

S. HENDERSON,
H. E. TALIAFERRO, } EDITORS.

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

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Term Correspondence.

For the South Western Baptist.

CAMP SKIDAWAY, SKIDAWAY ISLAND,
Near Savannah, Ga., March 14, '62.

DEAR BROTHER: Inclosed I send you two dollars in payment for the year's subscription to your invaluable paper. I trust you will pardon the delay in sending it; also, the failure to furnish the occasional letter promised last year. The soldier in the tented field has, under the most favorable circumstances, but little opportunity for writing. And in addition to the ordinary duties of a soldier, which, except the last two weeks, have been constant and arduous with us, I have had frequent drafts on me for "special service" and personal favors, that I could not refuse. I have been so much engaged as hardly to allow time for necessary business correspondence.

You are aware that for months the enemy has been hovering about us, and has literally covered our waters with his navy. Since the 23d day of December his vessels have been almost within the range of our batteries night and day, and he might at any hour have thrown shot or shell into our camp. We have built batteries, cut trenches, eat, drank and slept, when we have had time to sleep, not only in full view of his fleet, but with the guns of his vessels frowning upon us. I have slept for nearly a week at a time with arms at hand, and fully acquainted for the threatened conflict.

When after days I have obtained an hour from duty, I have sought to hide myself to write a letter to you, and before a paragraph, or even a sentence could be finished some one has found me, and I have had to write a furlough, or a petition, fill a payroll, a company report or some other document. To excuse myself would be more difficult than to comply with the request and perform the required task. There are before me now not less than half a dozen incipient communications; and while I write, locked up in the store-room of the commissary, whose office I now fill, a half score of men are at the window asking admittance. These are some of the difficulties of writing in camp by a soldier.

There are many things connected with the status and operations of things here that would interest you; I remember that I am writing to a man who visits the printing office, which makes me afraid to write. I refer you to the columns of the Daily Savannah papers for the movements of the enemy and the general aspect of our own condition. The status of things here is continually changing. Of the number and efficiency of our troops, or the extent and character of our defenses, I need not, I must not write. The enemy has become satisfied that he can not reach the city of Savannah with the means at his command and has sent a portion of his force to Brunswick and points further South. Accounts of which you have doubtless read. There are remaining in Warsaw Sound in view of our camp four or five gun boats and a few more than that number are near the Savannah river between Forts Pulaski and Jackson. You are aware that the communication with Pulaski has been cut off. The garrison is said to be well supplied with provisions and ammunition; so that the prospect of reducing the Fort or starving the garrison is remote. Means of relief may and probably will be devised.

Our defenses near the city are said to be adequate and are strengthening daily. The guns have been taken from our batteries on Skidaway and carried to some other points. The same is said to be true of the Green Island battery South of us. Before this reaches you Skidaway will have been abandoned, except by a few pickets who may be kept to watch the movements of the enemy. Our Battalion will move to the Isle of Hope, five or six miles nearer to the city. The Isle of Hope is a part of the main land, bounded on the land side by a marsh through which there is a causeway leading to the shell road.

To abandon as soon as completed, works, in the construction of which we have labored by day and by night for months, is truly painful. But it is ever thus in war; especially with those who defend. The position of one party must be regulated by the movements and strength of the other. Would that the theatre of the war were changed; that it were carried

into Africa, and the vile invader made to learn by the light of his own burning Carthage the madness of his wicked cause.

We have had a most delightful winter, and health abounds among the troops on Skidaway; and so far as I am informed, among those of this division generally. It is true, there has been some sickness, as will ever be the case with immoderate and imprudent men who lack self-control. The wonder is, that half have not died. I trust the lessons of the past will keep us healthy in the future.

While there are many things connected with our army to be deplored, it is truly gratifying and encouraging to witness the progress of the anti-liquor hall set in motion by the gallant Bragg. May it roll on until our army and country shall be rid of the monster. Strong drink has been the bane of our army and a most fearful source of disaster to our cause. What Gen. Bragg has said of its effects upon his command, is doubtless true of every division and department of the army. I know it is true of this. Were its excessive use limited to the rank and file alone, it would be bad indeed. But sad to relate, the officers imbibe more than the private soldiers. While the habit of drinking precipitates its votaries, it seems to be a sort of sublime habit. For as you ascend the scale of official rank, the more prevalent it appears. But there is truly an encouraging change going on in this respect. Our officers are abandoning the practice and encouraging their men to do so. The officer who interdicts the use of an article in which he indulges may render himself odious, but can never enforce his order.

No man, however highly endowed or thoroughly instructed in the science of war, or skilled in its arts, can perform eminently the duties of an officer or soldier, who is habitually under the influence of intoxicating drink.

The disasters in N. C. and Tennessee had a depressing effect upon us here, as well as upon the country generally. But we have recovered; and are anxiously looking forward to a reparation of our fortunes, which has been commenced by the Virginia in Hampton Roads, and we hope by Vandorn and Price in the West. These reverses may be necessary to humble our pride, and prepare us to appreciate the blessings which Providence has bestowed upon us, and which he has in store for us. Our successes had made us arrogant and presuming. Without chastisement we were in danger of being ruined. It may yet work out for our good.

I am glad to learn that so many have responded to the call of the President for additional forces. If I could have got away from here, I would have gone to Alabama a month or two ago, and endeavored to raise a company or battalion. But the presence of the enemy and the expectation of an attack daily, kept me here. It is now too late, I suppose to accomplish any thing.

Communications.

For the South Western Baptist.

Letter from a Colporteur among the Alabama Soldiers.

[The following letter from a Colporteur in the employ of the Committee in Montgomery will repay perusal.]

RICHMOND, VA., March 4, 1862.

DEAR BRO. WALLER: I am highly gratified to learn through Bro. Dickinson, our beloved Superintendent, of the interest you have taken in the Colporteur cause, and can but feel myself very highly honored, that you have me to labor in your employ. As Bro. Dickinson will leave here tomorrow for your city, I feel it my duty and privilege to write you a few lines that you may know what I am doing.

I have just arrived here from the Peninsula, the field of my labors, to secure a supply of books and tracts, &c. Owing to the rainy weather which we have had for the last two months, I have not done as much as I could otherwise have done. Yet I feel that my labors have not been in vain. During February I sold one hundred and seventy-five dollars worth of books, and distributed 10,000 pages of religious tracts. May our Heavenly Father water them with the dews of His grace!

I had the privilege during the last week, to visit the 13th Alabama Regiment. Noble and kinder hearted men have never trod our Southern soil! In this Regiment I sold seventy-five dollars worth of books, and expect to sell them as many more when I return. I will also visit the

other Regiments from your State as soon as I can. The good that is being accomplished can never be known till our blessed Master comes to make up His jewels.

