H. E. TALIAFERRO, | EDITOR.

"Whether It be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, taken ve." - det iv. 12

OC PER ARBUM, IN ADVANCE, OR AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

VOL. 13-NO. 42.

The South Mestern Baptist, en; but thousands of such it is manifest, are foes to God and holiness, and A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER on the road to ruin. We gather good evidence that Onesimus was a conver-PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ted man, but no proof that he was a church member; but his relation to

"the Lord" is expressed by the same

"Obey your parents in the Lord."

This is assumed as proof that the

children are members of the Church.

Persons may be "in the Lord" by

faith, without baptism, as Abraham

was 13 years prior to his circumcis-

"But these children are of so tender

dren to understand the exhortations:

'Knowing your old man is crucified'

-"Quench the fiery darts of the ad-

For the South Western Baptist.

Excerpts rom my Note Book.

"God was intensely desirous, as

well as Christ, of man's salvation;

I. It has been maintained that some

real plan. That Christ suffered as a

his authority ?- that he really was in

Besides punishment intuitively

Hence, authority is to be maintain-

2. Christ's sufferings in this behalf

impenitent, brought to condign pun-

These great truths, we presume, were

"flashed" from the cross upon all

strikes us as righteous, when offenses

"Put on the whole armor of God."-

particle as that to "the flesh."

TALIAFERRO & Co.,

PROPRIETORS For Terms, &c., see third page.

Postulata.

NUMBER 4.

(1.) Of such is the kingdom of heaven therefore, all children go to ion. But the passage speaks of "paheaven." This is rather jumping to a rents in the Lord" not children. conclusion than reaching it by arguchildren must obey because "in the ment and patient investigation. The Lord;" then it follows, that all othpassage does not affirm that those ers are released from the obligation children brought to Christ belonged to obedience. But God commands all to the kingdom; but the meaning is, children,—"Honor thy father," &c., is that such as resembled them in trustful binding on all. The reasoning then affection, in humility, docility and abe is in conflict with the Bible. sence of ambitious feelings, that is, persons with such qualities, were able an age that the parents are exhorted o appreciate Christ's reign on earth. to bring them up in nurture and ad-See Mark 10th, and Luke 18th, "Shall monition of the Lord." But not in-

not receive the kingdom as a little fants, else parental catechetical inchild," &c. The comparison is be struction would be of little avail; tween the grateful and trustful quali- how could they understand "Honorties of a child and those of an humble thy father," &c.? At what age do believer in Jesus. So Matth. 18:3, parents cease to bring up or instruct become as little children." It is their offspirng? Do they not continclear the disciple can not shrink to ue till minority ripens into majority? the dimensions of a child; hence the resemblance must lie in those naturally amiable attributes which we adout author avers, then it is clear, that mire in a child, and those of the regenerated man: the true disciple deteriorated our species. In A. D. 90, must exhibit such a spirit of confi- John writes to little children, because dence and docility towards Christ as they have known the Father." Such children do towards kind parents .- letters are not read and understood The children are proposed as emblems by infants in the 19th century. How of the qualities that accompany the spiritual birth, i.e. so far as those dren to understand the exhortations: can represent the feelings of a regencrated man. Rosenmuller and others say, "It is not said of these infants, viz: the infants brought to Christ, versary." These are sufficient to "but of such as are like them;" for show how weak and ridiculous are Christ expresses no opinion about the arguments to sustain the postulatheir moral character, and this settles the question. If the Master had intended this, then the question would tum. No passage of the New Testament proves infant membership. have a different phase; but as he does not compare the characteristics of two Christians, but of the docility and other properties of amiable children with the attributes of true disciple-ty.--Mark 14:35.

But look at the broad conclusion- and the mode of achieving it "all children go to heaven." Do the was the result of a great Moral Neteachings of the New Testament war- cessity, which Love was resolved to ant such a sequitur? It is believed confront since it could not evade it." that for all dying in infancy, provis- Greyson Letters, p. 236. ion is made for their redemption; but for such as are capable of moral ac- other way of salvation than that by tion and responsibility who violate the sufferings of Christ, might have God's laws, no such hope can be en- been devised-nay, that another is the

ship; there is no proof that "all chil-

dren go to heaven.'

tertained. (2.) "The washing of the hands is mere example. called the baptizing of the man." Luke The fact of the impossibilty of any 11:38 and Mark 7:34, are cited as substitute for a suffering Christ, is proof by a distinguished theological established beyond the possibility of writer and historian. Dr. Geo. Camp- rational question by the text-"If it bell says there must be a mistake in be possible, let this cup pass from our version; for wash in the 3d verse me;" the reasons of that impossibiliis nipto in the Greek middle voice, ty are to be sought elsewhere; but as and for that in the 4th it is baptizo, suggested by their connection with to bathe. This was the Jewish cus- the fact, will also engage our attentom: when they came from the mark- tion presently. Can we conceive that et or public gatherings where they God's own innocent spotless son could might be defiled, they bathed. [See pray thrice, and that in agony, and be John 13:10, which Dr. C. renders, - denied any thing that was possible? "He who hath been bathing needeth II. Are not some of the reasons only wash his feet." Those who had why Christ must suffer apparent? been invited to a feast, bathed them- 1. Some tribute to law is demanded selves before they went: but as they in the transactions of all moral govwalked, commonly in sandals, it was ernment. In this case, therefore, the usual to have their feet washed, (nipto, majesty of the law must be maintainsame word as in Mark 7:3, to wash ed, and this can be done only by the hands,) by the servants of the family substitution of such a sufferer, in the before they laid themselves on the place of the offender. Such, I supcouches to eat." Dr. C. was too hon-est to allow this passage to be per-21. "The Lord is well pleased for his verted by men noted for their postula- righteousness' sake, he will magnify ta proclivities; so he corrects the the law and make it honorable." mistake in our version. The Vulgate to all government carried on by mo-

tizentur non comedunt. If baptize were employed in both earnest when he threatened? d and 4th verses of Mark, there neight be some foundation for the postulatum; but when the original dis- have been committed. We deem that tinguishes clearly, we ought not to there is a natural and just, nay, a confound words so different in signifi- demanded connection between guilt cation. No scholar, unless in nursery and punishment. And connivance leading-string, or prejudice, would scandalizes our moral sense. risk his reputation by such assertions.

does not confound the two verbs evi- tives-moral government-penalty,

dently distinct in their meaning as suffering, must enter-penalty borne

does our New Testament. It reads, either by the principal or a substitute.

Pharisai enim-nisi crebo laverint ma- Else, how could it be known that the

nus, non manducant et aforo, nisi bap- governor really meant to maintain

"But is not baptism applied to cups, ed and righteousness will be accorded beds, tables, and in Hebrews 9th, "to only where penalty, upon the volation divers washings;" how then, can we of law-just, holy and good-is indistinguish?" I answer, that baptisma, flicted upon principal or substitute. the word always used when the Chris- And the importance of these things tian ordinance is indicated, is not em- and the like, may be increased by the ployed in Mark or Hebrews, but bap fact that the effects of the atonement, tismos, which is applied to Jewish most likely, extend to other orders of ceremonial washings. This latter beings besides ourselves. Intimations word is found only 3 times in the of this may be couched in Eph. 3:10, New Testament, and then in connex- Pet. 1:12. ion with Hebrew rites; but baptisma for the New Testament institution as assure us of the unswerving character established by Jesus Christ. If schol of God's justice; say to us, in tones ars would examine their Greek and of thunder, "Be sure your sin will look more carefully into the meaning find you out"-your crime be discovof the word, such postulata would not ered-your shame exposed, and you,

be enunciated. Dr. C. renders, Mark 7:34, "For ishment. For if the bolts of Almighthe Pharisees eat not until they have ty wrath transfixed the soul of the washed (nipto) their hands by pour- | Son-if he spared not Him, when He ing water on them; if they come took the sinner's place-how much from the market by dipping, baptizo. less will be spare you? Justice is Bathing is an indispensable prerequidearer to God than the exemption site to the first meal of the day amond from humiliation and death of his onthe Huillows; and washing hands ang ly begotten. feet is equally so before evening meal.? Ward's Customs.

(3.) Can any persons be strictly said worlds. to be in the Lord, not admitted by bap 3. Such a gift upon the part of tism into his church? This is an in- God, was the only adequate assurance terrogative postulatum, and is argued of the greatness of his love toward from Rom. 16:1, Philemon and Eph. us which God himself could supply. duces any into the Lord or Church, nor reconciles to God. If so, all the baptized would be on their way to heav-

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

only begotten to death, and declining ties here. to extend mercy to sinners on any An Appeal .- Will not the brethren other grounds.

the exigencies of the case, in this ar- and endeavor to induce others to do rangement, we have already seen-a so? Our receipts are small. We

to do thy will, O God."

Let us retort upon the objector : you say this scheme which assigns reason for atonement by sufferingby the death of Christ-is a bloody scheme. That you "cannot away with" it. But on your scheme, that Christ was a sufferer merely as an example of patience under tribulation, what adequate reason for his sufferings is become rational, intelligent and hapassigned? Would not less pain, less ignominy, have sufficed for this purtished for the duties and responsibilipose? And would not the example suggest something else quite as certainly as imitative patience and meekjoin the precepts of the religion of ness? Must it not suggest the special liability of innocence and spotlessness to undergo intolerable chastisement under this mysterious providence of ours? Says Henry Rogers, "An example of what? Was it an example of this—that the more men obey inspiring, life-giving truth—and othand love God, the darker may be the bility to suffer under the incomprehensible mysteries of the divine administration? So that if sible mysteries of the divine administration? So that if we were to be come absolutely perfect as Christ was, that moment we might reach the climax of misery!"*

E. B. T. that moment we might reach the climax of misery 1"* E. B. T.

* Note.-I am much indebted in this discourse to the two letters of Henry Rogers on the Atonement, already referred to. Next to Butler, I think him the most valuable of mod-ern writers. There is a frankness and fairness in his rencontres with antagonists not always found in the advocates of "sound doctrine."-

Non tali auxiolo, nec densoribus illis. Nor want we aid like this, nor champions.

[From the Religious Herald.] News from our Missionaries.

We have been in receipt of letters from our brethren in China and Africa throughout the war, though not so regularly as formerly. Brethren in Baltimore, and brother Samson in God has given for the guidance and Washington city, have arranged to redemption of man. send their letters to us, and receive our letters to them, by flag of truce.

Shanghai .- Our latest communications from Shanghai are to the 14th of October. Of that date we received the sad intelligence of the murder dence of the loss of the sense of our of brother Holmes, at Yentai, in dependence on God as the war has Shantung province. Sister Holmes was at Shanghai when the letter was written. She will, we doubt not, re- been, on the eve of the battle of Fort ceive the earnest sympathy of every Sumter, like one vast altar, from Christian who hears of her melan- which ascended the incense of prayer. choly bereavement.

well; but, owing to the disturbed brilliant victory at Manassas by condition of the country, not much progress was being made. They were, sanctuaries of the land. But there however, hopeful, and appeal to us, notwithstanding our troubles here, to of this sense of dependence on the sustain them in their work.

eral more have been reported. tion opened by him,) "Through God's Richmond Examiner. blessing our efforts have not been altogether in vain. * * * Seven

ers who give us some hope." A large reaches us has come out, openly and direct missionary labors, especially Christian Advocate.

in founding a new station." Yoruba-Latest dates .- Lagos, Sept. 9th-Abeokuta, Aug. 5th-Awyaw, June 10 .- All our Missionaries were clous faith will be lost for a season in good health, and are encouraged in amidst the very things that should their work. At Abeokuta there had confirm it-by formal statements and been quite an interest among the argumentative defences of the Chrisscholars of Bro. Philips' school, and tian doctrines, or amid the mechanical to some extent in the community .-- assiduities of the Christian doctrines. Several had been baptized. Brother or amid the machanical assiduities of Reid, at Awyaw, is cut off from com- the Christian work. Then for relief munication with the other missiona- let it be your endeavor always to

"savage," light-thus delivering his upon us, notwithstanding the difficul-

and sisters who read this send us a 1. But that there was a fitness to contribution for the missionaries, and just tribute to law.

2. Let it be added, that the Son was a voluntary sufferer. He "loved us and gave himself for us." He said, a large contribution send a small one. "No man taketh my life from me; I But send something. Don't permit lay it down of myself." And again, these dear missionaries to want.—
"Lo I come; in the volume of the Now, in our time of trial, is the time book it is written of me; I delight to show our willingness to sacrifice for the cause of Christ.

A. M. Poindexter, Cor. Sec'y.

Teach it to your Children.

Do not fail to inculcate the faith them for the duties and responsibilities of life, then carefully instruct Christ. You cannot safely let them alone. You must fill the barrel with wheat, and let the enemy find no room for tares. The minds of the young can not remain unoccupid and empty. Neglect to teach truth-pure, ers will teach what you must regard Christ, will implant his opinions in their young and unsuspecting hearts, and ere long, going a little beyond

their teachers, it may be they will plunge into open and utter unbelief. Some individual, who accounts death a final and perpetual sleep, will, by and by, persuade them that they are in no way exalted above the brutes, and that when they lie down in death soul and body will inherit the same grave. To all these influences and dangers, as well as the temptations to vice and crime, our children are constantly exposed, and it is our bounden duty to be regular and constant in our efforts to nurture them in the doc trines and spirit of that Gospel which

Prayer to the God of Battles.

