhood; in youth you felt its influence: in manhood it urged you to noble deeds and generous actions; and now as the light of your mental vision is going out, this cheering word comes to guide your safely to that region of eternal bliss, where you will find the realization of your motto fully exemplified, and personified even in the "Most High."

Miscellancous.

Write to the Soldier.

It would be a rare sight to find among our whole white population in the South, so much as one person who has not some relative friend or acquaintance in the army. Many can count them by scores. Now let an earnest word be spoken to the year of all such.

Do you write often to your friends in the army ? Not many can make visits in person, but all can make visits with the pen. Is the importance of this agency, as a means of doing good. duly, estimated? Next to the impression of personal presence, comes in, undoubtly, the influence of our

Will those under whose eyes this brief article may pass, pause and refeet for a moment upon a few things which are barely suggested : they can he enlarged to a suitable scope in their own minds.

Think of the temptations of a soldier's Bfc. If any ask what they are, we may rather ask in return. "what ere they not?" "Their name is legion ?"among them stand in full view those terrible temptations to fundamental vices of intemperance, profane swearing, and gambling. You know the long train of vices that everywhere keep company with them. You know

their dark way goes down. Think of the absence of home influ-eacer. A volume could not unfold these. A father's counsels and auwith the prayers of both: -- a virtuous, our Southern country, are followed by the determined by adding to the whole number

too the death and the hell into which

healthful, and religious society; the statements which betray the gross Sabbath and the sanctuary. But we misapprehensions of the writer. He hardly know where to begin or where says to end the reckoning up in order of "I think I may venture to assert those mighty influences which restrain that in most of the slaveholding States from evil, and persuade to good .- neither the laws, nor public opin-But remember to how great an extent lion, secure to the slaves any of the these priceless blessings are absent privileges of humanity. Of their morfrom the army.

dear friends love their homes, and at least, even more studiously than their kindred? What sent them off the abuse of their persons, and the into this great conflict to defend destruction of their lives." those homes from outrage and pollution? And now far away from those have no difficulty in asserting any still turn to them as the needle to the In another number the writer seems then--

Consider how easy it would be to do them immense good by writing often to them.

parted, the comfort administeredwho can estimate?

There is a great cry for chaplains, but often they cannot be procured .-Turn your letters into chaplains. And we want tracts; but the demand is greater than the supply. Then lous as well as self-important. "The why cannot letters be sent, and every one of them count for a tract.

whole question of supplying the spiri- the fearful consequences! It will yet tual destitutions of our soldiers is this: learn that it can not bear, without we would value and use, so far as reproach and infamy, the responsibilipracticable, every good agency—the ty assumed by waging a barbarous chaplain, the colporteur, the Bible, civil war. the tract, and the religious newspaper. But under the circumstances in which we are now placed, and considering the inadequate supply from these sources, there is an agency at hand of great simplicity, of unlimited extent, of incalcuable power, and which may probably be more effectual than any other. Let all whose heart's desire and prayer to God for their friends at camp is that they may be saved, sit down and write to them, speaking not only of home, but of the soul, of Jesus, and of eternity. Ministers of the gospel might often, because of their office, or their pastoral relation to them, address a letter to a whole com-

be kindly and often joyfully received. The more we reflect upon it, the deeper becomes the conviction that here is a power which, (notwithstanding all heretofore done in this way,) is yet, to a great extent, sleeping quietly in the bosom of the church .-And we do now ask of the people of God to "suffer the word of exhortation," when we earnestly urge upon them the frequent, and prayerful use mighty agency, which "such an one as Paul the aged" would have used with the zeal of a Scraph. We beseech you to write often and earnestly this night, except when the glare from the winter to our soldiers .- Centrel Pres.