I have met with a great many from your State in the various hospitals. Oh! here is the place for the Colporteur to do good. Often my own heart has been made to rejoice while conversing with the noble sons of the South prostrated upon beds of sickness, where I have heard them tell of the love of Jesus. They have not the presence and attention of a dear father, nor the sympathies of a beloved and devoted mother, nor sweet and cheering words falling from the quivering lips of an affectionate sister. A young man from your State a few days ago said to me, "Oh, sir, if I were only home with my dear mother I would soon be well!" I told him to look to Jesus as the great Physician, and I am glad to say that he is again up and doing well. I visited another poor, afflicted soldier from your State, and although he was very low I found him rejoicing in Jesus. I went to see him several times and selected from my books a copy of "Clark's Scripture Promises," which I gave him. He pressed it to his bosom and exclaimed with tears in his eyes, "I thank you, oh, I thank you with my whole heart!" Since that time he has left us and returned to his family and friends.

I could add many things which would be interesting to you.

Now, dear brother, remember your feeble and unworthy laborer in your daily supplications.

Yours in Christ,

R. W. CRIDLIN.

For the South Western Baptist.

A Plea for the Alabama Soldiers.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: The undersigned were appointed by the 1st Baptist Church, in this city, as a committee on Army Colportage; with instructions to call for and receive contributions from all, who felt an interest in the distribution, of the Word of God and other religious literature, among the Alabama Soldiers. We were also instructed to invest the funds and adopt such means of distribution, as we thought best. There is not an efficient Colporteur organization in the State; hence the necessity for doing something was so apparent, that the appointment of this committee was in the judgement of the church the best that could be done, and now to the work. There will soon be thirty-five or forty thousand of our brave citizens in the field, thousands of whom have not the Word of God. Battles are now often occurring, they are liable to meet death on the tented field: the demoralizing tendencies of camp life are great. Thousands of these men are from sections of the country where there is great religious destitution: the people of God occasionally sent Missionaries of the cross to those destitute sections of the country, now that so many have entered the Army to fight for our liberty, one Missionary can reach more in a day in camps than he could in a month at their homes. Shall we now sit at ease in our comfortable houses and sleep upon our downy beds and see these men exposed to death, fighting for all that is dear to us and not make an effort to save their souls? Can any patriot refuse to give? Have you not a son, a husband or a brother in the Confederate Army? Can you see them go down into the valley and shadow of death and do nothing to prepare them for the great ordeal? No! no! Pray for them, send us your money, bibles, testaments or tracts and they shall be distributed as you may direct. Brethren let us and all arise and do this work, no time is to be lost! All can do something. Send your contributions to the undersigned or to some friend, who will hand it to us.

W. W. WALLER.

B. B. DAVIS.

JOHN C. STRATFORD.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 20, 1862.

The above was handed to me by Bro. Waller with the request that I should add a few lines before sending it on for publication. The plan proposed is a good one. Every dollar contributed will be reported to the Alabama Baptist State Convention through this committee by which it will be seen what the denomination has done in this behalf. I have promised to keep the committee supplied with Testaments and tracts and to send them a receipt for every dollar which has been forwarded to me from this State or which may be sent.

All that is given will be expended on the Alabama Soldiers. The appeal is simply and solely in behalf of your own men. Bro. S. A. Creath is now acting as Colporteur among the Alabama Soldiers on the coast, and Bro. R. W. Cridlin among the Alabama Soldiers in Virginia—Other laborers will be sent out if the brethren will only furnish bro. Waller with the funds—the sinews of war. It cannot be that this appeal will fail to secure a noble response from the pastors and churches.

A. E. DICKINSON.

For the South Western Baptist.

RICHMOND, Feb'y., 26, 1862.

To the Baptists of Alabama:

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS: Remember your Foreign missionaries. Pray for them. Send us your contributions to aid in supporting them. The Board have not a single collecting agent. We depend, under God, upon the voluntary contribution of the friends of the cause. And I now appeal to you for aid. Shall I appeal in vain?—Send to me at Richmond Va., by mail, what you can give. So far the Board have been able to supply the wants of the missionaries. Funds are coming in very slowly now, without a change the Board will not be able to continue remittances. O do not let your missionaries want for food and raiment. We are only endeavoring to support them, so long as our present war continues. Surely you will (with others) enable us to do that.

God is blessing the labors of the brethren especially at Abeokuta and Canton. They are hopeful, and determined to hold on in their work, all they ask is a support. They are willing to deny themselves. Let every one do what he can and they will be sustained.

Affectionately yours in Christ.

A. M. POINDEXTER Cor. Sec.

For the South Western Baptist.

The Pastor's Portfolio.

ARTICLE IV.—SELECTED.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.

If anything may be regarded as fixed in the laws which govern the progress of belief in the world we may rest assured of this—that science will never destroy the faith of the world in the Christian Scriptures.—The world is too old for that. The time when this might have seemed possible has gone by. Science itself has established it as an axiom that there are no insulated departments of inquiry. Every science plays into the hands of every other. There may be occasion for suspense of opinion, but for belief in a contradiction to the Scriptures, never. Sciences are all tributaries to a consistent system. It is therefore, as unphilosophical for natural science to discard the claims of sacred philology as for philology to attempt to dislodge geology or astronomy from the belief of the world. The history of the conflicts of secular science with the Bible demonstrates the unreal character of those conflicts. So sturdy is its significance that we are not arrogant in challenging the future in this controversy.—When men think they discover in nature something antagonistic to revelation, we may safely reply as did the three men at the mouth of the furnace, "We are not careful to answer thee in this matter. If it be so our God whom we serve is able to deliver us and he will deliver us." Our God is one God. His word does not contradict his works and his works will never be found to contradict his word. The most unlearned faith may rest in this assurance; and the most accomplished faith comes back to this position, after traveling the circuit of the science, and brings with it those very sciences as tributaries to take their place by the side of this lowly trust in God's word. "We are never alarmed," says a Christian scholar, "when we see an infidel philosopher of real talents, commence an investigation into the works of nature. We hail his labors as destined to be auxiliary to the cause of truth. We have learned that here Christianity has nothing to fear; and men of science we believe are beginning to understand that here infidelity has nothing to hope for."