We must remark the painful eviprogressed. It did not commence so. The city of Charleston is said to have The whole nation, from Virginia to The rest of the missionaries were Texas, commemorated our early and sanctuaries of the land. But there has lately been a marked relaxation God of Battles. It has been impious-Canton .- From Canton we have ly said that the battle of Belmont was letters to Nov. 7th. May 9th sister won by the energetic oaths of our Gaillard wrote: "Our little band of officers. There has been a wretched native believers has been steadily in- plausibility that has preached in favor creasing in numbers and knowledge. of immoral indulgences in our army, We now have over eighty native mem- that has given eclat to profanity of bers, and there are still more wishing officers in battle, and that has winkfor baptism, both here and in the ed at drunkenness in the camps by country." Nov. 7th, brother Gail- questioning the military virtues of lard writes: "Our work is going on water drinkers. We have a great slowly, but, seemingly, not so well as work before us. It may not be aslast year. I baptized one last month sisted by the mere cant and whines of -one is to be baptized to-morrow .- religious pretension; but it certainly We suspended one man for keeping will be assisted by that hearty and his shop open on Sunday.' The pre- reverent sense of dependence on Dieise number baptized since sister Gail- vine Providence, and that carnal and lard's letter we cannot state, but sev- practical habit of religious supplication which strengthened our fathers In his Annual Report, dated No- in the times of their trial, and has vember, brother Graves says of the every where left their evidences of work at Shin Hing, (an interior sta- reward on the pages of history .-

NORTHERN METHODIST PRESS AND men have been baptized in Shin Hing; SLAVERY .- Nearly every one of the * * * there are two or three oth- Northern Methodist papers that number of tracts and Scriptures have avowedly, for the emancipation of been distributed, and the seeds of the slaves by the General Governtruth and personal influence widely ment, and earnestly and strenuously disseminated through the numerous do they insist upon its being done patients for whom he has prescribed. Although they are not polical papers He has devoted every Monday to vac- -- of course they are not-vet they cinating, (except in June,) and every | are most urgent in their recommendatenth day to other patients. "The tions of this step as the means of putstatistics are as follows: Vaccinated ting a stop to the war; and weekly 415; patients prescribed for 2,650. the Government at Washington is More than half of these patients suf- urged to take this step at once. Al fered with various diseases of the ready, as they think, it has been deeve. Many of these have been per- layed too long, and now every day's manently relieved, others have had delay injuries the prospects of the their sufferings mitigated, while oth- settlement of the question and the ers are incurable. Several varieties preservation of the Union. A few of opthalmic operations have been | months ago, these same papers deperformed. The operation for eutro- clared emancipation to be no part of pium has been performed 62 times. * the object of the war, and no such * * I regard the healing of the design was entertained by any. Now sick as a most valuable auxiliary to it's all the other way .- St. Louis

FORM AND SPIRIT .- Sometimes. if there be not earnest heed, this preries. He reports, improved health, reach the heart of the doctrine and increasing interest. Had baptiz- always to inhale the spirit of the one.

These brethren appeal affectionate the charm of His nearness, who "To be with Christ,"

To be with Christ is a mysterious expression, the full value of which for heaven, more purified from earthly we cannot, with our present facilities, dross, and fit to inherit, at the hands presume to calculate. Little or of our gracious Lord, a brighter nothing is revealed to us of the actual crown.—Extracts from a Sermon. by locality, or precise character of that world, to us invisible, where the Son Archdeacon of Antigua. of God exhibits the immediate presence of his grace and glory, as the Redeemer of men. We know not what we shall be, nor yet of what specific nature our enjoyments will be, and Almighty Savior, who was rich, there. But of this we may rest assured, that to be with Christ will Baptist. "Then cometh Jesus from comprise the perfection of blessed- Galilee to Jordan unto John, to be ness, more than we can now imag- baptized of him. But John forbade ine or even desire. He is gone to him, saying, I have need to be bap-prepare a place for his followers, tized of thee, and comest thou to me? that where He is, they may be also. And Jesus answering said unto him, He has promised that He will come Suffer it to be so now : for thus it beagain and receive us to himself, yea, cometh us to fulfill all righteousness. that we shall be like him, capable, Then he suffered him. And Jesus, which now we are not, of seeing Him as he is in his spiritual glory. Christ straightway out of the water: and is the great Mediator through whom lo, the heavens were opened unto all blessing is derived from God to him, and he saw the Spirit of God man: and, therefore, to be with him descending like a dove, and lighting

is enough to satisfy our faith: and Son, in whom I am well pleased. though we cannot, by any stretch of Matt. iii: 13-17. our present facilities, actually com- 2. Because the adorable Redeemer prehend our future hopes, still we commanded this ordinance to be obare in a manner enabled, by means served in his Church to the end of of the illustrations that occur in time. "Go ye therefore, and teach Scripture, to contrast this world with all nations, baptizing them in the the next, and thus to satisfy ourselves, name of the Father, and of the Son, that it is indeed far better to depart and of the Holy Ghost; teaching from the one, in order to inherit the them to observe all things whatsoev-

Take, for instance, the trials and am with you always, even unto the troubles, the sine and miseries, of this end of the world. Amen." Matt. life; and how forcibly do they, in the contrast, recommend that life, in which there is neither sin nor misery, ceived their instructions from the struggling against corruption, no Apostles for numerous instances. temptations to lead astray, or per- 4. Because the first Christians alsecutions to annoy; no reviling of ways yielded the most unhesitating enemies, or separation of friends; and cheerful compliance with the dineither hunger nor thirst, poverty rections of the Apostles, who, when nor want, disease nor pain; not they "commanded them to be bapeven a single toil to intercept the en- tized" obeyed without the least reergies of the soul, nor a single tear luctance, considering it a privilege. to sully its enjoyments! Oh! how 5. Because there is no such thing under which we groan in our earthly Therefore I am a Baptist. tabernacle!

But earth, you will say, has its advantages, as well as its evils. From the latter, it may be a happiness to escape; but it must be painful to part from the former : and here, perhaps, with many, is the main ground of their aversion to death, that it will take them away from numerous enjoyments and blessings. Be it so; but has not Christ, in his invisible world, greater blessing and enjoyments to attract us, than any which earth can bestow? Earth, for example has its pleasures; such, at least, as they are,-imperfect at the best, transient at the longest; but what saith the Scripture? In the presence of God there is fulness of joy; and at his right hand, where our Savior siteth, are pleasures for ever more. Earth has its honors and its glory; but they are frail and fading. Real glory and honor, unsulled and everlastthe world to come. On earth there is wealth; though few comparatively obtain, and fewer still enjoy it: the true riches are above; the treasures. on which we may fix our hearts without fear of disappoinment, are in dear ties of friendship and of kinlove? All are friends there; no dissimulation, no insincerity, no selfishness, but fervent, disinterested affection, will reign throughout.

overcoming the fear of death, or in will, him he heareth. acquiring a desire for immortality, we shall unfit ourselves for the elastic

we are connected, and more needful, I also for ourselves, that, by a longer probation, we may become more meet

Why I am a Baptist.

1. Because Jesus Christ the Divine is to be in the very centre of mercy.

But though this general assurance heaven, saying, This is my beloved

er I have commanded you : and lo, I

not a single evil desire to distrust lips of Jesus, and well understood the soul from within, not the slight his meaning, always preached the est trouble to harass it from without; Gospel first, and then baptized them no consciousness of guilt, no more that believed. Read the Acts of the

great even this negative blessedness as the Baptism, much less the Sprinkof being with Christ, this exemption ling of Infants mentioned, or even from all the evils of soul and body, hinted at, in all the New Testament.

The essential glory of Christianity, as witnessed on earth, consists in the consecration of God's people to his service. Where this consecration exists there is no difficulty of maintaining all the enterprises of the Christian church. Let the disciple ardently love his Lord and Master and it will be his delight to serve Him. Self-examination will not be neglected. Secret prayer will be fondly maintained. Family prayer will be a duty delightfully performed. Public prayer will be a spiritual feast. The preaching of the Cospel will be spiritual manna to the redeemed soul. God's word will yield unfailing support, enliven with continually brightening hopes, and enlarge the Christian's increasing triumphant faith. Heroes and States. men consecrate themselves to an ing, are to be sought from God in earthly potentate. Private citizens devote themselves to a beloved leader. We have a glorious Captain of Salvation, let us with the opening new year consecrate ourselves afresh to his glorious cause. Jesus only, Jesus in life, Jesus in heaven, Jesus in eterheaven. Once more, earth has its nity, Jesus our leader in all earthly concerns; Jesus our deliverer from dred; and what is heaven, but one death and hell; Jesus to crown us vast family, knit together in perfect with immortal glory.—Louisana Baptist ..

THE POWER OF PRAYER.-The world (says Jeremy Taylor) is estab-In one word, whatever of evil we lished and kept from dissolution by now experience in this world, will in the prayers of saints; and the prayers heaven be unknown: whatever of of saints shall hasten the day of judggood we enjoy, will in heaven be in- ment; and we cannot easily find two finitely exceeded. Is it not, then, effects greater. But there are many far better, at least for those who are other great ones; for the prayers of piously prepared, to depart in God's holy men appease God's wrath, drive good time, and be with Christ? Oh! away temptations, and resist and let us strive to be so prepared; let overcome the devil: holy prayer our affections now ascend where our procures the ministry and service of true treasure is to be found; let angels—it rescinds the decrees of Christ the centre of our hopes, be God-it arrests the sun in its course, now the object of our faith, our love, and stays the wheels of the chariot and our obedience; that when our of the moon-it rules over all God's hour comes to depart from this world, creatures, and opens and shuts the we may go to be with our Redeemer, storehouse of the rain-it unlocks the and go joyfully, as to a far better cabinet of the tomb, and quences the state than we can possibly expect violence of fire—it stops the mouth here. Such, in the prospect of death, of lions, and reconciles our sufferwere the feelings of St. Paul; such ance and weak faculties with the since, though in a less exalted de violence of torment and sharpness of gree, have been those of many an persecution-it pleases God and suphumble Christain; let us strive and plies all our needs. But prayer that pray, that the same feelings and the do thus much for us, can do nothing same blessed hopes, may also be our at all without holiness. For God heareth not sinners, but if any man Nor let us be apprehensive that, in be a worshipper of God and do his

COMPENSATION .- "The compensaperformance of the duties, or for the tions of charity are made apparent wise enjoyment of the happiness of to the understanding after long intime. The prospect of being happy tervals of time. A fever, a mutilahereafter cannot but increase our hap- tion, a cruel disappointment, a loss of piness now; and the desire of re | wealth, a loss of friends, seems at | ward with Christ must give a new the moment unpaid loss and unpayaimpulse, yea, furnish the only true ble, but the sure years reveal the motive, to the discharge of those du- deep reminded force that underlies all ties, and the deligent use of the tal- facts. The death of a dear friend, ents, for which He will hereafter call wife, brother, lover, which seems us to account. The more lively our nothing but privation, somewhat later convictions, that our labor will not be assumes the aspect of a guide or in vain, the more are we likely to genius; for it commonly operates a abound in the work of the Lord. Add revolutions in our way of life, terto this, though far better to depart, minates an epoch of infancy or youth it may be more needful, as the apostle which was waiting to be closed, breaks speaks, to abide longer in the flesh; up a wonted occupation, or a house-more needful for those with whom hold, or a style of living, and allows

the formation of new influences that prove of the first importance during the next year."-Emerson.

Not Deep Enough for Praying

We have heard a good story of two raftsmen. The event occurred during the late big blow on the Mississippe at which time so many steams lost their sky-riggings. A raft was just emerging from Lake Pepin as the squall came. In an instant the raft was pitching and writhing as if suddenly dropped into Charybdis, while the waves broke over with tremendous uproar, and expecting instant destruction, the raftsman dropped on his knees and commenced praying with a will equal to the emergency. Happening to open his eyes an instant, he observed his companion, not engaged in prayer, but pushing a pole in the water at the side of the raft.

"What's that yer doin', Mike?" said he; get down on yer knees, now, for there isn't a minit between us and Purgatory!"

"Be aisy, Pat," said the other, as he coolly continued to punch the water with his pole; "be aisy, now, what's the use of praying when a feller can tech bottom with a pole?"

Mike is a pretty good specimen of a large class of Christians, who prefer to omit prayer as long as they can "tech bottom."

Our Posttion.

The Tennessee Baptist says that the Junior Editor of this paper, "if not a Landmark Baptist-as straight-out, consistent Baptists are sometimes called-is so near one that he cannot give a good reason for not being one alto-gether." Now, we claim to be a Bap-tist, "straight-out and consistent," but we have not embraced Landmarkism. We are conscious of no inclining in that direction. Reasons, which commend themselves to our judgment as scriptural and insurmountable, forbid it. Of course, we cannot expect the Baptist to pronounce these reasons good. But, then—can it prove them bad? "That is the question." When peace revisits our af-flicted land and the *Herald* recovers its wonted proportions, we shall be willing to put that issue on trial .-Meanwhile, let all who love our Zion, labor, with a generous oblivion of minor differences and old dissensions, for her safe delivery out of the perilous times which have overtaken us .-Religious Herald.

BAPTISTS IN HOLLAND .- Dr. S. Muller, of Amsterdam, states that there are now 123 Baptist churches, amounting to 41,552 individuals. In former days the number exceeded far 100,000. In Amsterdam, the church contains about 2,500 members. The late Burgomaster was one of the members, likewise the late President of the Bank of Netherlands, and the present President of the Netherlands Trade Society. Three of the Professors of the University of Leyden, and one at Utrecht, are also members of our denomination. The Baptists have a college in Amsterdam, with thirty or forty students and two professors. It is not easy to give a full idea of the constitution of our churches. They do not form a church in the strict sense of the word; they are quite independent of each other, and not subject to any church authority or synod. But all are united by very loose ties in one body, by an institution called, "The General Baptist Society for Promoting the Ministry."

Your First Thoughts-When you first awake in the morning lift your heart to God. Then when you arise from your bed, kneel down and lift your heart to Him, before the world intrudes. Then when the members of the family come together, let united supplication ascend from the family altar. Thus acknowledging God and offering him the first fruits of the day, according to the teachings of His holy Word, you shall be blessed of him.