pany. These communications would

AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT Enterprise.—Last evening a mass towards securing for our soldiers the services of pious colporteurs. In this way vast good has been done in the army in Virginia. We doubt whether history can show such an instance of Christian enterprise and effort to save the souls of soldiers as that which is now carrying the "glad tidings" to the brave men in the Old Dominion. Pious men are flocking to the army with Testaments and religious tracts, going from camp to camp, conversing with every soldier, from the General down to the humblest private, on the subject of personal religion, holding prayer-meetings, and in many other was exerting benign influences on the most peculiar is the wedding, which hearts of our soldiers. The Col- has some of the feature of those in portage Board, located in Richmond, the northern part of Germany. An publish testaments and tracts, look orator is the bearer of invitations, out suitable men to act as colporteurs who is often the village schoolmaster. and then support them. Rev. A. E. He makes a formal speech before Dickinson, the General Superinten- every house, which all the people run dent of this work, delivered an ad- to hear. On the morning of the weddress last night at the mass meeting. ding he accompanies the bridegroom He has visited our city with a view and the groomsmen to the house of of establishing here a depository, by the bride, where they breakfast tomeans of which every soldier within gether; after which he makes a speech this vicinity may be supplied with testaments and religious tracts, and to them all the noble qualities of the also to receive funds with which to bridegroom, and beseeching them to supply the soldiers from this State give their daughter willingly away, now in service in Virginia. It is too as he is sure a long life of happiness much to ask that the Christian community in Virginia take care of the then "takes the word," and presents two hundred thousand men in that State, especially as one-third of her difficulties of the new position, and soil is now in possession of the enemy. inion, and has used it in supplying amidst prayers, and tears and good the soldiers from all the States with religious reading. He only asks that musicians cheer her way with song .we aid him in taking care of the spirtual interests of our own men.

We commend the appeal of Mr. cration of our readers. (-Savannah er? - Charleston Courier.

Abolitionist 37 years Ago.

Northern writers were about as ignorant of the condition of the slaves, and the state of things in the Southern States thirty-seven years ago. as they are at this time, after daily misrepresentation continued for an age. The "Christian Spectator," monthly magazine, published in New Haven in 1825, devotes some fifteen or twenty pages to the discussion of the "vexed question." from which it and establish this constitution for the Confederis fair to infer that some of our North | ale States of America. ern neighbors were then as willing to-intermeddle with the subject as they are at the present day. The writer, whose words we are about to cite, seems to have known some things. which are not known by reformers of our times. He admits that-

The right of personal liberty is not compared of members chosen every second year an absolute right. If it were so, by the people of the several states ; and the slavery would never have been recognised in the Word of God. Yet it was permitted and regulated in the laws given by God himself."

Again he says-The right of personal liberty is not one which may be lawfully vindicated at all hazards. Salus populi. suprems fer. The public good, the interest of all classes, both whitest of that state in which he shall be soon. and blacks, is the supreme law."

These sound principles which abunthority, a mother's care and love, dantly sustain slavery as it exists in cording to their respective numbers, which shall

al culture and religious instruction, Think again how great is there year-ning to hear from home. Do not these kind is guarded against by the laws

A writer who can "venture to make tion, but this true and undying affect such assertions in his ignorance, need they love dearer than life, their hearts falsehood that will answer his purpose. pole. If these remarks are just, to think that the South is dependent on "the nation" for defence. He

"The nation cannot bear everything, and if the indignation of the people The restraints from sin imposed, should compel our government to the strength against temptation im- with draw her protection, and give notice that the slave. States are to be left to themselves, I tremble for

the consequences." "The government to withdraw her protection!" The patronizing air assumed in this sentence is most ridicunation cannot bear everything!" It loves us so much it can not bear to The sum of our reflections on this withdraw from us, and leave us to

Eruption of Vesuvius.

The following from the Diario de la Marina (Havana) of the 16th ult., was translated for the Mobile Tribune. It is from a Naples letter, of the 10th:

"Vesuvius burst forth into a terrible eruption. From the crater on the side of the city, a short distance from Portici, an immense column of lava rose suddenly in the air, appearing in the distance like a gigantic pine planted in the sea which bathes the base of the mountain. Terrific peals of thunder and fearful lightning rendered the darkness, occasioned by the showers of falling cinders, doubly awful. At the same instant two mighty streams of burning lava rushed down the mountain side, one towards Resino, the ancient Herculanenm, the other towards the Torre del Grecco.

"The inhabitants of these village, blinded and suffocated by the hot falling cinders, were seen, amid the flashing lightning, flying for their lives; some carrying pillows in their hands, others whatever they could for this cheap, convenient, simple, but procure, to shield them from the stones and molten lava which were falling upon and crushing them.