It is no arrogance to take the ground of the impregnability of the Scriptures, as proved by the history of scientific discovery. It is a fact, which no candid friend of science will deny, that "no man has yet investigated the works of nature for the purpose of assailing revelation who did not, rather in the end, evolve facts in its confirmation." Does geology affirm that He who made this globe and revealed the order of its creation to Moses, did not know its age? Be it so. We are not anxious to deny the facts of geology. Let geology alone till it has run through the circuit of the eighty ante-Mosaic theories which the French Institute once reckoned among its trophies of progress, and the result is, that this noble science spurs from itself, like cobwebs, on this side and on that, one after another of its eighty theories, till not one of them clings to it, and it comes around in the freshness of its strength to sit at the feet of Moses, and pay its tribute to the cosmogony of the first chapter of Genesis. Does astronomy affirm that He who made the heavens with his fingers, taught David a falsehood by inspiring him to praise God "from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same,"—or, indeed, that God never made the sidereal universe; for by the gravitation of star-dust it has created itself? Be it so. We need not refuse to look through the telescope of Galileo, nor take thought for the morrow by reconstructure of the heavens. Let astronomy alone, and it shall disclose to interpreters of the Bible a most beautiful evidence of God's condescension in inspiring the prophets to speak in the language of unlearned men—saying, "Sunrise" and "sunset," as we all do—thus revealing unto babes things which are hidden from the wise. And the wise men themselves shall construct for us new instruments of science, like Lord Rosse's telescope, which shall refute many of their reasonings, and they shall come back to the believer, and shall say, "we knew not that whereof we affirmed. Do ethnography and physiology, and comparative philology, come to us arm in arm, and staggering under the burden of their parchments and their anatomic specimens to tell us that he who made man did not create him of one stock, so that in Adam all die. Be it so. We are not careful to answer the wise men. We cannot read the parchments, and in our ignorance we must confess it, the dry bones are very dry to us. As theologians we do not care whether they prove five races or ten. Let the wise men see to that. Let them decipher the hieroglyphics, and the analogies. They are fellow-laborers with us, though they think not so. We will counsel our princes to give their gold for their libraries and their cabinets, and by and by, when the world is a little older, and the wise men are a little wiser, and come to agreement among themselves, the libraries and the cabinets will read to them an advanced lesson, and they, too, will go and sit down with certain other wise men of Athens, and hear Paul discourse of that unknown God who hath made of one blood all nations on all the face of the earth.

So, too, if possibly—for more marvellous things than this have happened in our times, and that is a cowardly goodness which shrinks from contemplating the possibilities of science—if possibly, the vagaries of spiritualism should assume the dignity and the honesty of a science, and should come to us, affirming that miracles are no proof of a divine message, for behold! the Egyptians do so with their enchantments; or that if miracles are evidence of a message from God, behold! here is given to us another Gospel by angels from heaven—be it so. We will not believe the angel from heaven, nor are we careful to answer the angel in this matter. Let spiritualism alone, till science shall explore this region of (pretended) strange sights and voices, and reduce to order its conflicting phenomena (?) and by and by science will return from this foray also, binding under the weight of the spoils it has taken, in tribute to something in the word of God. Perhaps it will illustrate the ancient witchcraft, a fact in the world's history which neither science nor theology has explained. Perhaps it will illustrate the personality of Satan, a fact which the world always forgets when it can. Perhaps it will confirm the record of demoniacal possessions, a fact which the Scriptures nowhere assert to have been either of miraculous occurrence, or of temporary duration. Perhaps it will fulfill the prediction of false Christs and false prophets, who should show great signs and wonders, inasmuch that, if it were possible, they should deceive the very elect. Our God is one God. The Bible and the sciences of nature are not enemies to each other. We do not lodge our faith in the Bible as in a citadel that is beleaguered by the sciences. It never stands on the defensive against them. Its gates are all open, and always open. The portcullis is always up. It invites the sciences to enter

with their treasures. "Come," is the message it sends forth, "if ye will inquire, inquire ye."

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Reverses of the Revolutionary War.

In the gloom which follows our recent reverses, we turn to the great examples of our ancestors in a struggle very similar to that in which we are engaged, in its origin as well as its incidents.

The war of the Revolution was one in which the disparity of the contending powers was far greater than at present. The British had every advantage that numbers, experience in warfare and unlimited resources could give them. The colonists were in awe of the superior skill and force of their enemies. They were almost without artillery, their small arms were of the most indifferent description, and insufficient for their troops. Their armies were badly clad and badly provided with stores. They were enlisted for very short terms, and therefore badly disciplined and drilled. The people of every colony were more or less divided in opinion as to the rightfulness of the contest, and some, as New York, furnished as many troops to one side as the other.

The course of the contest was sufficient to have discouraged any but the most resolute natures.

The British had taken months for the most elaborate preparation to subdue the colonies. They were supreme by sea. Gen. Washington had concentrated his forces at New York. He had 27,000 men. The enemy had 24,000. He undertook to defend Long Island, upon which he erected defences and stationed troops. The British landed troops, turned his left flank, routed his army, and captured 2,000 men. The remainder were fortunate enough to escape to the mainland.

The American army was then, in great part, withdrawn from the city, but such was the terror inspired by the superior military skill attributed to the British, that the forces stationed for the defence of a water battery fled from the bombardment of the enemy, and two brigades sent to their aid were so infected with panic, that they retreated without firing a gun or seeing the enemy, and in spite of the remonstrances of Gen. Washington and their own officers.

New York was then abandoned, with the loss of all of our artillery, much of our army stores, provisions, tents, etc.

The American army behaved better at White Plains. But it was pursued by other disasters. Fort Washington—rather against the advice of Gen. Washington—was defended. The garrison made a gallant defence, killing several hundred Hessians; but the British advanced in three columns, and drove the garrison within the fort, where it surrendered. The British captured two thousand five hundred men, with military stores, and a strong position. This was considered the greatest calamity of the war. Fort Lee fell next—the troops were withdrawn, but all the armaments and supplies, including three hundred tents, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The effect of these blows, falling with such weight and rapidity, was intense. The historian says the troops quitted the army "by regiments, half regiments, and companies." Gen. Washington crossed into the Jerseys, into which he was followed by a victorious enemy. He then headed an army of only three thousand men, besides some detachments under Lee and others.

New Jersey yielded without resistance, and no one who looked on the "ragged" handful of Americans, as they retreated before the superior force of the disciplined and well appointed army which pursued them could doubt that "the contest approached its termination."

It is unnecessary to follow the narrative of reverses, which ought to be read by every one, and published for the inspection of the people.

Washington, undismayed, turned in his celebrated night march across the Delaware captured 1,000 men, with arms and stores, and returned in safety. But nothing else occurred for months to break the current of British successes. Their army embarked in the next campaign, and for weeks Washington was ignorant of their destination. To avoid the forts which he had erected on the Delaware they had ascended the Chesapeake, to march overland upon Philadelphia. Washington, who had again recruited his temporary army, resisted their advance at Brandywine. Here leav-

ing a force to threaten the fords in front, the enemy made a "detour" and turned our right flank." The Americans after a short resistance, withdrew. Washington made yet another stand to save Philadelphia; but a violent rain so completely drenched his men, that their "whole stock of ammunition was rendered unfit for use," and the army was compelled to fall back. It is stated that at this time there were scarcely two guns of the same calibre in the army. One regiment reviewed ninety muskets and seven bayonets.

Our night attack on Germantown was a failure, and the enemy held Philadelphia without further molestation. Their next object was to open the Delaware. Washington wished to preserve his forts. He strengthened and threw men into them. The enemy were repulsed in a land attack on one of them. Then they brought their ships to bear, and "shelled" the forts until they were no longer tenable, and were abandoned. Washington seemed never afterwards to have resisted the British on the water—if we except the surrender of Cornwallis. The British were supreme on that element. In his own words: "To protect the coast from an enemy entirely in possession of the sea is impracticable."