Let God have your first thoughts, and it will be easier to give him all your thoughts, and to live and move in him.

Worldly minded must they live, and cold and formal must be their prayers, who engage in any worldly business before looking to God .-Withholding the offerings of the first fruits, how can they be blessed?

Let us learn never to dispair .--What ever mystery may encompass our path-whatever contingencies may seem to mock our prayers and disappoint our hopes, until our hearts tremble with gloomy thoughts and fears,-still let us trust and wait .-He leads us through deep waters; but their baptism is that of the Holy Spirit. His waves and billows may go over us, but they bear our souls nearer to their heavenly rest .-The outward he makes subservient to the inward the body to the soul, time to eternity. Whatever, then, may be the source of your fear or despondency, say with David, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquited within me? Hope in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance and my God."—Home Scenes.—Stork.

There never was a smooth, easy path to heaven yet, and while man is a sinner there never will be; and therefore leave off expecting it.

THE CHRISTIAN'S CROSS is like the wings of a bird, which she must carry indeed, yet they support her in her flight to heaven.

The S. TA. Baptist.

Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

"Fatherland's in Danger!!"

At a late public meeting held in our town to devise measures to secure a prompt response to the proclamation of our Governor, calling for twelve more regiments of soldiers for the war, one of the speakers, President PRICE, made a most happy allusion to the period in the French revolution, in which the national cry,-"Fatherland's in danger," -thrilled every heart of that gallant Empire. Menaced by almost every great power in Europe-Spain in the South, Austria and Prussia in the East and England in the West-who were pouring their legions upon her borders to crush the rising spirit of freedom -she inscribed upon her banners the note of alarm-"Fatherland's in danger?' and a response came up from every city, town, nook and corner of the land, which speedily drove back the invader from her soil. A universal enrollment of every man in the nation capable of military service was the speedy result-each one pressing to the post of danger, and demanding the honor of defending "fatherland."

Fellow-countrymen ! "FATHERLAND'S IN DANGER !" Our homes are invaded by foes whose tender mercies are cruelties. The soil of our own State has been polluted by his tread. Let the desolations which have followed in the wake of these vandals wherever they have obtained a footing upon Southern soil, tell you what you may expect if they are not met at the threshold and driven back at every point. We are called upon to meet the most formidable army of modern days. More than half a million of well equipped troops are pouring into our country by land and sea. and rivers, to wrench from us every thing which freemen prize. They have devoted our property to confiscation our purest and best men to the gibbetand our very liberty to destruction. If they succeed, the whole landed interest of the South reverts to the Federal Government, our servants are emancipated, and we-our wives, our children. our aged fathers and mothers-are turned out homeless and houseless, to endure that life of shame which the blind est despotism can inflict. We do not envy that man's destiny who survives such a catastrophe. We speak the words of truth and soberness when we say, that rather than behold such a sight, we should prefer a hundred deaths upon as many battle fields. For let it be borne in mind, that if we do not make a successful stand, we shall have to pay the enormous debt which has, and will have accumulated, to effect our own subjugation. This cannot be less than two thousand millions of dollars ! It would bankrupt every nation in Eu-

How is all this to be averted? Why, the question is easy of solution. Our Governor has called for twelve regiments. Instead of responding to this requisition, let there be double or trible the number offered. Let our brave volunteers already in the field, see that for every one that falls npon the field, any number stands ready to fill his place in the ranks. Let our enemies see, that our present force in the field can be duplicated in sixty days, and still leave enough behind, not only to supply the sinews of war, but to repeat even that number should the exigency demand it. Let all nations see, that the patriotic enthusiasm which sprung this revolution, possesses the stern courage to fight it through to a triumphant issue. Such a response as we have indicated, while it would inspirit our soldiers already in the service, would-strike terror into the ranks of our enemies. We must convince them that we meant all that we said when we withdrew from a government which no longer respected our rights, and accepted the gage of war as the alternative. It is most gratifying to see that our

recent disasters are only serving to arouse our people to a ten fold energy of resistance. Every Confederate State is moving with alacrity in the glorious cause. True greatness never appears so impressive as in the spirit with which it meets and grapples with defeats. The most pusillanimous people on earth can raise the shout of victory over a fallen foe-indeed, the more pusillanimous, the more vociferous .-But real greatness is seen in that quiet, persistent, determined courage which will wrench victory from defeat and hope from despair. And we must be pardoned for saying, that the cheerful responses which we doubt not will come from every Southern State to this call for volunteers in this the darkest hour of the revolution, is a far more favorable angury of final success than all the exultant shouts with which the victory of Manassas was celebrated. That burst of patriotic enthusiasm which broke the shackles of Northern despotism in the spring of 1861, will crystalize into the lofty resolve of 1862, which will achieve the end. That law which determines the ebbs and flows of the ocean, is not more fixed, than that which impells a nation of patriots to meet and roll back the tide of invasion which perils everything dear to their hearts. For the time being, numbers and superior equipments, by land and by sea, may subject large sections of our country to be overrun by this sweep of vandalism; but it will only provoke to ten fold fury the refinent tide. A storm is gathering in these Confederate States such as our enemies little dream of. Our whole people are awake to their duties and dangers. To use the malignant image by our newly formed Government.

ry of our enemies themselves, the "anaconda's coil" well nigh reaches around our entire Confederacy, and the wily serpent is now seeking to divide the body to crush it the more easily. Shall he succeed? 'No! no! a thousand times no l' is the response from a million of courageous hearts. Every man covets the honor which the poet awards to the true patriot-

"In that dread hour my country's guard I stood, From the State vitals tore the coiled serpent, First hung him with writhing up to public scorn,

Then flung him forth to ruin Without awaiting orders from our chief Executive, a self-enrollment of the cation by the washing away of bridges. entire militia of the State should be at and the telegraphic wires have been once effected, and placed at the disposi- down so that no definite news could tion of the proper authorities to be used reach us, meanwhile the most extravaat any point where danger threatens. gant rumors have prevailed, among This would enable our people to collect the many that the Federalists had purevery gun, every particle of powder sued their advantages and had capturand lead, every implement of war, that could be advantageously used on such an emergency. No time is to be lost. To hesitate now, may prove our ruin -It is infinitely easier to keep our enemies out of our territory, than to expell yet we are in the dark as to their truththem when once they have obtained a fulness up to the time of writing. To footing amongst us. And then, having done all this -having girded ourselves graphic wires on the Nashville line are for the contest as our dangers demand --let prayer without ceasing be made to the Lord of battles, that He would go forth with our hosts to the contest- bus Daily Sun of the 22nd : 'and then shall the strong man be as two, and the maker of it as a spark : and they shall both burn together, and none shall quench them."

What the South may Expect.

It is well for a people in danger to listen to and face the gloomiest aspects of it. Listen to us, who can not be duced in the whole South, and will conaccused of being a sensationist, while tinue to produce, the most determined we announce in your hearing a gloomy picture, in case the South is subjugated.

Mr. Stevens recently in the Lincoln Congress gave it as his opinion that it will cost the United States Government thirteen hundred and fifty millions of all its strength, then success will be dollars to meet all its expenses to July | certain. Our confidence in final success 1863. This calculation was based upon has not, in the least, abated. the data that their expenses were but two millions per day, while it is evident | we can give our readers nothing defin it is three millions per day, which would ite, as the Rail Roads have not comswell the amount to two thousand mill- menced running regularly. We hope it. The Lincoln Government has announced in a bill before its Congress "1 am ready when the time that the South must be subjugated, and shall pay the debt, by confiscating our property, and by taxation. Does the South wish to take stock in this crushing debt? If so, she has but to submit to subjugation. Let her but fold her arms together a little longer and she will be as powerless as Samson when bound by the cords of the Philistines, and his eyes put out.

Countrymen, wake up! NOW is the time to secure your political redemption. Lose not a moment. A week's delay may be your political ruin and degradation. You now have a chance to save all, will you let that precious moment pass? A few months will decide this contest. The enemy is now making his great struggle. Arise! repell him now and we are free. Allow him to sweep over our section now and we are a ruined people. The Nashville Christian Advocate has graphically set forth the state of things that would "I am unfit for military service." follow subjugation, nor is it too highly wrought. Hear him :

Jew, as the Yankees would lord it over Insatiable tax gatherers would swarm; insolent officials would parade our streets; Northern censors would supervise our "provincial" press, and see that all its utterances were "loyal;" imported schoolmasters and school marms, with Northern books, would have charge of education; our own tories or their children or grandchildren, and men of easy, pliant virtue, would fill our judgeships; creatures like them would be our governors and magistrates, and make up the semblance of a legislative body. provided even that cused, not till then, unless you give were allowed us; New England and your money freely to sustain your coun-Ohio soldiers would be placed in our try." garrisons and forts to suppress the first motions of "rebellion;" every article worn would be the badge of our servility, and every article produced would be taxed to subsistence point, for the aggrandizement of Northern masters .-The Yankees have ever overreached us by sharpness, but when their crooked feet are upon our necks, we shall have the insolence of conquerors added to it. They will in effect say : 'Our little finger shall be thicker than our fathers' loins. They did lade you with a heavy voke, but we will add to your yoke .-They chastised you with whips, but we will chastise you with scorpions.' The South once in their power, they would not free the slaves, but proceed to enslave their masters."

Fellow citizens, are you so white livered and craven-hearted as to submit to the above? in which the half has not been told. For our own part we never intend to see that day, nor do we intend to commit suicide. Age shall be no excuse with us. The enemy must be met. O my countrymen! open your eyes to your danger, and enter the army now ! now !! now !!!

Prayer and Fasting.

President Davis, by proclamation, has appointed Friday 28th as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. As the Provisional Government had ceased, and the Permanent Government was in the Louisiana Conference writes to augurated on the 22nd, it was thought the "Christian Advocate:" "My health proper that a day of fasting and prayer has been very poor, recently, but now to the Sovereign Disposer should be I am restored. We are stationed the spent. While this information will includes his wife, as every preacher reach most of our readers too late for ought here the second year. I have a them to observe it, unless they have pleasant place, but they can't pay obtained the information from other much this year. Indeed, we have no sources, yet we record it as an evidence money at all; but I fear no starvation. of the recognition of God in all things My people are clever and rich; they

The War.

It is our painful duty to record more lisasters. After several days fighting at Fort Donelson the Confederate forces were successful up to Saturday night, the 15th. The Confederate forces, 13 .-000 strong, had fought 50,000, and had repulsed them with great loss up to that time, but on Saturday night the enemy was reinforced by 30,000 men, and the fort was surrounded and resistance was impossible, and Northern accounts say our entire force surrendered. We have been cut off from Rail Road communi ed Nashville. It was also reported that A. S. Johnston, Buckner, Floyd and Pillow were all taken prisoners at Fort Donelson. While most of these reports have been flatly contradicted. add to the perplexity, it is said the teleso coated over with ice, or from some other cause, so that they will not work. We find the following in the Colum-

BATTLE IN MISSOURI !- FEDERALISTS DE-FEATED !- RICHMOND, Feb. 21.-Official intelligence received here, state that Gen. Price fought a battle near the Arkansas line, recently, killing 700 of the enemy and losing 100 Confederates

One thing is certain : we have met with severe reverses. But they have had their advantages. They have proresistance. We now see that we have greatly underrated the strength of our enemy, and have not made due preparation to meet him. They will wake up the whole Confederacy, and call forth

Tuesday morning we go to press, and ions. This immense debt is to be paid next week to be able to give the reader by somebody; if paid at all it must be reliable news. We are satisfied that paid by the South, for the Northern our disasters have been greatly exag-Government will never be able to pay gerated. The enemy admits great loss on his part.

This is the language of many when they are appealed to to volunteer for the war. And pray, when will the "time come?" When the enemy is at your doors? Then it will be too late. Why not meet the enemy on the borders? Is not that the place? Why wait till he comes and ties your hands? Why do you stay at home while others are in the field? Are they not as good as you? Have they not home interests as well as you? Are they brave men and you cowards? Examine yourselves and see if selfishness or cowardice or some unworthy motive is not at the bottom of all your excuses. If you have any mettle in you let it be seen now. "The time has come," and you know it, and your plea is worthless .-Would that the women and children would hoot you into the army!

So say many when their country calls them to its defense. It is believed by "A new leaf would be turned over in many that there are more infirm men the history of despotism. Never did than common at this time. Are you too haughty Turk lord it over prostrate infirm to make money? Not you! Every body knows you will go through rain, and a hail-storm to make money. If you are truly unable to endure camp service, suppose you hunt up some very poor man and send him as your substitute, and support his family in his absence, or at least, give him good wages? What will your money and property be worth to you if your section is subjugated? Send a representative into the army, then your infirmities will be excused, not till then, unless you give

"I am over forty-five."

Well, what if you are? It may be you are as stout as many men in the army who are twenty-five or thirty .-If God has blessed you with health and vigor of body the stringent demands of your country will not excuse you. Old and steady men are needed in the service. Enter it, or hire a substitute .-Many poor men are ready if you will assist them.

Make Corn.

It is with diffidence we give advice to farmers. But with the prospects before us we would say, make no more cotton than will preserve seed. If you make it there is no prospect of selling it. Besides, it may turn out that the cotton States may have to furnish the bread and the meat for the Confederate Armies for this year. If bread and meat are not raised in abundance our armies will have to be disbanded, and subjugation will follow. Farmers, under Providence, can prevent such a sad result. What good will cotton do you, if we are subjugated. Make corn and raise meat, you will get a good price for it, and prevent such a catastrophe.

A FORTUNATE PASTOR. - A minister of

Angel's Visits.