"Although midday, it was dark as raging mountain and the vivid lightning illumined for a moment the appalling scene. Here was a husband seeking for his wife; here a wife meeting of the various Christian demother frantic for her children, whom shrieking for her husband; here a nominations was held at the Baptist she had lost in the obscurity and Church in this city, to tak some steps confusion. All that day and night the mountain continued to roar and belch forth torrents of liquid fire, and all felt as if the end of the world had

really arrived." Later advices from Naples adds: "The eruption of Vesuvius continues. The village of Torre del Grecco is nearly buried in the lava. The earthquakes are still pregnant and very violent. The sea in the Bay of Naples has receded 2,000 feet.

WEDDING CERMONIES ON THE ALPS. -There are still many of the old customs remaining, of which one of the to the father and mother. recounting is in store for her. Arival orator the dark side of the picture, all the the virtues of the bride. After this Rev. Mr. Dickinson informs us that parliamentary discussion, the bride he has raised \$10,000 in the Old Dom- departs with her betrothed for church, wishes; and to keep up her spirits, The Cottages of the Alps.

PLEASE ANSWER THIS .- Why does DICKINSON, which may be found in Wm. H. Seward, in reply to Lord another column, to the serious consid- Lyons, remind you of a restless sleep-

He lies on one side first, and then he lies on the other .- Wilmington

CONSTITUTION

Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States. ach state acting in its sovereign and independ-ent character, in order to form a permanent fedral government, establish justice, insure domes tic tranquility and secure the blessings of liber ty to ourselves and our posterity-invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God-do ordain

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States which shall consist of a Sepate and House of SECTION 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be efectors in each state shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the mos numerous branch the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth, not a litizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, 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 he a citizen of the con ederate States. and who shall not, when elected by an infinbitant J. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this Confederacy, ac-

throughout the Confederate States :

tions prescribed in case of a bill.

for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose six—the state of Georgia. be entitled to choose six-the state of Georgia | thereof:

ten-the state of Alabama nine-the state of 4. To establish uniform laws of naturaliza-Florida two-the state of Mississippi seven-the tion, and uniform laws on the subject of bankstate of Louisiana six, and the state of Texas six. ruptcies, throughout the Confederate States, 4. When vacancies happen in the representa-tion 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 thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such

weights and measures: 6. To provide for the punishment of countertheir speaker and other officers; and shall have

the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or other federal officer, resident and Confederate States: 7. To establish postoffices and post routs; but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, acting solely within the limits of any state. may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both 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 austate, chosen for six years by the legislature thors and inventors the exclusive right to their

espective writings and discoveries : preceding the commencement of the term of 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the service; and each Senator shall have one vote. Supreme Court:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against be divided as equally as may be into three elasses. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the the law of nations -11. To declare war, grant letters of marque

and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures second year; of the second class at the expiraon land and water: tion of the fourth year; and of the third class 12. To raise and support armies: but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for

third may be chosen every second year . and if a longer term than two years : vacancies happen by resignation, or othererwise, 13. To provide and maintain a navy during the recess of the legislature of any state, 14. To make rules for the government and the executive thereof may make temporary apregulation of the land and naval forces: pointments until the next meeting of the Legis-lature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions: 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 16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such shall when elected, be an inhabitant of the part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the 4. The Vice President of the Confederate States. respectively, the appointment of the offi-

cers, and the authority of training the militia shall have no vote, unles they be equally diviaccording to the discipline prescribed by Con-5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise ases whatsoever, over such district (not exceedings ten miles square) as may, by cession of one the office of President of the Confederate States or more States and the acceptance of Congress, 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to become the scat of the Government of the Contry all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation.—When the President of the Confederate States federate States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concur-

be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings: and 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary 7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall and proper for carrying into execution the fore-going powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Conand disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate federate States, or in any department or officer

1. The importation of negroes of the African race, from any foreign country, other than the slave holding States or Territories of the United elections for Senators and Representatives shall States of America, is hereby forbidden; and be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Consti-Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. tution; but the Congress may, at any time, by

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit law, make or alter such regulations, except as the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy. in every year; and such meeting shall be on the 3. The privilege of the writ of hapeas corpus first Monday in December, unless they shall, by

shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may re-4. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or tions, returns and qualifications of its own mem- law denying or imparing the right of property

bers, and a majority of each shall constitute a in negro slaves shall be passed. 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. 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles members, in such manner and under such penalexported from any State, except by a vote of