But Washington never disbanded his army, and his victories were chiefly in the interior, where the enemy was compelled to pursue him on their theory of subjugation.

We look with apprehension upon the numerous expeditions of the enemy. How was it with the invasion of our ancestors. A large British army held New York and the Jerseys. Another lay unmolested at Philadelphia. An expedition, under Burgoyne, came in from Canada. To the consternation of all, Ticonderoga—reported impregnable—fell, its capture due in great part to the shipping which accompanied Burgoyne. Our stores and artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. Another expedition advanced from the Canadian border. It was composed of loyalist Canadians, with a larger force of Indians. Yet Burgoyne was captured with his army when he penetrated the centre of New York, and the Indian expedition came to naught.

We shall not at present take up the Southern campaign, to show Virginia invaded, her capital occupied by the enemy, and Carolina and Georgia incapable of resistance. We only remind our readers that in the course of the war, New York and Philadelphia fell into hands of the enemy, that Norfolk was burned and Charleston and Savannah captured.

If it were within our limits to describe the condition of the army and country at that period, our readers would be astonished at the picture.

The Confederate treasury was without money or credit. The troops without arms, ammunition or clothes. The people without accumulated wealth or current supplies of the most necessary character. The country was divided in opinion. The temptations of safety and comfort were held out to the timid and mercenary. Threats of death and confiscation published against those who persisted.

Yet the approval of Providence, the resolute and unyielding resistance of the people, and a mode of warfare appropriate to the emergency, bore our ancestors triumphantly out of the most unequal and terrible strife.

When we review the present resources of our country, the many advantages which we possess, the infinitely greater difference between submitting to the hereditary rule of a distant government and the domination of present abolitionists, ignorant and vicious aliens, and the accumulated abomination which Northern wickedness will pour upon us—when we know that subjugation implies the confiscation of our property, with the deliberate extirpation of everything of which a Virginian is proud and the substitution of all he has been taught to apprehend and abhor—we see that whilst our cause is far more hopeful than that of our ancestors, we have a thousand fold more motives to resist our infamous invader to an extremity of which the present condition of affairs happily efforts no intimation.

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

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.:
Thursday, April 3, 1862.To the Patrons and Friends of the
South Western Baptist.

When I withdrew from the editorial department of the *South Western Baptist* more than two years ago, I took the step with a full conviction of mind that I should never again be connected with the press in any capacity whatever. But the much lamented death of that great and good man, Dr. Dawson, who succeeded me, threw back upon my hands my former interest in the concern, which was one half. Still I felt so much indisposed to accept of the responsibilities from which I had been relieved, that I chose to furnish my contributions for some time to its editorial columns, without associating my name with the paper, or even furnishing any clue to their paternity. To relieve the editor of responsibilities, however, which it would have been indelicate longer to continue, I commenced sometime last summer to subscribe my initials to the more important articles I furnished, still cherishing the hope that no necessity would arise for a more prominent identification of my name with its management. But in the providence of God, I find myself literally forced back into the breach. My conceptions of duty at this crisis, both in regard to the cause of Christ and my bleeding country, utterly forbid that I should hesitate. I have made it a subject of prayer and solemn consideration; and in humble dependence upon God and the co-operation of his people, I have concluded to carry forward the enterprise upon that dark and forbidding future which threatens our beloved country. Arrangements have been made with a brother who will long be connected with me in the editorship of the paper, and who will give the highest satisfaction to every friend and patron. Meanwhile, bro. TALLAFERRA has kindly consented to render me all the assistance in his power, sharing with me, at least for a time, its burdens and duties.

It is also but just to state, that I was not convinced of the propriety or necessity of its suspension; but felt bound to yield to the opinions of its editor. I suggested the propriety of at least giving a few weeks' notice to our friends, apprizing them of our condition and ultimate determination, and thus affording them the opportunity of averting the humiliation of a suspension. To this he replied, that this had been done, and he had no heart to repeat it. But I felt then and I yet feel that the Baptists of Alabama would not allow the paper to go down if the proper appeal could be made to them. It is this firm conviction which has led me to resume it under the present embarrassments of the country. The result will show whether this faith is well or ill founded.

And now, brethren, will you rally to the support of the *South Western Baptist*? We make appeal to you with all the urgency which can be inspired from the hope that the cause of Christ and our suffering country can be subserved in some humble degree by its resumption. This is the only motive which actuates us in launching it again upon the tempestuous sea. Will you share with us its burdens? We do not ask you for one cent of compensation for our editorial labors, at least for the present. Furnish us the means to purchase material and pay the most economical wages for workmen, and we will cheerfully toil on without fee or reward. We shall find our wages in the sweet conviction, that we did our duty to God and our country amid the darkest providences that ever can test the faith of the Christian or the courage of the patriot of this generation.

We appeal to those who are indebted to us. Brethren, if you cannot pay all, pay a part. Let us know that you sympathize with us in the midst of these perils. Can you deprive your families of a religious newspaper just at the time that its necessity is most imperative, and when it is most highly prized by them? Make a little sacrifice now, and we do not believe you will ever have cause to regret it.

We appeal to pastors to aid in extending the circulation of the paper. We doubt not that if our ministering brethren would exert themselves for a few weeks in collecting our dues and procuring additional subscribers, our embarrassments would be removed, and we should weather the storm.

We appeal to our sisters in the full confidence that we shall meet a hearty and generous response. You are working for God and your country as you never have done before. Can you promote these great interests more effectually than in lending a helping hand to an agency which speaks to thousands of families every week the words of eternal truth, and which pleads your country's cause more effectually than any other agency which can now be employed? The press is now the only medium of disseminating light among our people. The tongue of the orator is dumb. This is a time of action, not of words. Can this agency be allowed to slumber without serious detriment to all the cherished objects which are enlisted the activities of our people?—Give us your sympathies, your prayers, and your hearty co-operation, and we promise to labor as we never have done before to make the paper every thing that you can desire.

And now, Christian reader, with a calm, and we hope, well considered trust in the Lord whom we serve, we throw ourselves upon your kindly charity, assuring you that we shall never again fur our banner until the re-

sources of the office shall be exhausted. We speak in the fear of God when we say, that we had rather a thousand times told sink the whole concern in the gulf that yawns beneath us in earnest and persistent efforts to serve the cause of our Master, and in averting the ruin which now threatens our country, than to survive the subjugation of the South with untold millions.

We shall continue to devote such portions of the paper to the events of the war as may make it a reliable history of the times. We shall publish nothing but what we believe to be authentic. We shall also condense such news from the churches throughout the Confederacy as may be interesting to our readers. We shall lay special stress upon army colportage as being the only effective method of supplying our troops with religious instruction.

SAM'L HENDERSON.

Again.

Upon resumption a word is necessary. I have yet to regret the suspension of the paper. The causes are deeply to be deplored. I believed that nothing but suspension would wake the patrons of the paper up to the *working and paying point*. That was what was needed. I showed them their loss, they have felt it, and promise to do better.