"He sent and signified it by his angel."-REV. 1:1. "Are they not all ministering spirits."-

Who that has felt a mother's tender care shielding from danger, soothing sorrow, and pointing to the path of peace, who does not regard that mother as almost an angel? And when the weary invalid, tossing on the couch of pain, is greeted by the beaming countenance of a friend when the soft pressure of the hand the warm gush of feeling, the sympathetic tear distils like heavenly balm on the sad heart and aching brow, who does not feel such ministrations as little less than angelic? The wounded spirit, pining under crushing grief or consuming sorrow, seeks every means to penetrate the gloom, its vision soars into the regions of possibility, and nothing but the "light of hope" sustains it, in the soul's crisis when despair is ready to close around it, the good shepherd sometimes com missions an angel in the person of an endeared friend, to dispel the withering sorrow, the sympathetic glance darts a ray of sunshine where all was dark the kindly tones are music to the weary ear. In our happier moments angels of love and mercy are constantly hovering over and around us, not only etherial, invisible angels, but beautiful, tangible

"God's spirit smiles in flowers. And in soft summer showers. He sends His love, Each dew-drop speaks His praise, And bubbling fount displays, In all their lucid rays, Light from above.

The tiny vines that creep, Along the ravines steep,
Obey His nod;
The golden orb of day,
And ocean's crested spray, To Him due homage pay, Creation's God."

violet and lilly of the valley are in of it?" With the love of Jesus light scribed the sweetest lessons of delica- ing up his face, he answered "Oh! yes, cy and their diffusive fragrance typifies yes!" He could talk but little; he the pervading nature of a "meek and only wept. quiet spirit," as expressively as any Thousands of the patriotic sons of thing that was ever traced by angelic our own and other States, who are fingers. Even now as I write, the vio- sacrificing all for our common country, let's sweet perfume is around me, dis- have no Bible to point them to God and tilling with penetrating odor from my to "light up a dying bed." They are window. Flowers teach us that we are willing to read it-they ask for it mortal, for they fade and die; but their Shall they be denied? One Chaplain ever-springing glory plants the beams writes : "I do not believe fifty men in of hope in the shadows of the grave, the regiment have brought Testaments and points to a renewed blooming of with them." our immortal spirits in a purer state of We circulate no Tract or Book which existence. The dew-drop, the bubbling any Christian man would object to, fount, the tiny vines, are all God's ve. hicles of love to his creatures, made Episcopalian, Lutheran, or Baptist. We, legible by angel pens. On the dew- therefore, appeal to all Christians drop we may read of drops of mercy throughout the city and country to aid for despairing souls, bright, transparent, us in this common work. We pledge glistening with celestial beauty. The bubbling fount shaddows forth the life giving fountain which was opened in Emanuel's side, and the healing stream of his love for sinners. On the tiny vines along the ravines are plainly traced the frailty and danger of mortals | New Testaments and Tracts. and their constant need of clinging to the rock that is higher and stronger than they. The golden orb of day with its dazzling glory, typifies, though it be but faintly, the overpowering refulgence of its Maker's presence; its pervading, vivifying influence symbolizes the penetrating, transforming nature of his grace; while on ocean's crested spray is inscribed the illimitable extent of his love, where his weary creatures may bias. bathe, and bathe again, forever. Mother, that little infant that nestles in your bosom, is an embryo angel, sent fresh from its Creator's hand to a place near- be expended. All contributions to this est your heart, to be trained for Heav. en. Its sweet smiles, its dawning in- lic prints, . telligence touch an electric chain which thrills through every nerve of your be- buy one thousand New Testaments, ing, its signs, its slightest touch of pain, are watched with tender care, and Each copy will supply one soldier. all its movements treasured in your heart. I know it all ; for I am a moth- State and other States having troops er too, Oh! can you bear to think in South Carolina, read the above to that this young immortal should become their congregations, and send us the a murderer, a swearer, a Sabbath break- free-will offerings made to this work. er, or a fallen and degraded female?-Then guard it with ceaseless vigilance, intercede with ceaseless energy, that your cherished daring may possess the panoply of its Creator's kindness, that he may smile on your efforts to lead it in the path of purity on earth, and clothe it with "angel plumage" in the Baptists after several month's suspenbright heaven above. But the angels sion has reappeared, fresh and vigorof sorrow, devastation and death have ous as if it had suspended but for a visited our beautiful country, the shad week. We regret that it is yet but a ow of their wings has darkened our half sheet. The editors hope, however, once shining horizon, but just beyond to resume full size in a short time .stands the angel of mercy, ready to Would that their delinquent subscrib scatter the gloomy cloud, and pour eter. ers would pay so that the paper could nal sunshine over a land humbled by continue its important mission to the the scourge of revolution, to a proper Churches. estimate of its own weakness, and the power of its God, and ready to yield sumed about the same time. God grant obedience to his high behests.

Oh! that the people of this favored country may be fully prepared to re. pension ! ceive a visit from the angel of Peace. so that every sweeping wave of his pinions may shower rich blessings brother of Louisiana. around them; blessings which shall influence their destiny, not only for this life, but for a happy immortality.

Shannondale, Jasper Co., Miss.

General CRITTENDEN, since all the facts have appeared, stands innocent of all the charges that were brought against ant to be a circuit preacher. Sorry for him. He is retained in his command, you, Mr. Editor; but we can't all be will some day give a good account of houored with good circuits." himself. It is gratifying that, up to From this account of things it does date, no Confederate officer, of any note, not appear that good Methodists in has been successfully charged with Mississippi or their ministers, are gotreason or cowardice

Colportage among the Soldiers.

By the direction of the Colportage Board, at Darlington, the work of supplying the South Carolina soldiers with the New Testament and religious reading, was begun first by us in South

A number of devoted Pastors of the State are laboring earnestly and efficiently as Colportors of the Boardsome of them in Virginia and some of them on the South Carolina coast.

The cheering intelligence is reaching us constantly that the soldiers received with gratitude the New Testament and Tracts given them. They welcome all religious instruction with, in many instances, the gushing tear and quiver-

The operations of the Board, to the Ist Friday, are 11,500 New Testaments and one million seven bundred thousand pages Tracts.

They not only accept the New Testament and Tracts given them, but they read them, in not a few instances, prayerfully and savingly.

Through the simple instrumentality of a little Tract, the truths of "God's word," presented to them by the Colportor, the earnest prayer and the pi ous counsel of each, a number have turned to God, and are now rejoicing

Those who have visited the sick soldier, as we have in the various Hospitals in and about Charleston, know with what readiness and thankfulness, prayer and religious instructions are received; how gladly they receive the New Testament. The ward, or room, contained five-

all recovering except one, a most interesting young man, who seemed ill and quite wasted by disease. Under his head was the Bible. The question What exquisite thoughts are these? was asked him, "Do you love that written by a hard working stone-cutter; book?" With his heart in his eyes, "God's spirit in flowers," they are the he answered "I do." "Do you love to "alphabet of angels," how they cluster read it ?" "I do." "Do you believe it ?" around our path; bow they attract us "I do." With peculiar emphasis he anby their fragrance; what beautiful swered (taking the Bible from under lines of love are written on them by his head and holding it up,) "Yes !those celestial messengers! On the I do." "Do you love Jesus, the author

whether he be Presbyterian, Methodist, ourselves to meet the spiritual wants of our soldiers to the full extent of the means placed at our command.

South Carolina regiments in Virginia share proportionally in all the operations of this Board-in Colporters.

Many of the sons of North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and other States, are upon the coast of South Carolina. Shall we not minister to their spiritual wants? The Board desire to publish a num-

ber of "four page Tracts," adapted to the wants of the soldier, and hereby solicit such manuscripts. These manuscripts must be free from denominational Those who contribute to this work

regiment or company such funds shall work will be acknowledged in the pub-Let it be remembered that \$130 will

and thirteen cents will buy a single copy.

may specify, if this is desired, in what

Will the Pastors throughout this

Address, Rev. W. D. RICE, Gen. Sup't. S. C. Colportage, Sumter, S. C.

The Religious Herald.

This venerable organ of the Virginia

The Herald and the Index both rethat they may both be able to continue without the humiliation of another sus-

A preacher of the Mississippi Conference, it appears, fares better than his

A GOODLY HERITAGE.-In a private note, 14th Jan., after describing his welcome to the circuit by the good people, he comes to the parsonage :-"Painted, papered, porticoed, passaged, and then the pen pigged, the yard poultried, and store-room provisioned, and kind remembrances coming in almost daily." And he concludes: "It is pleas-

ing to be starved by the blockade.

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

teresting facts have been forwarded to -sons of Bro. R. P. R -also another me by an influential chaplain. "As an nephew, (he is a subscriber,) were all evidence of the moral and religious in the fight, and not hurt. My son character of our army, I have found John had a bullet pass through the only one thorough infidel, and he is of skirt of his coat. They were in Col. foreign extract. Six hundred Testa- Cummings' Regiment." ments and Six thousand Tracts have It may be known, another day, that been distributed by me. From these many sons have been saved from death. efforts I have fallen upon the follow- on the battle field, in answer to the ing results: From the Tract, 'A prayers of their pious parents. Why Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier should it be thought incredible, that Boy,' eight precious souls date their con- God who gave his Son to die for the versions to God. 'Are you a Soldier?' ungodly, should hear and answer the and 'I am a Soldier' have resulted in prayers of his servants? There is the conversion of five. I have met we fear, a great deal of practical unwith seven instaces in which souls have belief in the Church in regard to the been savingly converted from the read. efficacy of prayer .- Christian Observer ing of other tracts. What may have been done beyond my knowledge God only knows, but I believe that good has been done. One come to me a few days since, with tears flowing from his eyes, and said : 'My friend, I would not take ten dollars for that tract you gave lievers has been steadily increasing in me : I have been a wanderer from God; numbers and knowledge. We now my mother has wept over me again and again, it was left for a little tract to bring me back. O, sir, I feel to-day in the interior from Canton, writes that that I am a new man, and am determed to live for God, as well as my coun- cinity, many being serious, and some

Such letters as the above are received almost every day. Heaven is smiling upon the effort which is being made to a letter from his wife.) save the souls of our brave soldiers. I have heard of hundreds who have found the "pearl of great price" since they went forth to the field of strife.

We now have fifty pions colporteurs, going from camp to camp, supplying and distributing Testaments and religious tracts, engaging in conversation on personal religion, holding prayer meetpersonal religion, holding prayer meet-ings, and, in many other ways, doing non commissioned, and in case of such defici good to the souls of our soldeirs.

Yours, &c., A. E. Dickinson, Gen. Sup't. Army Colportage.

Uses of Adversity.

"Prosperity (says Lord Bacon,) is the blessing of the Old Testament, and Adversity is the blessing of the New, which carrrieth the greater benediction and the clearer revelation of God's favor. Yet even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many hearse-like airs as carols; and the pencil of the Holy Ghost hath labored more in describing the afflic tions of Job than the felicities of Solo- military duty-including all exempts- all will, mon." This is one of the subjects on which the views of many appear to be vague and indefinite. Hence in part, privations, losses, or bereavements.

ends are promoted by privation, suffering and sorrow? Are such afflictions indications of the Divine displeasure? the san In some cases we apprehend; not always. The mistaken friends of Job regarded his trials as proofs of his hypocrisy, and punishment for his sins. But they grievously erred, and did great injustice to a brother more righteous than they were. If it be inquired why in this case, such heart-rending calamities were inflicted in rapid succession upon a good man,-the answer may be inferred from the revelation of his character given to the accuser by God himself. His afflictions were a TRIAL to prove that character, and exhibit it before the world. This is one of the uses of adversity. It is a trial to make proof of character. As the value of gold and silver are proved by trying them by fire, so the virtues of men are made known by TRIAL-by some position in which their real characters are brought out officer of Regiments, Battalions or Companies to the view of the world .- Christian will execute the same when receiving informa-

NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR SOLDIERS .- Rev. A. E Dickinson has placed upon our desk the following new tracts :-"Christ's Gracious Invitation," "My Spirit shall not always Strive," "The Life Preserver," "Christ in You," and "Coercion and Conciliation" Of course these tracts are richly worthy of an earnest and careful perusal. They con- Montery that the stage drivers very frequently tain some of the richest thoughts of pious men, connected with different religious denominations, and discuss the most momentous subjects which can possibly engage the attention of a human being. In these times of national distress, when so many hearts are filled with sorrow and learful forebodings, it is peculiarly appropriate for the gracious truths of revelation to be urged upon all classes, and especially upon those who stand at the post of danger, defending all that is worth living or dying for Every one at all acquainted with the spiritual condition of our army, knows that the only instrumentality that can reach thousands is this colportage work. Very lew, as a general thing, ever attend public preaching .-

Rev. W. T. Brantley, D. D.

Bro. L A. Duncan, of N. O., in a private letter, under date of January 27th. savs : "Rev. W. T. Brantley, D. D., has ac

cepted the call of the Coliseum Place township, Franklin county, the county in which Baptist Church, I learn, and is expected | Columbus is situated, the petition received the here soon. He preached with much acceptance while in our city; and will be welcomed back again.

"Rev. E H. Hamlin has been preaching to the First Church since the first Lord's Day in this month. While we are much pleased with him, and feel that his visit has done us good, we fear laws of some of the States, to be hereafter enhe will return to Clinton ere long."--La. Baptist.

The last issue of our paper, doubtless, did not reach our subscribers in due time. The high waters washed away the Rail Road bridges was the cause of ble body to enact a law so stringent in its prothe failure. It was published and mailed as usual.