2. Each House may determine the rules of two-thirds of both Houses. its proceedings, punish its members for disorder-ly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-lation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

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

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days are other. 9. Congress shall appropriate no money from other place than that in which the two Houses by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been ju-1. The Senators and Representatives shall dicially declared by a tribunal for the investi receive a compensation for their services, to be gation of claims against the government, which ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury it is hereby made the duty of Congress to estab-

of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the 10. All bills appropriating money shall speci peace, be privileged from arrest during their atfy in federal currency the exact amount of each Houses, and in going to and returning from the appropriation and the purposes for which it is pensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other 2. No Senator or Representative shall, du-

been 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 tree State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be in-

ate in the House of Representatives; but the fringed. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be Senate may propose or concur with amendments quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner Houses, shall, before it becomes a law be pre to be prescribed by law.

15. The right of the people to be secure in sented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if their persons, houses, papers, and effects against not, he shall return it with his objections to unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be that House in which it shall have originated, violated; and no warrants shall issue tut upon who shall enter the objections at large on their probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation jonroal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after, and particularly describing the place to be such reconsideration, two thirds of that House searched, and the persons or things to be seizshall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to ed

16. No person shall be held to answer for a by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and | capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall | presentment or indictment of a grand jury, exone a law. But in all such cases, the votes cept in cases arising in the land or naval forces, of both Houses shall be determind by yeas and or in the militia, when in actual service, in time nays, and the names of the persons voting for of war or public danger; nor shall any person and against the bill shall be entered on the jour- be subject for the same offence to be twice put nal of each House respectively. If any bill in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, perty, without due process of law; nor shall in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the private property be taken for public use, with-

Congress by their adjournment, prevent its re-pura; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public disapprove any other appropriation in the same trial by an impartial jury of the State and dis-In such case he shall, in signing the bill, trict wherein the crime shall have been commitdesignate the appropriations disapproved; and ted, which district shall have been previously shall return a copy of such appropriations, with ascertained by law, and to be informed of the his objections, to the House in which the bill nature and cause of the accusation; to be conshall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

fronted with the witnesses against him; to have compalsory process for obtaining witnesses in proved by the President. 3. Every order, resolution or vete, to which for his detence.

18. In ouits at common law, where the value ary (except on a question of adjournment) shall in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the be presented to the President of the Confederate right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and States; and before the same shall take effect no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise reshall be approved by him; or being disapprove 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 limits- 19. Excessive built shall not be required, nor

exercive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall whate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. Sucross 10.

L No State shall enter into any treaty, allibut no bounties shall be granted from the ance, or confederation; grant letters of marque treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on im and reprisel; exist money; make anything but portations from fereign nations be hald to pro-mote or foster any branch of industry; and all debts; pass anythill of attainder or expent foot-duties, imposts, and excess shall be uniform law, or law importing the obligation of contra-

throughout the Confederate States:

2. To become manay on the credit of the Confederate States:

3. To regulatecommerce with foreign nations, or experts except what may be also obtain a confederate States. and among the several states, and with the ary for executing its inspection laws; and the

nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to

Secrice 1. Secrice 1. Secrice 2.

tions; 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.

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 Senators and Representative to which the State may by be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States,

be an inhabitant of the same State with them- nesses to the same overt act or on conf selves; they shall name in their ballots the per- open court. son voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for treason shall work corruption of blood, or for as President, and of all persons voted fo as Vice | feiture, except during the life of the person a President, and of the number of votes for each, tainted. which lists they shall sign and certify, and tran-smit, sealed, 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 majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then,

each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members felony, or other crime against the laws of su two thirds of the states, and a majority of state, who shall flee from justice, and be found all the states shall be necessary to a choice.—
And if the House of Representatives shall not cutive authority of the state from which be field. choose a President, whenever the right of choice | be delivered up, to be removed to the state

shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the 4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-Presidischarged from sch sservice or labor: but dent. if such number be a majority of the whole shall be delivered up on claim of the party to

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. 5, But no person constitutionally ineligible

shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States. 7. No person except a natural-born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, States, including the lands thereof. or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be territory; and Congress shall have power to

not have attained the age of thirty-five years, federate States, lying without the limits of the and been fourteen years a resident within the several states; and may permit them, at such limits of the Confederate States, as they may times, and in such manner as it may by law exist at the time of his election. from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law. provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act

as President, and such officer shall act accor- territories of the Confederate tates, dingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected. 9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which from of government, and shall protect each of shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected;

and he shall not receive within that period any legislature is not in session) againsts domestic other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them. Before he enters on the execution of his office,

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

SECTION 2.