Besides, I have been doing for years, almost gratuitously, an amount of labor that I was unwilling to do any longer, and it was increasing. I was determined others should share these gratuitous labors with me. Moreover, so many ministers have gone into the army it became necessary that I should spend much of my time in the ministry, else leave the churches destitute. This could not be done and perform the heavy labors of the office. Being as poor as that fabulous animal, "Job's Turkey," what little support I get comes from the churches, and it was a question of meat and bread, and it was an easy question to decide.

The new arrangement announced by brother Henderson will be effected at an early day, and I am satisfied will be satisfactory to all the friends of the paper. Till then I shall continue as one of the editors, giving my labors as formerly, and after that as a regular correspondent. I shall ever strive to promote the interests of the paper, for which I have labored over six years, and I sincerely hope that its friends will more than redouble their energies to enlarge its circulation and increase its usefulness. H. E. TALLAFERRA.

The General Wish.

The many letters we have received expressing regrets at our suspension show the hold the S. W. Baptist had upon the public mind. Many of the letters contain promises of substantial aid, if the paper should be resumed, we can not give extracts from all the letters, but one or two shall suffice as an example. A brother says:

"I hope you will soon be in a condition to send the time-honored and welcome visitor again. If the brethren don't meet the case by prompt payments, I will be one of a hundred that will pay \$2.00, which I suppose would put the Office in working order again. I would do more if necessary, and would do it now, if I knew how it would be responded to."

We do not put this kind offer in the form of a proposition, but simply to show the feelings of many of our friends.—What we wish is this: that our delinquent friends should pay, and that there should be a general effort made to procure new subscribers. *We want our just dues from delinquent subscribers*, then the paper could go on without embarrassment.

Another brother says:

"Among our numerous recent reverses, the announcement of the suspension of the *South Western Baptist* is by us in this section, received with the most heart felt regret. After service on Sabbath morning the 9th inst., we have mentioned the fact to our brethren that it had actually suspended for want of material aid, while the subscribers as a whole were thousands in arrears. In a few moments the inclosed amount (\$25.00) was handed over to me with the request that you will, if possible, resume its publication at an early day. We are satisfied that the very fatal delinquency of our brethren and friends is mainly the result of negligence, and that the paper at no period of its history has had such a hold upon the affections of its readers as now. Indeed we believe its continuance at this crisis is both a moral and a military necessity. * * *

"By way of making amends in part for my own negligence, I propose to act as collecting agent for the S. W. Baptist, for the next few weeks; and to prove my earnestness, I propose to advance \$100.00 cash so soon as you resume its publication, with the privilege of reimbursing myself by collections and new subscribers."

Army Colportage.

We invite special attention to the circular of bro. W. W. Waller on this subject, and to the appended remarks of bro. Dickinson. In the present aspect of affairs this is by far the most effective agency that can be used to furnish our soldiers with religious instruction. Brethren! when the war calls, these soldiers will be scattered over the whole Confederacy—they will fill almost every office in the gift of the people—they will make our country morally, religiously, intellectually, and politically, under God, what it is destined to be in the future. How important to sow amongst them now the seeds of divine truth, that we may then reap a rich harvest of "righteousness unto holiness!"

The receipts we publish this week were received during our suspension. We hope our brethren will forward their indebtedness.

Can the South be Subjugated?

We propose this question, not because it is debatable, but to bring out some thoughts in regard to the embarrassments and uncertainties of purely military conquests, which our enemies do not appear to have considered, and which our own people should never lose sight of. It is true, there is in all countries a class of people who have neither courage nor patriotism—who live for themselves—with whom liberty is a "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal"—and who can, therefore, be as happy under the most grinding despotism as under the most enlightened republic. They are conquered at the very first reverse. Judging from their dolorous croakings and ashy complexion, we should conclude that they had not blood enough in their veins to stain a linen handkerchief. God in his mercy has given but few of this white-livered tribe to the South—just enough to keep wages and wits from forgetting their employments. They are "dead heads" upon all sides of all questions involving the forth-putting of the manhood of a people. But to the question, Can the South be subjugated? In answer to this question, let the following considerations be seriously pondered.

1st. All the essential elements of nationality belong, in no stunted measure, to the Confederate States. Our territory is ample enough to sustain the population of the entire continent multiplied ten fold. Our productions are varied enough for a profitable commerce with the whole civilized world. Our industry and enterprise are adequate to make us independent of all nations if an ocean of fire constituted our boundary. Our population is sufficient in numbers and courage to meet any military emergency that can arise. We can throw a million of fighting men into the field, whenever the necessity arises. With such resources as these, any people on earth can maintain their nationality if they shall so resolve. It is a question of *will*, not a question of *power*. That power does not exist on earth which can crush the mighty spirit of eight millions of freemen, animated by a high and noble resolve to maintain to the last their liberty and independence. They may for a time be overcome by superior forces. Disaster may follow disaster until the hearts of the weak may fail them for fear. But such reverses only inspire the heart of the patriot with a loftier courage. Never did the "Father of his country" appear so great as in that long and apparently disastrous retreat before the British from New York across the Delaware. When his little army of eighteen thousand melted away by desertions until he had barely three thousand left, he was asked by one of his officers, "How far, General, do you intend to retreat?" He answered, "To the top of the Alleghanies if necessary—and then I will turn and strike the enemy." This was the courage and sagacity, the indomitable energy and perseverance, that achieved our first independence. These lofty traits of character are no less necessary now than then.

Our productions, with the blessing of God, may be made adequate to every possible necessity. The unanimity with which the planters of our country are abandoning cotton and turning their attention to the growth of corn, wheat, &c., and to the raising of stock, is one of the most promising features of the times. We have heard of no man who expects to plant more than a fourth of a crop of cotton—many even less than that—and some none at all.—It may be set down as a fixed fact that there will not be more than one-sixth of the usual crop of "King Cotton" raised this year. We have unfortunately made an idol of this production, and now, like the fabled apples of Sodom, it is turning to ashes in our grasp. We are truly gratified that there is Christian patriotism enough in the country to sacrifice the idol upon the altar of public safety. We can grow a sufficiency of grain, and raise a sufficiency of meat in the gulf States, to support the army and the border States during the war. This we must do; for very little can be expected of the border States as long as it continues. We must repair the desolations which they are suffering.