THE LORD OUR DEFENCE .- A VEDERA ble Elder in one of our churches says in a recent note-"I had two sons in Bro. Tallaferro : The following in- the battle of Finsing Creek, two nephews

Foreign Missions .- From an interest. ing private letter from Bro. J. B. Taylor, we take the following, our space permitting no more this weeek :

"One of our Missionaries at Canton informs us the little band of native be. number eighty members, and still more are wishing for baptism. Another Missionary who is laboring several miles the work is still spreading in that vihaving been recently baptized. Bro Yates writes also encouragingly from Shanghai. In Yoruba all is hopeful." (Bro. Holmes' death is confirmed by

Secular Intelligence. General Order No. 2.

OFFICE OF ADJ'T AND INSP'T. GEN., A. M.) Montgomery, Feb. 19th, 1862. mediately ascertain if any company in his batcy, will at once appoint a suitable person

II. Upon receiving notice of this order a company muster of each company throughout the State, will immediately be ordered, by any commissioned officer, or the Orderly Sergean of the company, on ten days notice by adver-timsement at three public places within the

bounds of his company.

III. Every person subject to military duty belonging within the bounds of any company -including all exmpts will, before the day appointed for such muster, report himself to commanding officer of the company, within whose bounds he resides, for enrollment.

IV. Every captain or commanding officer of a company throughout the State will, on being informed of this order, immediately proceed to ascertain and enrol, before the day apointed for such muster, every person belonging to, or within the bounds of his company subject to without delay, notify such person, by a non-commissioned officer of the company. V. At such company muster, every non-com-

missioned officer and private must, if possible to procure the same, appear with a musket, ritheir unhappiness when suffering from fle or shot-gun, and also a pistol or Bowie or long knife.
VI. The captain or commanding officer will

Why does God inflict on men the loss at such company muster, take a complete musof property, health, friends? What ter roll of the company, showing each member and absent, and also a comple ory of the arms, which must be entered on the enrollment, with description and condition of VII. A copy of such muster roll, certified

by the captain or commanding officer, will be returned with the least possible delay to the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment. VIII. The colonels of regiments will attend to the enforcement of the above clause, (No. VII,) and on receipt of the muster roll, will immediately enclose copies, or consolidated returns of the same, to this office.

IX. Persons employed in the manufacture of arms, munitions of war, or materials of cloth ing for the use of Alabama volunteers : also persons in the employment of the Government of the Confederate States; and persons in the employ of those who have contracts with the Government of the Confederate States, and are engaged in the performance of duty under such contracts, are exempt form enrolling their names in the beat in which they reside.

X, All defaulters failing to enroll themselves as required by this order, or to appear at such company muster, will be brought before a Court Martial.

XI. The necessity for the speedy execution of this order, which will be appreciated by every officer, has induced the Governor to dispense with the extension of it through the chiefs of Divisions, Brigades &c. Every commanding tion by publication or otherwise, and any officer, ut refurence to his rank, will, it is hoped, exert his influence, and authority if necesary, to secure a speedy and thorough compliance

with its terms By order of JNO. GILL SHORTER. Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

H. P. WATSON, Adj't and Insp't Gen. A. M. DANGEROUS ENEMY .-- The Petersburg Exress says Col, Edward Johnson had eight parrels of the "liquid fire," poured into the streets of Montery, last week. It has become so plenteous on the road between Staunton and become boozy, and, in consequence, danger the lives of the stage passengers .- Sun.

RE-ENLISTING FOR THE WAR .- The Wil mington (N. C.) Journal is pleased to find that nearly the whole force on General Holmes line of the Lower Potomac and Rappannock is now or soon will be in for the war. a very few exceptions, all the twelve months regiments have turned themselves over for the all term, and the ballance, no doubt, will .-This is cheering.

WARLIKE ENTERPRISE .- Napoleon remarked at St. Helana: "Generals are rearly found ea ger to give battle; they choose their positions, ish themselves, consider their tions, but then commences their indecision; nothing is so difficult, and at the same time so important, as to know when to decide

Wellington said: "The fault of most com manders, however brave is backworkless taking the last step to bring on a battle, especially when armies are large; arising from eep moral anxieties, and, after all, the uncertainty of the issue." Washington in a letter to Congress in 1780,

expressly speaks of "our security depending on want of enterprise in the enemy," and says that "we have been indebted for our safety durin a greater part of the war to their inactivi-

FREE NEGROES IN ORIO .- The Cincinnati Enquirer states that the following petition is being circulated in Ohio, and that in Jefferson signatures of two hundred and forty-one out of two hundred and fifty-four voters:

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: We, the undersigned, voters of Franklin county, Ohio, in view of the intimation made by the President of the United States, in his message, that by an act of Congress, and by acted, many of the negroes held as slaves may be set at liberty, and fearing that they may wander into Ohio, to the great damage of the white inhabitants of our State, and especially to those who have to depend upon their labo

to support themselves and families. We, therefore, respectfully ask your honora-

Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register. CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—Northern papers ave been received here, giving highly interest. from the interior of the State to the effect that ng intelligence from Europe, which I hasten to

was not devised for the purpose of permantly laced by its order, after the suppression of the two for the command of Gen. Pike.

The English Government has ordered the nfederate steamer Nashville to leave Southmpton, and has given notice that hereafter no orthern or Southern war vessel will be allowto remain in an English port longer than

enty-four hours. It was rumored in London that the Confedrate steamer Sumter had engaged the Tuscaora off Algiers-with what result is not stated.

THE THIRD ALABAMA.—We learn by a priate dispatch from a member of this regiment. that it has been ordered from its entrenched camp at Norfolk to Suffolk. The latter place is on the Roanoke and Seabord Railroad. connecting Weldon and Norfolk, and about twenty miles from the latter city. The object of the in the most joyous manner. This is not the move is to be prepared to act against the Burn- way to show a decent respect or a merely husides' expedition whose purpose, it is suppose to be, to get possession of the railroad termini at Weldon. Our Mobile boys will probably have chance to show their mettle. Victory and onor attend them .- Mobile Advertiser.

The quandom Union men who exult and joy over the recent Yankee successes, are commend not to shed their skins too soon. If every own and city on our coast was laid in ashes, the rebellion would not be crushed out-the wave of revolution stayed. We think we underand the spirit and temper of the people; and he idea that such a people and such an extent a country can be overrun and held, is preposteus. Seward himself never entertained it .-Those who indulge such anticipations are dreamers and fools, and are treading the brink of a precipice over which the next wave may harl them .- Athens Post.

FIGHT IN SCOTT COUNTY .- Major John B. McLinn reports to Col. Vance, commanding this post, that with four companies, he made a march by night of twenty-six miles, over moontain roads into Scott county, to attack a body of Johnson's and Maynard's followers. He found them in detached companies. Dismounting a portion of his men, he attacked them with such vigor that they fled. The pursuit defiles for several miles, the enemy making stands at defensible positions. Six of the enemy were found dead. The prisoners named were committed to jail yesterday afternoon. The wounded were left behind.

Capt. Empree, of the Northern army comnanded the Lincolnites, and was among the killed. A large number of horses and guns were taken. There were about three hundred and fifty men engaged. The forces on each e were about the same .- Knoxville Register. Regulations.

renew his enlistment for two years from the piration of his present term of service, the owing remark, "Enlistment extended for two ears-bounty due, \$50"-inserting the date fthe remark.

As soon as the intention of each man is thus scertained, report will be made to the Comanding, Officers of the army in which roops are serving. The Commanding Officer ther officers assigned for that purpose, to rify the rolls, and muster into service, for said ditional term, all that are fitted for service. ne of the rolls, thus verified, and certified by e inspecting officers, will be sent to the Ad tant and Inspector General. The other will given to the company commander, from hich to make out futher muster rolls. 11. Whenever the number of men in a com-

ny who re enlist, shall suffice to form a new apany, according to the number required by haw, the men thus re-enlisted shall have the right immediately to reorganize themselves into company, and elect their Company Officersemaining attached to the regiment or battalion which they belong, until the expiration of he twelve months of the original enlistment. III. If the number of men re-enlsted in any ompany be insufficient to form a new company, heir original organization will be preserved antil within twenty days of the expiration of heir term; at which date, all the twelve monmen who have re-enlisted, will proceed to rgantze themselves afresh into new companies

and elect their Company Officers. IV. Whenever all the companies now forming a battalion or regiment, shall have reoranized themselves into new companies, they shall have the right of reorganizing themselves at once into a new battalion or regiment, as the ase may be, electing their Field Officers, as allowed by law. But if any one company of my battalion or regiment declines to reorganize ell, the present organization will remain until within twenty days of the expiration of the present term; at which time, all re-enlisted ompanies will proceed immediately to organize mselves into new regiments, and elect their

Field Officers, as provided by law. V. All re-enlisted companies, which may fail, within the last twenty days of their present term, to reorganize themselves into regiments or Translated for the war, and will be as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 9th Judicial Circuit. Election first Monday in the same manner as is provided by law battalions, will be considered as independent companies re-enlisted for the war, and will be r all other independent companies.

VI. The furlough allowed by law, and directto be regulated according to the distance of each volunteer from his home, is established as follows, viz: To each volunteer there will be lowed a furlough of full thirty days at home, which will be added by the Commanding flicer of the army a number of days estimated be sufficient to allow the volunteer to travel ome and back. But in no case will the furough exceed sixty days, even for those most distant from their homes.
VII. Commanding Officers are directed to

ommence as soon as possible granting the arloughs allowed as above, in such numbers as may be deemed compatible with the salety of their commands, giving preference, as far as pracheable, to the men in the order of their re-en-

VIII. The bounty of fifty dollars will be paid to each man when he receives his furlough, at

shich time his transportation also will be fur

IX. Each man entitled to furlough may ply to eccive instead thereof the commutation value his transportation, in addition to the bounty

of lift dollars provided by law. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War.

A Suggestion .- We heard this remark on street yesterday-"What is the use of ornizing and drilling, unless we can get arms?" Have we not got iron, steel and wood ?-Are there not mechanies amongst us who can evert these articles into pickes? Which, by way, are the most potent of all weapons in a charge on infantry, or to repulse a charge of savalry, and one, too, that would be most dreadat not be well to raise a regiment of pickmen at once, as has been done in some of our sister be always at the mill for sale.

Clies? With a good picke and a stont heart ed by the Federal invaders of our soil. Would thes? With a good picke and a stout heart, our boys would soon find a musket should the themy come in sight. A Texan cavalier, during

In his campaign with a bridle on his arm, and saddle on his own back. After getting saddle on his own back. After getting that the Criminal Docket for the ensuing 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, to be held on the first Monday in March next, will be taken up for trial on Tuesday of the first war between that State and Mexico, started oth saddle and horse. - Memphis Appeal.

In one of Russel's late letters to the London Times he estimates that Lincoln's army of 600.

By order of Hon. ROBT. DOUGHERTY.

By order of Hon. ROBT. W. K. HARRIS, Clerk. 000 men costs far more than a European army

men were carried away in their capins at Orehon bar, in Placer county. The Chinese hongs in San Francisco, have since received letters during the late freshet near one thousand Chinaman were washed off from Long Bar and vicini-English papers publish Secretary Seward's reply to Lord Lyons' remonstrance against the Stone Blockade. In apology for this method until the raging waters rose about them and ty on the Yuma, and drowned. It appears that bar, as they had done during previous floods, until the raging waters rose about them and rendered their escape impossible,

More Troops.-The Governor of Arkansas ceding that such permanent destruction of has issued a proclamation calling for eight thousand and five hundred men, to fill the ranks ther says that it will be the duty of the of the ten Regiments called for by General deral Government to remove the obstructions | Van Dorn-eight for his own command, and

From the Richmond Whig. J A Lay Sermon on Dancing.

Not only are dancing and junketing in bad taste, at such a time as the present, but they are inhumanly disrespectful and foolish. If a father or a brother lay in mortal peril in an upper chamber, would it not be brutal in his children to be "cutting the pigeon wing" below stairs. Hundreds and hundreds of fathers and brothers are languishing in the hospitals of this very city, and thousands upon thousands of fathers, sons, husbands and lovers are exposing their lives, in the field, to save us from subjugation; and here we are, protected by the liv-ing wall of their dauntless breasts, kicking up our heels and tripping on the light fanfastic toe

ful dances will throw in our teeth the old adage, "evil to him who evil thinketh." A suspected cyprian might do the same thing .-These dances are utterly disgusting. They are a disgrace to respectable society. They seem studiously devised to prompt the worst suggestions and sensations. To say that the wriggling, worming, squirming, bobbing up and down motions of these dances are grossly in-decent is to say the very least of them. No good man can look at them the first time without being shocked; no good woman without feeling her cheek tingle with the scarlet flush of terrible shame. Only when the frequent repetition of them has dulled the natural sensibilities can they be viewed with anything but disgust.

There is a very simple test by which the round dances, and all other amusements of young people may be tested in regard to their decency. Are they proper and permissible in private? What father would like to catch his dancing the polka in the arms of a young mun when by themselves in a parlor? What father, who had never before witnessed the filthy was continued through mountain gorges and spectacle, would not kick the young man out of doors, and send the young woman to an saylum?
Dancing the polka in public does not make it less intrinsically indecent. We are mortified and indignant to think that these abomnable exhibitions are becoming popular in Richmond. We are getting corrupt too fast. What with cheating, extorting, and dancing the round dan-

ces, we are leaping into foul depths of Washington degradation at a single bound. If we must become rotten, let us rot a little less rapid. Let us taboo and kick out of respectable circles immodest and impure dances, and them Granting of Bounty and Furloughs to Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers in the and Yakee capitals, let us by no means do it Provisional Army.

1. Captains or Commanding Officers of will in some sort redeem our depravity. Let us twelve months men will, under direction of have "the German" in our churches, after gimental and Battalion Commanders, make morning service, let us introduce the "Cancan' at duplicate muster rolls of their Companies, and our private drawing rooms; and have "Model Artist" exhibition every night in the parlors of the Exchange and Spottswood.