1. The President shall be commander in chief the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the army and navy of the Confederate States, be agreed on by the said convention-voting when called into the actual service of the Con by states—and the same be ratified by the legfederate States, he may require the opinion, in writing of the principal officer in each of 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 advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present other officers of the Confederate States, whose ed or modified; and all the officers appoint the Congress may, by law, vest the appoint- offices abolished. ment of such interior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of 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 Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof other civil officers of the Executive Depart | and all treaties made, or which shall be made ment may be removed at any time by the Pres | under the anthority of the Confederate States, ident, or other appointing power, when their shall be the supreme law of the land; and the services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, in-capacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of anything in the constitution or laws of any daty; and when so removed, the removal shall state to the contrary notwithstanding. be reported to the Senate, together with the 4. The Senators and Representatives below

the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no person rejected by the Schate shall be no religious test shall ever be required at a re appointed to the same office during their qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

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

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

ARTICLE III.

sucross I.

State deal by vested in one Supreme Court, of such Cargree, the Congress under the Property of the Cargress visional Congress and a continue to the the pudges, both of the Supresse and Interior due, beyond the then broaded by the Cy Courts, shall hold their offices during good by Sax of the Principal Courts of the acceptance

Section 2.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and consellations and consellations. maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to con troversies between two or more states; bety a state and citizen of another state wh state and entern of another state where the state is plaintiff; between citizens claiming land under grants of different states; and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign state, 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 esses before mentioned, the supreme court shall be supremed to the supreme court shall be supremed to the supremed to the supremed to the supremed to the supremediate 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 case of

impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not com mitted within any state, the trial shall be at SECTION 3

1. Treeson against the Confederate State shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective or in adhering to their enemies, giving them States and vote by ballot for President and aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not of treason unless on the testimony of two wi

2. The Congress shall have power to declar

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 Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and produings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled ted; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the 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 control to the control to the control to the control to the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this control to the control to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens to all

or lawfully carried into another, shall, in con

SECTION 3.

1. Other states may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by states; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the invisibilities. 5, But no person constitutionally incligated to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the Confederate States.

no new state shall be formed or erected what the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of states, or parts of states, concerned as well. choosing the electors, and the day on which they the legislatures of the states concerned as well

as of the Congress. 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regua tions

3. The Confederate States may acquire new eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall habitanta of all territory belonging to the Con provide, to form states to be admitted into the 8. In case of the removal of the President | Confederacy. In all such territory, the institugovernment : and the inhabitants of the seven Confederate States and Territories, shall have

4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to every state that now is or hereafter may be come a member of this Confederacy, a republica them against invasion; and on application of the legislature (or of the Executive when the

violence.

ARTICRE V

1. Upon the demand of any three states, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the states, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the suid states shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of islatures of two-thirds of the several states, or by conventions in two thirds thereof-as the 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 Semte.

ARTICLE VI. 1. The Government established by this Conconcur; and he shall nominate, and by and with stitution is the successor of the Provisional the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all continue in force until the same shall be repaired. appointments are not herein otherwise provided by the same shall remain in office until the for, and which shall be established by law; but successors are appointed and qualified, or the

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

Provisional Government. 3. This Constitution, and the laws of the

mentioned, and the members of the severa 4. the President shall have power to fill all state legislatures, and all executive and judicin acancies that may happen during the recess of officers, both of the Confederate States, and of the several states, shall be bound by eath or

5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deay 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 prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states.

respectively, or to the people thereof. ARTICLE VIL 1. The ratification of the conventions of five states shall be sufficient for the establishment

of this Constitution between the states in ral 2. When five states shall have ratified in Constitution, in the manner before specified the Congress under the Provisional Constitu

tion, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; an for the meeting of the Electoral College; an forcounting the votes, and imaginating the Pre-ident. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congoes under this Constitution, and the time for I the juliest power of the Confederate assembling the same. Until the name

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