2 In addition to these material elements of nationality, we possess the higher and more important elements of moral and intellectual power which the crisis demands. The first year of our national existence has been given to history. Our enemies never uttered a wiser sentiment than when, early last spring, in urging the Northern Government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, they declared, that history had never recorded the crushing of a formidable rebellion that survived six months. What they are pleased to call the "rebellion," so far from being crushed in six months, is far more formidable to day than it was one year ago. Then we had but seven States in the Confederacy—now we have thirteen. Then we had not ten thousand troops in the field—now we have more than three hundred thousand, beside State forces. Then we had no navy—now we have at more points than one, a naval armament, which, while it is adequate, it is supposed, to protect our principal seaport cities from any force our enemies can bring against them, will revolutionize the navy of the world. That capacity which started with literally nothing at all, and has improvised such an army and navy in less than twelve months, is adequate to any thing which mortal agency can achieve. True, heavy complaints have been made against our authorities for their tardiness in respect both to the army and the navy; and perhaps in some respects justly. But

every enlightened and candid mind must see, that our government has been embarrassed at every step. We have had to erect factories to make every implement of war *ab initio*. We have procured but few from abroad. And as to our navy, if Secretary Mallory will continue to answer these complaints as his branch of the service did the other day at Hampton Roads, we apprehend he will get the better of all carpers and fault-finders. In a word, our government has neither been idle nor inefficient, our disasters to the contrary notwithstanding. We must religiously believe that we have the moral and intellectual resources to place the success of this revolution beyond a peradventure. And these resources are now in the full tide of their efficiency. So confident are we of this, that we are willing for the events of the next six months to decide this contest.

Consider also, the fact that military governments will have to be established in every Southern State, sustained by garrisons of soldiers at every important point, to preserve their several authorities. Take Tennessee as an illustration—How many Federal troops will it require to keep that great State in subjection to a government which its people loathe and despise, and from which they have solemnly withdrawn by a popular majority of more than sixty thousand? Can one hundred thousand do it? We doubt it. After establishing a military despotism in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and all the border States, with adequate garrisons to maintain its authority, suppose they make a similar descent upon the gulf States—and to take the extreme view of the case that can be presented, suppose they break through our new line of defense reaching from Island No. 10 to Knoxville, Tenn.—suppose they take the Mississippi river, march to New Orleans and capture that city, take Mobile, Savannah and Charleston—what then? Is the South subdued? Why the war would only then have commenced in earnest on our part. We could then concentrate our forces, fall upon the enemy in detail, and in the end drive him from every strong hold. He would of necessity be scattered, and fall an easy prey to a much inferior force.—Our people of course would destroy every pound of cotton, every morsel of provisions, that would likely fall into his hands, and throw him into the necessity of importing from his own country every thing necessary for his subsistence; and in many cases these could and would be cut off. Even a successful raid upon the gulf States, might prove the greatest disaster he could sustain.

We have said that the first year of our national existence has already been given to history. Within this period, the sentiments, feelings and sympathies of our people—their sense of present security, and their hopes of future prosperity and happiness—have all become permanently identified with the Southern Confederacy. They have accustomed themselves to regard, most truthfully, too, the Northern Government as the very impersonation of despotism, the war now being waged against us as cruel, unnatural, vindictive, and heartless. They have regarded, and they still regard this crusade against their beloved homes, as actuated by no higher an impulse than the lust of power and plunder; and every day strengthens this conviction. The desolations which follow in the wake of these invaders show, that a deep malignity impels them which nothing but the most abject submission on our part will satisfy—that no association with them in any form is possible. With this state of feeling among our people—with a holy reliance upon the Lord of hosts—and with such vast and various resources—need we ask, "Can the South be subjugated?"

Cotton.

It has been our sin to make an idol of this staple. For years we have been impudently shouting, "Cotton is King!" We have been almost as vociferous over this "King," as the people of Ephesus were over Diana. God has seen all this, and He is now showing us that He is "King." The idol we have been so long worshipping is, like the fabled "apples of Sodom," about to turn to ashes in our grasp. The prospect is that we shall have to consign to the flames immense quantities of it to prevent it from falling into the hands of our enemies. In this aspect of the case, is there any considerable number of our planters—who will still continue its production? We hope not. Let every planter consider that every acre of cotton he plants this year over and above what is barely sufficient to preserve seed, will contribute that much to stimulate the avarice of our enemies, and pluck down famine upon our land. Christianity and patriotism alike protest against so ruinous a policy. In vain may our soldiers struggle for our independence, on the field of battle, if we consign them to starvation by refusing to raise an abundant supply of provision throughout the Confederacy. In the name of our common humanity, let our land have one subaltern year, so far at least as cotton is concerned. If we raise any considerable portion of it, what disposition can be made of it? If our planters have no higher motive than to make money, let them plant grain and raise stock, for these are the only articles that are likely to command it. The border States are now overrun with the enemy, and they cannot raise enough to supply themselves.—The army will have to be sustained by the gulf States.

We are glad to know that many of our planters have resolved to plant no cotton whatever.

Iron Clad Steamers and Gun Boats.

It is quite gratifying to witness the enthusiasm with which the people of the South, and especially our women, are responding to the call of their country for means to build a sufficient number of these terrible implements of war for the defence of our seaport cities.—In almost every city and town, subscriptions have been opened, and thousands upon thousands of dollars are pouring into the fund. A few of the young ladies of our town took the matter in hand the other day, and we understand they have already raised between three and four hundred dollars.—Let the ball roll on, for this is now the most effective service that can be rendered to the public defence. We may be sure that our enemies will not be idle in improving their dear bought experience at Hampton Roads. Already the Northern government has appropriated millions for the construction of similar vessels. We have taught them a lesson for which we will pay dearly unless we press this measure with an energy which has never yet marked our policy. We have the start of them in this respect, and must improve it, or the achievements of the "Virginia" will be not only barren but disastrous.

Some of the news items we publish this week are rather old, but we desire that our columns shall contain a succinct history of the times; and the suspension of the paper for three weeks makes it necessary to bring up the events of the war to date.

Attention is called to John S. Prather's advertisement for a Cavalry Company. We know Lieutenant Prather well, and can vouch for him. The names appended to the "Testimonial" are reliable men, and make proof sufficient of Mr. Prather's moral worth and capability for the position.

(We have been requested to publish the following.)

MR. HENDERSON: On the 6th instant we received a call from the President of the Ladies' Aid Society in Atlanta, in behalf of the sick and suffering soldiers in that city, and responsive to the call on the 11th we sent 1 bale and 2 boxes; the bale containing the following articles, viz: 5 towels, 10 pairs of pillow cases, 1 bolster case, 24 sheets, 1 mattress tick, 10 pairs of pants, 20 shirts, 16 pairs of drawers, 23 quilts, 10 blankets, 14 pillows and cases, 1 bolster, 2 dressing gowns: the boxes, 26 bottles of wine, sugared plums, sugars, pepper, jelly, pickles, catsup, cordials, tea, spice, peppercorn, camphor, cologne, dried fruit, sage, butter, crackers, slippery elm, oil linens, &c. At the same time we received a contribution of \$33, which will be sent to the President of the Aid Society on Monday, it being thought advisable not to send the money until we received a receipt for the hospital stores, and under date of the 15th we received this letter which you will please publish.