Business Department.

Receipt List.

91		
	Paid to Volume No.	
	W M Gaines 15 1	\$2 00
	Rev B B Smith 15 1	2 00
	Rev A B Harbin 14 42	2 00
	David Glaze 11 12	5 00
E	Thos Barnes 14 31	2 00
	Dr E W Jones 14 34	2 00
	Thos J Florence 13 7	3 00
	John Robertson 14 32	2 00
	E M Williams 14 25	2 00
1	Rev E Greathouse 14 24	2 00
1	Mrs E H Whatly 13 35	2 50
	A Cook	2 00
	M C Peak 14 1	2 00
	W A Pittman 13 45	2 00
7	J M Pittman 13 45	2 00
9	A Ellison 13 46	2 00
0	W Bachus 13 46	2 00
	Jas Goodwin 13 45	2 00
á	Mrs Sarah Hutchinson 13 1	2 00
f	David Clark 14 1	2 00
	Wm Cliatt 14 39	2 00
	Rev S G Jenkins 14 25	3 00
y		

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 as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Gourt of Macon county, at the ensuing August election.

For Circuit Court Judge.

We are authorized to announce N. GACHET ESQ.

as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 9th Judicial Circuit. Election first Moncay in May next.

We are authorized to announce HON. GEORGE W. GUNN,

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 Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in progress.

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

January 30, 1862.

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

COURT NOTICE.

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 13, 1862.

Let our boys profit by the example, and they can accomplish even more this. They can find both saddle and horse.—Memphis Appeal. an act passed at the last session of the Legisla-

February 13, 1862. 4t

HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

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

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

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

REV. H. TALBIRD, DD., Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Eccles'cal History. REV. T. W. TOBEY, A. M.. Brown Professor of Systematic Theology.

THE NEXT SESSION. The next session will open on Tuesday the

first day of October, 1861.

In order to meet the exigencies of the times young men and lads will be admitted next session to pursue an irregular Course of Study, or a Course preparatory to a regular Course, provided the applicant has sufficient maturity and attainments to do so with profit to himself. Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by Drill and Lectures will also be furnished.

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

EXPENSES. "uition, per term, of 41 months, in advance \$25 00 Washing 1 50 I. W. GARROTT,

President Board Trustees. J. B. LOVELACE, Secretary. Marion, Aug. 29, 1861.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

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

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

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

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

SOUTHERN TRADE ONLY! Just Received from New Orleans and Mobile, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Prints, Flannels, Worsted Goods, Coats' Thread, Domestic Goods. Shetland Wool,

AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PANCY GOODS, At very low prices, at

MRS. E. WOLFF'S

CLOTHING AT COST!! Clothing of every description, such as Over Coats.

Dress Coats, Vests, Satinet and Casimere Pants, Hats. Gloves, Neck-Ties, Gents Half Hose, Under Shirts.

Drawers, Boots, Shoes, Hard Ware, and Crockeries, And numerous other articles, at

MRS. E. WOLFF'S.

Oct. 24, 1861. tf SCHOOL NOTICE.

O'N Monday 6th January 1862, JAMES F. PARK will re-open a School for Boys, in Tuskegee. Only a limited number of pupils can be received, as there will be no Assistant. The Scholastic Year will be at

vided into three Sessions of Thirteen weeks.

Tuition will be at the following rates per

First or Lowest Class. \$10 00

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

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

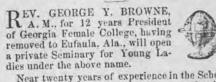
Latin Classics, Algebra, Geometry, History,
with any of the above studies. 18 00

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

Parents and Guardians will confer a favor by making application for admission into

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

Eufaula Female Institute.



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

The Spring Term commences on the first Mon-

day in January and ends on the first Thursday The Course of Study is so extensive that grad-

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

Further information may be obtained by addressing

GEORGE Y. BROWNE. Jan. 9, 1862. Principal, Eufaula, Ala.

CHANGE IN TERMS.

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

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

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

Feb'y 6, 1862.

McMULLEN & CO.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM,

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Rus-VV sell and Tallapoosa counties.

Particular attention paid to collecting and securing claims.

Office over the Post Office. TUSKEGEE, ALA., February 6, 1862.

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order granted to me by the Hon. Lewis Alexander, Judge of the Probate Court of Macon county, I will proceed to sell on the 30th day of December 1861, at public outcry to the highest bidder at the late residence of Jas.

B. Kendrick decement the following property 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-

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

NANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'x.

December 12, 1861.

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE. TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

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-

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, Political Science, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and Composition.

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

Example 10.1.

For Catalogues apply to July 25, 1861. A. J. BATTLE, President.

Medical College of Georgia,

AT AUGUSTA. THE Thirtieth Session of this Institution will open or

Monday, the 4th November next.

Anatomy, H. F. Camperl, M. D.
Sargery, L. A. Dugas, M. D.
Chemistry, Jossen Jones, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, I. P. Garvis, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, L. D. Ford, M. D.
Physiology, H. V. M. Miller, M. D.
Obatetrics, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, Robert Camperl, M.D.
W. H. Dought, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City
Hospital.

Hospital.

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

II. W. D. Ford, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Lectures, (full course) \$105.

Matriculation Fee, \$6.

The Collegiate building has been thoroughly renovated, and many additions made to former facilities for instruction.

I. P. GARVIN, Dean.

Santamber 19, 1861. September 19, 1861.

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

Solicitor in Chancery, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery W and the surrounding counties; in the Su-preme Court of the State, and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of

To Office on Market St., in Masonic Building. N. B. GRAHAM. R. L. MAYES, R. H. ABERCROMRIE. 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 bams, and in the United States District Court, at Mont Office up-stairs in Echols' new building . 22 December 15, 1859.

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

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers and Tallapoesa Courties: int e Sapreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church.

SMITH & POU, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties. BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1860.

FERRELL & MCKINNE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Ala. W. S. WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law, Opelika, Russell Co., Ala., WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of the State and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery.

April 18, 1861.

49-tf BROWN & JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA., Office up-stairs in Felts' Building.

SAM'I. B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Pence. March 14, 1861. J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala., Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, poosa, Chambers, and Russell.

BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM. H AVING determined to resume the practice of Physic in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the

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

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

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

March 28, 1861. J. B. HART & SONS, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods: GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &C.

Thankful for past patronage, wish it continued, and res pectfully solicit new customers, May 31, 1860 WETUMPKA, ALA. Sunterville, Ala

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

L. D. C. WOOD. JAMES H. LOW. J. H. LUDWIGSEN Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants, NO. 35 NATCHEZ STREET, N. B.—Personal attention given to the sade of Cotton, and purchasing of Merchants' and Planters' supplies.
February 2, 1860. 1y

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

No. 104 Commerce St., MONTGOMERY, ALA., KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A large and well selected Stock

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES Which they will sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH.

FORT HARGROVE, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN H. COGBURN.

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

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on the 21st day of Octo-ber, 1861, Administration on the Estate of SIMON BROOKS, deceased, was granted to me by At the same time I will proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, about 75 acres of Land, being a portion of the Plantation of said deceased. Also, the remainder of the plantation will be rented for the year 1862.

NANCY S. KENDRICK, Admr'x.

Terms of Sale.—All amounts under 250 cash, all over, 12 months: notes with approved secually authenticated to me within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred.

Cost. 31, 1861.

Simon Brooks, deceased, was granted to me by the Probate Court of Macon County: That all persons who are indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against said Estate will present their demands duly authenticated to me by the Probate Court of Macon County: That all persons who are indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against said Estate will present their demands duly authenticated to me by the Probate Court of Macon County: That all persons who are indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against said Estate will present their demands duly authenticated to me by the Probate Court of Macon County: That all persons who are indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against said Estate will present their demands duly authenticated to me by notified to come forward and make immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against said Estate will present their demands duly authenticated to me by notified to come forward and make immediate payment to me, and those who have claims against said Estate will present their demands ag

Oct. 31, 1861.

The Produce Loan

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

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

Chase of specie and of military stores.

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

Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriotism of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches already many millions of dollars. The liberality of every class of the community has been evinced to the liberality of the liberality liber 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

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

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

of Congress.

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

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

be sacrified.

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

State to which they belong.

The sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are here-with annexed. C. G. MEMMINGER, with annexed. Secretary of the Treasury.

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

CATES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and earing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be paid semi-annually.— The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange in such a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at its next ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bank, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these

bonds. (Act May, 1861.) A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND TO PROVIDE A

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

manufactured articles. SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty 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 bundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act approved May 16, 1861; and this Act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions. The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds on the state of the proceeds of the state 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 the number of paying the

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 bundred dollars in value of the following property, etc., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

NOTICE.

L ETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last will and testament of HUBBARD HOLLOWAY, having 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 HUBBARD HOLLOWAY, Ex'r. Nov. 14, 1861, Administrator's Notice.

ETTERS of administration on the estate of

LETTERS 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 Cotton Valley 400 acres of this land is na high state of cultivation, and mostly fresh,—the balance well timbered.

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

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

Cotton Valley Als.

June 13, 1861. 6m

All orders and letters to be addressed to LITTLE & BRO., Wholesale Druggists, Macon, Ga. Sold by Dr. J. S. Thomas and C. Fowler, Tuskege HUCLINGS & WILLIAMS, LE GRAND, BLOUNT & HALE, Mout gomery; PEMERFON & CARRER, J. A. WHITEHORS & Co. Columbus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists generally May 10, 1860.

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

Mr. Sittle

DR. LITTLE'S

VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

Nothing size is required to relieve children of Worms; and besides being one of the cheapest and best Vermifuges ever offered to the public. Its frequent 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 knew. A dollar bottle is quite

LITTLE'S

ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

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

amongst Children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing 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 premptly cured by using a few bottles. As anodyne expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

LITTLE'S

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the orms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, and

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 discases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhocal, Blennorrhocal, and Leuchorrhocal or Finor Albos affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacoppela; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalied in America.

LITTLE'S

RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT.

FORTIS, No. 2.

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

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 wanted or secured amid the about patents of the day,) let all be cautioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus:—

FRENCH MIXTURE.

TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. 3, 1860.

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE! BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE

Children dying right and left!
Mothers not as yet bereft
Know that worms more infants kill
Than each other mortal ill;
But the VERMIFUGE will save
Your pale darlings from the grave. MOTHER, MARE YOUR CHOICE.—Shall the Child die, or the Worms: Remember, a few doses of Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge will destroy any number of worms, and bring them away without pain. Frice 25 cents. Grenur Nor-ton Proprietor, 15 Beekman Street. New York. Sold by C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala. URY NOTES, AND PRESCRIBE THE PUNISHMENT FOR FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFI-July 26, 1860.

> MEDICINES, &C. JUST received, at the sign of the Golden Jar, a supply of fresh and genuine Medicines, &c., among which are Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Brown's Bronchial Troches,
> Shallenberger's Pills,
> Wilson's Headache Pills,
> balley'e Pain Extractor,
> McMunn's Elixir of Opium,
> Extracts of Buchu—Riseley' and Helmbold's
> Wood's Hair Restorative,
> Alabaster Tablets,
> Sup. Eng. Visiting Cards,
> Pocket Combs and Inkstands,
> Toilet Soans.

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. LUTTBELL, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Constantly on hand a large Stock. Davies, Loomis', Ray's & Emerson's Mathematical Works. Wilson's New School Readers—best published. Also, M'Guffey's Readers.
Anthon's, Bullion's, M'Clintock's, and Andrews'. Greek and Latin Text-Books. Bullion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Grammars. School Histories, Philosophies, &c. &c. Large stock Slates, Inks, Pens, Pencils, &c. &c. &c. Any Book will be sold at l'ublishers' prices, and sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the money. Call and get our prices. All accounts must be paid lat January and July. January 10, 1861.

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS.

MOMTGOMERY, ALABAMA. NIX, YOUNG & NIX,

MONUMENTS, MANTLES, Railing, Furniture Work, GRAVE STONES and Tablets. GRATES, &C. all Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

THE TUSKEGEE

FLOUR MILLS. THE MILL is situated near the Public Square; formerly owned by J. E. Dawson & Co.; has changed hands; is now owned by J. LAMBERTSON & Co., and is now fully prepared to convert Corn into MEAL or GRITS, at ne shortest notice.

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

CORN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before grinding, and the best of Meal made.
Give mes trial, and I will be very much obliged for the as I will have MEAL and GRITS on hand all the time J. LAMBERTSON & CO.
Tuske gee, Feb. 7, 1861.

Change of Schedule. Office Tuskegee Rail Road, OCTOBER 24, 1861. HE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave Tuskegee, as follows: DAY TRAIN leaves Tuskegee

" arrives at " leaves " arrives at " NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 7.30. Sundays not excepted. All Freight to insure shipment by next Tra / must 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.

DISSOLUTION. THE Law partnership heretofore existing between N. GACHET and J. T. MENEFEE 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. J. T. MENEFEE.

* Adams' Southern Express Office kept at this Depot.

GEO. W. STEVENS, Sup't.

tet 31, 1861.

LAW CARDS. N. GACHET can bereafter be found at his old J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutl Ige's brick milding. March 18, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE. DR. S. M. BARTLETT DRUGS AND MEDICINES. CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS: with the best
LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE,
FRENCH BRANDY, and
VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY,

For Medicinal Purposes. He has varieties of FLAVORING EXTRACTS, PERFUMENT, HAIR POMADES, TOILET SOARS, BRUSHES, and the usual assortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept to a Drug Store; all of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Feb. 9, 1860.

The Southern Literary Messens. MACFARLANE & FERGUSSON, Publishers

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

NEW FEATURES.

NEW FEATURES.