Mrs. J. E. HUNTER, Sec'y
Sol. Aid Soc'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

ATLANTA, GA., March 15, 1862.
MRS. JULIA E. HUNTER,

Dear Madam—With many thanks I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of one bale and two boxes of hospital stores. Accept the gratitude of the poor, sick sufferers, who have been so fortunate as to be the recipients of your kindness and generosity. As this will be a permanent hospital for the Western Army, may we not claim your sympathy for the future? Would not your young ladies give a Tableau or Concert for the benefit of the sick soldiers?—Trusting to hear from you again very soon, I remain very respectfully,

MARIA J. WESTERBARK,
By request of Dr. P.M.,
Med. Director.

Rev. J. R. Graves.

"TO THE PATRONS OF THE TENNESSEE BAPTIST.—So sudden and unexpected was the fall of Nashville that I had no time to issue a paper, or even a slip, to apprise my subscribers of my fate or purpose.

I left Edgefield, the place of my residence, early on the Monday morning previous to the destruction of the bridges, and it being impossible to obtain conveyance by either railroad leading south, made the journey to Huntsville with my family in my family carriage, from whence I reached this place, the residence of my father-in-law.

Owing to the sudden evacuation of Nashville, it was impossible to remove any part of the office, books, types or presses, and consequently the paper will remain suspended for the present, and doubtless until the city is retaken.

My business destroyed, my home in the possession of the enemy, and myself a refugee, I feel it my duty to offer my services to my country in this hour of her imminent peril. I have been urged by several prominent citizens of my own State to raise a regiment, battalion or legion of true and tried men willing to bear a risk to thrust the vandal foe from our hearth stones. Believing it to be a most formidable weapon in the hands of men determined to be free, I am willing by both word and deed to encourage our people to seize it with promptness and rush to the conflict.

'Tis Caesar's right, in a crisis like this, to call to the field every man able to bear arms, nor has Christ absolved his ministers from this tribute to Caesar.

So soon as it is ascertained that President Davis will accept a regiment, battalion, or even a company of Lancers, for service in the West, I shall offer my services to assist in raising it, to lead or to follow it upon the field.

I have said this much to apprise my patrons throughout the South that I did not "passively submit" in the fall of Nashville, and have by no means despaired of the Confederacy. It is in our power to be free if we only prove ourselves worthy of freedom.

J. R. GRAVES, Editor Tenn Baptist.

MAGNOLIA, Miss., Feb. 12, 1862.

P. S.—Will the southern press confer a favor that will be appreciated by copying this card, as my patrons are in every Southern State?

Secular Intelligence.

Evacuation of Confederate Positions.

President Davis, in his inaugural message, indicated that there would be, at least, a partial change in the war policy of the country; he stated that our lines of defence were too extended, and would, therefore, be contracted. Hence, we hear of the evacuation of Winchester, Brushwick, Ferdinand, St. Marys, Apalachicola, Columbus, and, perhaps, other places. By this policy we will be enabled to concentrate larger forces at given points, and thus be better prepared to meet and defeat the vandal hordes who are now desecrating our soil by their wicked invasion. If the enemy chooses to occupy the points that our troops evacuate, it will only be to weaken his forces, and make the task of defeating them, in detail, less difficult to perform.

We need have no fears that the presence of the Yankees in our Southern cities and towns will reduce the residents, who remain in them, from their loyalty to the Confederacy; on the contrary, the conduct of our foes is such, wherever they obtain a foothold, as to intensify the dislike to them, and strengthen our people in their belief in the justice of our cause. Look at poor, oppressed and down-trodden Maryland—the iron heel of the invader has only made her love of liberty grow stronger—and cause her sons to rally to the standard of the beleaguered South. Look at Nashville—the presence of Lincoln's hirelings does not quench the fire of patriotism that burns in every patriot's heart. The best citizens are seized and hurried off to Northern prisons; the Church of the devoted Catholics is desecrated—but all to no purpose. Threats and promises are alike in vain; the people are for the South. Look at Hatteras. With all their efforts they have been unable to subdue any of the intelligent portion of the State.

We need have no fears, therefore, in this respect. The shelling of the town of Newbern, without timely notice to the helpless women and children to leave; the burning of private residences in Virginia and South Carolina; the cruel inflictions of twenty-eight lashes by the Federal soldiers upon the person of James Belcher—formerly a member of the Kentucky Legislature—because he went into their camp to inquire after a runaway negro; the performance of these and other deeds of vandalism will not have the effect of causing the people of the South to change their allegiance from the Government of the Confederate States to that of the despotic Lincoln.

Then let the Lincolnites occupy such places as we evacuate. They will have their hands full to hold them; while our Government will be enabled to concentrate its troops at more important points, and, we hope, defeat the enemy in detail.

There is nothing, then, discouraging in the peaceful evacuation of points in the Confederacy by our troops; on the contrary, it is evidently a wise policy, and the President has exhibited good judgment in the adoption of it. All that is now necessary for our people to do is to strengthen the hands of the Government, by rallying around the standard of our commanding Generals, by contributing liberally to the wants of the Government and the army, and by a firm faith in Divine Providence, and a determination never to give up the contest but in victory to our arms.—*Augusta Constitutionalist*.

Our Naval Victory.

NORFOLK, March 8.

A grand naval battle was fought this afternoon off Newport News. A glorious victory was gained by the great marine iron battery Virginia, formerly the Merrimack. She left the navy-yard at half-past 11 o'clock this morning, accompanied by three gun boats, and proceeded to Newport News. The Virginia made her first assault upon the first class sailing frigate Cumberland. She was spotted and sunk in 15 minutes—most of her crew going down with her.

The object in first getting rid of the Cumberland was probably to destroy the very heavy armament which that frigate carried, it being the heaviest in the Yankee Navy.

The Congress, another frigate of equal size, was next taken in hand, and after a most destructive fire, raised a white flag. Some of her officers and crew were taken prisoners—her valuables were removed—and she was burned by our people.

While the engagement was going on between the two frigates and the Virginia, the enemy's steam frigate Minnesota put out from Old Point to their assistance. The Minnesota got aground when within a mile or two of Newport News Point. There she stuck, unable to get off, while the Confederate steamers Patrick Henry and Jamestown peppered her with their batteries while the Virginia was attending to the shore batteries at Newport News.

The frigate St. Lawrence then came up to the assistance of the Minnesota, and

she also got aground, and a steam frigate, supposed to be the Ronoco, put off from Old Point with the same intention, it is supposed; but seeing the sad havoc which the Virginia was playing with the Federal vessels, she put back to Old Point.

Early on Sabbath morning, the Ericson Battery was discovered off Newport News. A sharp encounter soon took place between her and the Virginia, during which time they were frequently not more than 30 or 40 yards apart. Unfortunately, the Virginia ran aground, and the Ericson using her advantage, poured shot after shot into her, but without doing any serious damage. In a short while, however, the Virginia succeeded in getting off, and putting on a full head of steam, ran her bow into the Ericson, doing, as it is thought, great damage.

It is said that all of the batteries on Newport News were silenced except one, and that our shot and shell were thrown with such unerring aim and precision among the enemy that great numbers of them were killed and wounded.