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

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. tractive as any that have appeared in the past. Among the New Features to be introduced, are Original Illustrations, Fashion Plates, Popular Scientific Articles, and a Series of Humorous Sketches and Poems of Southern Life. The admirable Lectures of Professor Faraday will be continued. A sparkling Novelet, entitled Associated with the continued of the property will appear. Story of Champaigne," will appear. Also Translations of the shorter and most brilliant

ted French writers. The Southern Field & Fireside.

stories of the younger Dumas and other celebra-

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
Advance. Single copy, per annum..... \$ 2

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

JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

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

Adapted primarily to the Southern and West-

Augusta, Ga., July 8, 1861.

ern States of the Union, including statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise. Published Monthly in New Orleans and Charleston. TERMS, \$5 per annum in advance.

DAILY PAPERS.

With which we Exchange.

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

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

SEMI-WEEKLY—\$3 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$2 per annum.
Neither the Semi-Weekly nor Weekly paper
will be sent for a less term than twelve months.

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

THE DAILY SUN,

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

MONTGOMERY, ALA. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Advertiser, per annum \$8 00 " 3 00

The Daily Advertiser,

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

Weekly Paper, per annum..... \$2 00 Tri-Weekly Paper, per annum 5 00 Daily Paper, " 8 00 DAILY COURIER,

Advance Rates of Subscription.

Daily Courier, \$10 per annum, payable in Tri-Weekly Courier, \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Terms of Subscription:

THE DAILY ENQUIRER, Columbus, Geo. Daily Enquirer, \$5 per annum, in advance. Six Dollars, if not paid in advance.

Daily Chronicle & Sentinel, AUGUSTA, GEO., PUBLISHED BY W. S. JONES.

TERMS :- Published Morning and Evening-Eight Dollars per annum, always in advance. NEW BOOKS. EL FURFIDIS, by the author of The Lamplighter.
My Thirty Years Out of the Senate, by Major Jack

The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hauthorne.

Ruledge, a novel of deep interest.

Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur.

The Habits of Good Society, a band book for ladies.

The Private Correspondence of Alexander Von Humbolt.

The Mill on the Floss, by the author of Adam Bede.

A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halifax. A Life for a Life, by the action

Art Recreations.

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

Tylney Hall, by Thos. Hood.

Mary Bunyan, by the anthor of Grace Truman.

And many other new books, just received and for sale

by

July 5 1860.

No 20 Markei-st. July 5 1860.

DR. J. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Do you expectorate hard, tough matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleep? If so, HERE IS YOUR REMEMOY. It will unquestionably save you. Price \$1,00. Sold by July 26, 1860. ly C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Als. The South Western Baptist.

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

gratis.

Any person sending the names of TEN new subscribers and TWENTY DOLLARS, shall be entitled to these extra copies for one year, sent it whoever may be designated. Agents will be entitled to a commission of ten per centrances. Orders for change or direction, must give the Post Of-fice, County and State to which the paper has been, and is to be sent.

Rates of Advertising. The space necessarily occupied by 10 lines of this size type, w.fl be considered one square; and 5 lines or under, one-half square. No. of Squares. | Time. | 3 T's. | 1 M'th | 3 M's | 6 M's | 1 Fear

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Twelve Squares | 12 00 | 20 00 | 23 0 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.

Bano Advertisements from a distance will be inserted unless accompanied by a remittance, or by satisfactory as the Proprietors still continue the Job Printing but sinces, and are prepared to execute every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING committed to their care, in as goodstyle, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the State.

All Job Work is considered due when finished.

LETTERS containing remittances, or on business, show

LETTERS containing remittances, or on business, shot be addressed to the SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST, Tuskey

Tis morning, bright morning-good morning O give me one kiss for good morning, mama! Only just look at my pretty canary, Chirping as sweet, good morning to many

The sun is popping straight into my eyes— Good morning to you, Mr. Sun, for you rise Early to wake my birdie and me, And make us as happy as happy can be." "Happy you may be, my dear little girl,"

Said the mother, adjusting a clustering curl-"Happy you can be-but think of the One Who wakened, this morning, both you and the

The little girl turned her light eyes with a nod. Na, may I then say, good morning to God ?" "Yes little darling one, surely you may, Kneeling as you kneel every morning to pray. Mary knelt solemnly down, with her eyes Looking up earnestly into the skies;

And two little hands that were folded together Softly she laid on the lap of her mother—"Good morning, dear Father in heaven," she

I thank Thee for watching my snug little bed For taking good care of me all the dark night, And waking me up with the beautiful light; O keep me from naughtiness all the long day Dear Father, who taught little children to

An angel looked down from heaven and smiled But she saw not the angel, that beautiful child.

For the Young.

The Chameleon.

There he is, He is a strange-looking animal! I found him behind an old log, as I was on a journey in America. I picked him up, and brought him home in a piece of new paper. .

When I caught him, he was a grayish purple. Soon his back changed to dark brown, and the delicate skin under his throat became nearly white. When I next looked at him, he was a bright green; and now, as I write, he is a reddish brown. Sometimes he changes his color in a minute or two, and sometimes the change is very slow-so slow, that you would hardly notice it while it is going on. He changes just as he pleases; and it is not easy to say exactly what makes him change further than that God has given him the ability to do so .-Some people have a notion that he changes to the color of what he walks on, or of what he sees; but our little friend has shown half a dozen colors while he has been in a globe of glass on my table.

There are a great many ways in which boys and girls change color. I do not mean that they turn brown, green, or yellow, like this chameleon, although I have sometimes seen boys turn very red in the face when they are angry, and white when they have told a lie. These changes of color are bad; but they are not what I want to speak of now. The changes I mean are those which are made from a want of fixed principle to stand up for what is right.

One boy goes regularly to Sundayschool, but forgets all about his re ligion on week days, when he goes to school where the other boys don't like religion. He changes his color.

Another, who knows his hymn-book nearly through, and can say a great many verses in the Bible, meets with rude boys, who ask him to go to the fair. It is not the kind of company he has been taught to enjoy; but he yields to them-off he goes to the fair. He changes his color.

Another, who knows what is written in the third commandment, falls in with some wicked boys who use bad words. It seems wrong to him to use their language; still he is afraid they will not think well of him if he does not. He changes his color.

A little girl. who is always in her place in the class on Sunday; is asked on Monday by her mother, to do something which she don't want to do. She pouts, frets, and "looks black' at her mother. She changes her color.

Listen! Don't be ashamed of your colors. Whatever is right, do it; whatever is wrong, avoid it And that you may speak and act rightly, do not forget to pray that God may help you by his grace .- Child's Com-

They Gave their Own Selves to

I shall close this discourse with a little parable to illustrate the last thought, and show you what they get who give their hearts to Jesus. It was a summer morn, dawning brightly after a dewy night. The sun rose joyously and shone over the fields .-And nestling on a leaf, asyet shad-owed from the light, lay a little drop of dew, child of the night. Then spoke the sun, and said, "Open thy heart, thou little dew-drop, and let my beams enter, and shine within thy bosom." "And what, O great sun," said the tiny thing, "wilt thou give me, or do for me, if I open my bosom to receive thee ?" "I will light the up," said the sun, "with my rays, till thou shalt sparkle a jewel or a star; and, at length, I will draw the softly away up to the heaven I dwell in." So the little dew-drop gave consent, and the sun shone into its bosom; when, lo, it became like a gem, and the passers-by, wondered to behold its dimond beauty. But as they looked the light waned, the glittering drop lessened, till it disappeard; yet they mourned it not, for they knew that it had gone away up, on unseen wings, into the warm skies. Even so open your hearts, young friends, to Jesus, and he will come into them; and although he finds them very unlike the dew-drop for its purity, he will make them like it, shining in his light; and if by the hand of death he should gently draw you away out of our sight, we will not grieve for your, knowing that you have gone away to a brighter world, where he himself is, to shine there "as the stars forever and ever."-Children's Church at

AN ANECDOTE FOR CHILDREN-Frequently our judicial tribunals have to take the testimony of small children as witnesses in cases. The Court then tries to elicit from the juvenue witness its knowledge of the nature of an oath. Then is displayed the teachings and precepts inculcated by a chings and precent consent of the then tries to clicit from the juvenile

mother. If she has properly dischar- our mechanics. Fo any further inforged her duty, it gives a shining proof mation concerning the manufacture in the answer of her child. How of this shoe, we would refer parties important them, that the mother should to Captain Lord, of the German faithfully discharge the trust commit- Fusiliers .- Charleston Mercury. ted to her care. We commend the following incident to parents and

children: Many years ago, a case was tried characterized his judicial career .correct answers were given, he asked her, "Martha, where is God? Looking up in the placid face of the Judge, with sparkling eyes, and a half interrogating look, she said "God! why God is every where!"

Judge, bar, and all, felt that her testimony coule be relied on. They

Miscellaneous.

The Bible for the Death-bed her, I took the Bible, and read a few it as soon as it boils. passages which I deemed suitable to The above recipe requires less coffee her case. Having read a part of the than any other .- Lousiana Baptist. 27th Psalm, "One thing have I desired of the Lord," &c., she said, "where is that? let me see that," and grasping the Book with her trembling hand, she slowly and carefully read the leaves were carefully turned down to mark the places.

She did not doubt my word, but she first wanted to see it for herself. tiful words of God!

THE BIBLE FOR AGED PEOPLE-In speaking of aged Christians, Mr. Jay has the following beautiful para-

some thing easy and short, and very every time a new minister came around Scriptural. It is observable how much and then losing it again before the more aged believers delight in God's next quarterly meeting, was once word than in reading any other works. asked how he accounted for these It is their 'necessary food,' and their facts in accordance with his belief in dainty meat,' when their appetite for the doctrine of the final salvation of other things fail. It is their solace all true believers. He replied, when the evil days come in which "When people get religion themselves, they have no pleasure. It is their they are mighty apt to lose it as quick support and their reliance in weakness as they get it; but when religion gets and weariness; and they use it not them, it takes hold and holds on, and for amusement, but for relief. Thus never lets 'em go until it takes' em' we have seen a man walking forth clean up to heaven." gaily in the morning, carrying his staff under his arm, or twirling it in his hand; but worn with the toils to accomplish important ends. It is and fatigues of the day, we have seen him returning home in the evening of the qualities to command consideraleaning upon it, and pressing it at every weary step."

Bohemia.

A PLEASANT land-not fenced with drap stucco, like Typurnia, or Belgravia; not guarded by a huge standing army of footmen; not echoing with noble chariots, nor replete with polite chintz drawing-room and neat tea-tables; a land over which hangs an endless fog, occasioned by much tobacco; a land of chambers, billiardrooms, supper-rooms, oysters; a land where soda-water flows freely in the morning; a land of lotus-eating, (with lots of cayenne pepper,) of pulls on the river, of delicious reading of -where most are poor, where almost and love reign perpetually supreme. all are young, and where, if a few oldsters do enter, it is because they have preserved more tenderly and carefully than other folks their youthful spirits and the delighted capacity to be idle. I have lost my way to Bohemia now, but it is certain that Prague is the most picturesque city in the world .- Thackeray.

PITT'S DEATH BED .-- Pitt died at his house, Putney Heath, near the passing within them. spot where Canning and Castlereach fought their duel, and in a very more than others, Divine blessing, it neglected state, none of his family or is when we are least thoughtful of our friends being with him at the time. dependence upon it, and least disposed One who was sincevely attached to to ask for it. him, hearing of his illness, rode from London to see him. Arriving at his house, he rang the bell at the entrance gate, but no one came. Dismounting, he made his way to the hall door, and repeatedly rang the bell, which no each state acting in its sovereign and independ one answered. He then entered the ent character, in order to form a permanent fedhouse, wandered from room to room. till at last he discovered Pitt on a ty to ourselves and our posterify—invoking the bed—dead, entirely neglected. It is favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain supposed that such was his poverty and establish this constitution for the Confederhe had not been able to pay the wages ate States of America. of his servants, and that they had absconded, taking with them what they could .- Once a Week.

INTERESTING TO PLANTERS.—A specimen of the wooden shoes extensively worn by the peasants in Switzerland and Germany, has been left at our office for the inspection of planters. These shoes are as light as the ordinary brogans, and, we are informed by those who have tried them, of the State Legislature; but no person of are fully as comfortable. The sam- foreign birth, not a itizen of the Confederate ple at our office is made of the willow States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, wood, but the birch, the tuplar, and civil or political, State or Federal. the poplar, which grow in our forests, are equally as well adapted to this purpose. These shoes cost in Ger- and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant many from twelve and a half to twen- of that state in which he shall be chosen. ty-five cents per pair. At this time 3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be

STIRRING APPEAL.—General Johnston has made a heart-stirring appeal to twelve months' men to re-enlist. before Judge Holt of the Middle After reminding them of their brill-Circuit, in Augusta, in which a lovely | iant achievement in the past, and of girl, some seven or eight years of age, the menaces of Lincoln's hosts, he was an important witness. Judge calls upon them to stand by their Holt discharged the duty assigned brave comrades who have volunteered him, with that fidelity that has ever for the war-to revolunteer at once -and thus show to the world that "Martha," he interrogated the youth- the patriots engaged in this struggle ful witness, "did you ever hear of for independence will not swerve from Jesus?" "Oh yes sir," she quickly the bloodiest path they may be called replied, "mother has often taught me to tread. The enemies of your counabout him." After some question try, as well as her friends, are watchconcerning Heaven and Hell, to which | ing your action with deep, intense, tremulous interest.

Coffee Making

THERE is philosophy in making good coffee which every houskeeper

ought to know. Parch slowly, stirring constanty, not less than two pounds of raw coffee had felt on account of her extreme at a time. Be careful not to let it youthfulness, her testimony could not get too hot, as a high degree of heat be taken, put after her correct answer, drives off the essential oil, in which their fears were dispelled, and there resides the aromatic and stimulating was no hesitancy in receiving her properties of the coffee, which gives testimony.—Macon Telegraph. properties of the coffee, which gives it all its value. Keep your parched it all its value. Keep your parched coffee in an airtight and dark vessel. Grind only as it is needed for immediate use.

Put your ground coffee in a tin coffeepot of the size your family need, Having been called to visit an so that it can be filled with cold interesting lady, who was a stranger water. Put it on or near the fire half to me, I found her lying upon her an hour before it is to go to the table; death-bed, fully aware of hear situa- but do not let it boil till just at the motion, and greatly concerned about her ment it is to be served. The boiling state before God. With the artless- heat will drive off the aroma in a few ness of a little child, and with a look | minutes; but it should stand at a modof earnestness such as I think I shall erate heat some time before boiling never forget, she said, "Mr .----, I am | to extact the delicacies of the berry going to die, and I want you to tell The hunter makes excellent coffee in me how." After conversing with her his tin cap, because he puts it in cold as well as I could, and praying with | water, in his bright tin cup, and drinks

REMEMBER IT .- The more a man accomplishes the more he may. An active tool never grows rusty. You always find those men who are the passage as though she felt that every most forward to do good, or to imletter was life. The same thing was prove the times and manner, always repeated upon reading the verses of busy. Who starts our railroads, our the 8th chapter of Romans, and the machine shops and factories? Men of industry and enterprise. As long as they live they keep at work, doing something to benefit themselves and others. It is just so with a man who with her own eyes in the simple, beau- is benevolent-the more he gives the more he feels like giving. We go in for activity, in body, in everything. Let the gold not grow dim, nor the thoughts become stale,

PERSEVERANCE .- A pious old negro, who lived in a region where the people "What is preferable for them is were in the habit of getting religion

LADIES' MEN .- Providence sometimes makes use of very humble agents thus with the ladies man. Destitute tion among men, he flies to the society of ladies, as to his appropriate sphere, where, by his small talk and his manifold little attentions, he contributes largely to their amusement, and is a more general favorite among them than abler men commouly deserve to be!

A means of imparting a more genial tone to the feelings of the day, and of effecting a gradual elevation of character, is to read every morning before going to business, a passage, no matter how brief, in some striking poem or selected work of prose.

Let the miser have his gold, and the politician his emblems of renown, novels, magazine, and saunterings in but let our portion be the boom of many studios; a land where men call friendship, secured within some dear, each other by their Christian names faithful heart, in which virtue, peace

> The following question is being considered in an out West debating society: "Which has ruined the most men, giving credit or geting trusted,?" At last accounts the disputants were about nip and tuck.

> We become familiar with the out sides of men, as with the outsides of houses, and think we know them, while we are ignorant of all that is

If there is a time when we need

CONSTITUTION Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, eral government, establish justice, insure domes tic tranquility and secure the blessings of liber

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

SECTION 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch

2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the confederate States.

of free persons, including those bound to service Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other for a term of years, and excluding Indians not clause contained in the constitution, shall ever taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual be construed to delegate the power to Congress enumeration shall be made within three years to appropriate money for any internal improveafter the first meeting of the Congress of the ment intended to facilitate commerce; except Confederate States, and within every subse- for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons quent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of Representate coasts, and the improvement of harbors and tatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thou- the removing of obstructions in river naviga sand, but each state shall have at least one tion, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid be entitled to choose six-the state of Georgia | thereof: ten—the state of Alabama nine—the state of Florida two—the state of Mississippi seven—the tion, and uniform laws on the subject of bank-

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such 5. The House of Representatives shall choose

their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or other federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any state, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof,

SECTION 3. 1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen for six years by the legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall 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 second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year . and if vacancies happen by resignation, or othererwise. during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary ap-pointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States; and who shall when elected, be an inhabitant of the state for which he shall be chosen. 4. The Vice President of the Contederate

States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unles they be equally divi-5. The Senate shall choose their other officers;

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

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. SECTION 4.

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

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

| SECTION 5.

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

2. Each House may determine the rules of two-thirds of both Houses. ly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel a member. lation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its of the members of either House, on any question, money shall be published from time to time. shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present,

be entered on the journal. gress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any shall be sitting.

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

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

SECTION 7.

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

2, Evry bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be pre- to be prescribed by law. sented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if their persons, houses, papers, and effects against not, he shall return it with his objections to unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be that House in which it shall have originated, | violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon who shall enter the objections at large on their | probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after, and particularly describing the place to be such reconsideration, two thirds of that House searched, and the persons or things to be seizshall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to- ed gether with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall presentment or indictment of a grand jury, exbecome a law. But in all such cases, the votes cept in cases arising in the land or naval forces, of both Houses shall be determind by yeas and or in the militia, when in actual service, in time pays, 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 himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or probeen presented to him, the same shall be a law, perty, without due process of law; nor shall in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the private property be taken for public use, with-Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its re-turn; in which case it shall not be a law. The 17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused 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 disdesignate 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; fo be con shall have originated; and the same proceedings fronted with the witnesses against him; to have shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

con pulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel 3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which for his defence. the concurrence of both Houses may be necess-

ary (excert on a question of adjournment) shall in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the States; and before the same shall take effect | no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise reshall be approved by him; or being disapprov- examined in any court of the Confederacy, than ed by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of according to the rules of the common law both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

The Congress shall have power ---1. To lay and colect taxes, duties, imposts. and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the ance, or confederation; grant letters of marque throughout the Confederate States:

Representative; and until such enumeration on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may shall be made, the state of South Carolina shall be necessary to pay the costs and expenses

state of Louisiana six, and the state of Texas six. ruptcies, throughout the Confederate States, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the sam 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof

and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures: 6. To provide for the punishment of counter-

feiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States: 7. To establish postoffices and post routs; but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, after the first day of March inth year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues:

8. To promote the progress of science and seful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries : 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the

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

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water: 12. To raise and support armies: but no

appropriation of money to that use shall be for longer term than two years: 13. To provide and maintain a navy : 14. To make rules for the government and

egulation of the land and naval forces: 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States. ippress insurrections, and repel invasions:

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

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

and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer

SECTION 9.

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

the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this 3. The privilege of the writ of hapeas corpus

shall not be suspended, nuless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may re-

4. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law denying or imparing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be may adjourn from day to day, and may be au- laid, unless in proportion to the ceusus or enu-

> exported from any State, except by a vote of 7. No preference shall be given by any regu-

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles

8. No money shall be drawn from the treas proceedings, and from time to time publis! ury, but in consequence of appropriations made he 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 9. Congress shall appropriate no money from

the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of 4. Neither House, during the session of Con- both Houses, taken by year and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of Department, and submitted to Congress 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 judicially declared by a tribunal for the investi gation of claims against the government, which t is hereby made the duty of Congress to estab-

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

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

quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner

15. The right of the people to be secure in

16. No person shall be held to answer for a

In such case he shall, in signing the bill, trict wherein the crime shall have been commit

18. In suits at common law, where the value be presented to the President of the Confederate | right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and 19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor

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

SECTION 10. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alli-

treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on im and reprisal; coin money; make anything but portations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform law, or law impariring the obligation of contrahroughout the Confederate States:

2. To borrow maney on the credit of the Cor
cts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the

States; and all such laws shall be subject to

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner

as the legislature thereof may direct, a number

of electors equal to the whole number of Sena-

tors and Representative to which the State may

which lists they shall sign and certify, and tran-

smit, sealed, to the seat of the government of

the Confederate States, directed to the Presi-

dent 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 Presi-

dent shall be the President, if such number be a

majority of the whole number of electors appoin-

ted: and if no person have such majority, then,

from the persons having the highest numbers,

of March next following, then the Vice Presi-

bers on the list the Senate shall choose the

Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall

same throughout the Confederate States.

shall be necessary to a choice.

exist at the time of his election.

ident shall be elected.

or any of them.

other emolument from the Confederate States,

Before he enters on the execution of his office,

"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

SECTION 2.

lating to the duties of their respective offices;

and he shall have power to grant reprieves and

He shall have power, by and with the ad vice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties,

provided two-thirds of the Senators present

States, except in cases of impeachment.

aw or in the heads of Departments.

SECTION 3.

consideration such measures as he shall judge

necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordi-

nary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between

them, with respect to the time of adjournment,

he may adjourn them to such time as he may

think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and

SECTION 4.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

reasons therefor.

he shall take the following oath or affirmation

shall be elected as follows:

shall be appointed an elector.

nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by havior, and shall, at stated times, receive for any State on imports or exports, shall be for their services a compensation, which shall not the use of the treasury of the Confederate be diminished during their continuance in office. SECTION 2.

the revision and control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and 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 namaritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to contions; 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, troversies between two or more states; between a state and citizen of another state where the state is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands 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 under grants of different states; and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subject; but no state shall be saed danger as will not admit of delay. But when by a citizen or subject of any foreign state.

any river divides or flows through two or more 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof. public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court and have original jurisdiction. In all the other ca ses before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. fact with such exceptions, and under such He and the Vice President shall hold their offi-3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of ces for the term of six years; but the President

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 committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, 1. Treason against the Confederate States hall 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 be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the peropen court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare son voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or for-feiture, except during the life of the person atthe person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted fo as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, tainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

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

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizen 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 chall be called a quorum for this chall carried in any state with treason.

purpose shall consist of a member or members felony, or other crime against the laws of such rom 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 .- in another state, shall, on demand of the Ex-And if the House of Representatives shall not cutive authority of the state from which he fled, choose a President, whenever the right of choice be delivered up, to be removed to the state shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day | having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held to service dent shall act as President, as in case of the or labor in any state or territory of the Condeath, or other constitutional disability of the federate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in ed 4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President. If such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers are the list the South chall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slaves belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.

1. Other states may be admitted into this consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds Senators, and a majority of the whole number 5. But no person constitutionally ineligible of the Senate, the Senate voting by states; but to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the Confederate the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more 6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

shall give their votes; which day shall be the 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all peedful rules and regulations 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. 3. The Confederate States may acquire new or a citizen thereof born in the United States territory; and Congress shall have power to prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be any person be eligible to that office who shall habitanta of all territory belonging to the Connot have attained the age of thirty-five years, federate States, lying without the limits of the and been fourteen years a resident within the several states; and may permit them, at such limits of the Confederate States, as they may times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form states to be admitted into the 8. In case of the removal of the President Confederacy. In all such territory, the institufrom office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the Confederate States, shall be recognized and prosaid office, the same shall devolve on the Vice- tected by Congress, and by the territorial President; and the Congress may, by law, pro- government: and the inhabitants of the several vide for the case of removal, death, resignation, Confederate States and Territories, shall have or inability both of the President and Vice- the right to take to such territory any slaves President, declaring what officer shall then act lawfully held by them in any of the states or

as President, and such officer shall act accorditerritories of the Confederate tates, 4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to dingly until the disability be removed or a Presevery state that now is or hereafter may be come a member of this Confederacy, a republican 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 them against invasion; and on application of the period for which he shall have been elected; the legislature (or of the Executive when the legislature is not in session) againsts domestic and he shall not receive within that period any

ARTICRE V

SECTION 1.

1. Upon the demand of any three states, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of al ability, preserve, protect, and defend the consti- the states, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said states shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any o 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 leg federate States , he may require the opinion. in | islatures of two-thirds of the several states, or writing, of the principal officer in each of the by conventions in two thirds thereof-as the Executive Departments upon any subject red one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention-they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution. pardons for offences against the Confederate But no state shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

1. The Government established by this Conconcur; and he shall nominate, and by and with stitution is the successor of the Provision the advice and consent of the Senate, shall ap- Government of the Confederate States of Amer point ambassadors, other public ministers and ca. and all the laws passed by the latter shal consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all continue in force until the same shall be repeal other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided by the same shall remain in office until their for, and which shall be established by law; but successors are appointed and qualified, or the the Congress may, by law, vest the appoint-ment of such inferior officers, as they think 2. All debts

2. All debts contracted and engagement proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments.

centered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate 3. The principal officer in each of the Exec- States under this Constitution as under the utive Departments, and all persons connected Provisional Government.

with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All 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 services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, in. judges in every state shall be bound thereby. capacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of anything in the constitution or laws of any duty; and when so removed, the removal shall state to the contrary notwithstanding. be reported to the Senate, together with the 4. The Senators and Representatives below

mentioned, and the members of the severa 4. the President shall have power to fill all state legislatures, and all executive and judicia vacancies that may happen during the recess of officers, both of the Confederate States, and o the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; the several states, shall be bound by oath or shall expire at the end of their next session; shall expire at the end of their next session; affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be no religious test shall ever be required as a re appointed to the same office during their qualification to any office or public trust under

the Confederate States. 5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny 1. The President shall, from time to time, or disparage others retained by the people of give to the Congress information of the state the several states. of the Confederacy, and recommend to their

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

ARTICLE VII. 1. The ratification of the conventions of five states shall be sufficient for the establishment other public ministers; he shall take care that of this Constitution between the states so rat-

the laws be faithfully executed, and shall com-the laws be faithfully executed, and shall com-ifying the same.

2. When five states shall have ratified the

Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitu-1. The President, Vice President, and all tion, shall prescribe the time for holding the removed from office on impeachment for, and election of President and Vice President; and civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be conviction of treason, bribery, or other high for the meeting of the Electoral College; and forcounting the votes. and inaugurating the Pre ident. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Con guss under this Constitution, and the time for 1. The judicial power of the Confederate assembling the same. Until the assembling States shall be vested in one Supreme Court. of such Congress, the Congress under the Promay from time to time ordain and establish -- the begislative powers granted them ;not exten The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior ding theyond the time limited by the Constitu