Several of the enemy's gunboats being within range, they were lashed with a shell or two from the Virginia, with telling effect, and in every case disabling or sinking them. One of these laying along-side the Minnesota had a shell thrown aboard of her, which on bursting tore asunder, and sent her to the bottom.

Having completely riddled the Minnesota, and disabled the St. Lawrence and Monitor, besides, as stated above, destroying several of the enemy's gunboats—in a word, having accomplished all that they designed, and having no more material to work upon, our noble vessels left the scene of their triumph and returned to the yard, where they await another opportunity of displaying their prowess.

Our loss was only 7 killed and 11 wounded. That of the enemy from a thousand to 1500, besides the unknown loss at Newport News.

The ram of the "Virginia" was damaged by her collision with the Ericson, and she reached the Navy Yard in a leaking condition, caused by the wrenching of her "nose." Of the hundreds of balls directed against the Virginia, and which actually struck her, but one made the slightest impression upon her iron side, and that one so slight as to amount only to an indentation. The shock of her collision with the Cumberland was scarcely felt on board, and no ill effect was experienced from the concussion of her powerful armament.

Her appearance on the water is said to be very singular—the surface she presents above water being not greater than that of an ordinary canal boat. No spars, no masts, no upper works, was of any kind or visible. She razed from a first class frigate, and presents the appearance of an iron roof on a floating house. Her armament consists of three heavy guns on each side, and one at the bow and stern.

Latest From Newbern.

We paid our second visit to the camp to collect full particulars relative to the late battle and we succeeded; but we must defer the publication till our next issue. In the meantime we may state as fact the following: Colonel Avery is neither killed nor wounded, but is a prisoner with a considerable portion of his command. We had the following returns of our losses direct from him, he having buried all our dead after being captured. The whole of our losses in the hands of the enemy are:

Killed.....45
Wounded.....68
Prisoners.....202

These, with two or three dead, brought away by their comrades, constitute our entire loss.

Maj. Carmichael is certainly killed, and he, brave fellow, was the only field officer that fell or was wounded. It is by no means certain that Capt. Rand, of this county, was killed. We believe, from all we heard on the matter, that he is a prisoner.

The loss of the enemy is uncertain. Our flag of truce party learned from the Yankee officers on Monday last that their loss in killed and wounded, from seventeen hundred to two thousand. This may be somewhat extravagant, but the loss was undoubtedly heavy.

Up to latest accounts no movement had been made by the enemy. We left Kingston on Thursday evening.—The enemy's pickets were out to the distance of from six to ten miles.

The damage to the town of Newbern by fire was slight. The Yankees were plundering in all directions and were little more than a drunken mob. They were pilaging all round the neighborhood—stealing negroes, robbing herds, driving off stock, &c.

Considerable reinforcements had arrived at our headquarters and were continuing to arrive. We deem it impolitic to record the movements of our troops or to mention our defenses.

Gen. Gatlin had been superseded by Gen. Anderson, and Gen. Robt. Ransom had joined Gen. Branch in the command of the brigades. Gen. French has been ordered to Wilmington for duty. The most vigorous movements, internally and externally, characterize our army in the Newbern district.

It was rumored that Gen. Burnside had sent by a flag of truce to demand the surrender of Fort Macon. The commanding officer declined. The rumor goes for what it is worth.

Cotton and naval stores were being

destroyed in large quantities on the line of the enemy's supposed advance from Newbern.

In our next we will give the full particulars of the battle.—*Raleigh Journal.*

The War in the West.

We have the Fort Smith Bulletin of the 11th in which we find the following official telegraphic report of the battle of Elk Horn, sent to A. S. Johnston and the war department at Richmond: Headquarters Trans Mississippi District, March 3, 1862, Via Hog Eye, March 1, 1862. Fought the enemy about twenty thousand strong, on the 7th and 8th at Elk Horn, Arkansas. Battle first day from 10 a. m. until after dark. Loss heavy on both sides. Generals McCulloch and McIntosh, and Col. Herbert were killed. Gen. Price and Slack were wounded. Gen. Price's flesh was wounded in the arm. The other severely if not mortally. Many officers were killed and wounded; but as there is some doubt in regard to several, I cannot yet report their names. Slept on the battle field first night having driven the enemy from their position. The death of Generals McCulloch and McIntosh and Col. Herbert early in the action threw the troops on the right under their command in confusion. The enemy took a second and stronger position, and being without provisions and the right wing somewhat disorganized, I determined to give battle on the 8th on their front, for the purpose of getting off the field without the danger of a panic, which I did with some losses. I am now encamped with my whole army fourteen miles west of Fayetteville, having gone there on my train, but think it is safe on the Elm Spring road to the Boston Mountain. The reason why I determined to give battle at once upon my arrival to assume command of the army, I will give in my report at an early day.

EARL VANDORN.

Major General Commanding.

Referring to the present position of General Vandorn's command, the Bulletin expresses the opinion, which it says is concurred in by our army officers, that the telegraph operators have made a mistake in locating twelve miles west of Fayetteville. It is not a military position, but twelve miles east of Fayetteville would be in the White river mountains and a commanding position. At all events our army has a position and the enemy dare not approach it.

WHISKY DISTILLING CHRISTIANS.

This monster of the genus homo had almost become extinct, until the present distresses came upon the country, which seem to have stirred up the "old Adam" in every man, avaricious soul in the land. And now we hear of distilling parsons, deacons, elders, class-leaders and other church officials on every hand, as in the darker ages, when Christianity was cursed with these foul blots upon her holy escutcheon. For many weary years, the pious and the good of the church warred against them, and temperance societies spread so much light and knowledge upon the public mind, that they were forced to give up. But the love of gain has again fanned the flames of Christian distilleries, and we find them, comparatively, thick as frogs in Egypt. It is useless to reason with such men in this day of temperance, light and knowledge. They have gone into the manufacture with their eyes wide open, and with the curse of God staring them in the face. They must have deliberately made up their minds to sell their souls for money—and we may say for them, as did the prophet of old—"they are joined to their idols, let alone." But the church owes it to her purity of character, that all such be forth with excommunication.—*Spirit of the Age.*

MONTGOMERY, March 5, 1862.

Died, in Dallas County, Alabama, on the eighteenth day of February, Eighteen hundred and sixty two, Mrs. MARGARET JOHNSON, the wife of Rev. Samuel Johnson, minister of the Methodist Protestant Church. She embraced religion a bout fourteen years ago, in the city of Montgomery and joined the missionary Baptist Church. She adorned her profession, by an exemplary walk, and Godly conversation. She held the sanctuary of God, in high estimation, and filled her seat regularly every opportunity. On the seventeenth day of January she was violently attacked, with an inflammation of the stomach, which continued for several weeks. Her pains and sufferings were intense, but she bore them like a Christian. She manifested no untimely impatience, and was perfectly resigned to the will of God. I conversed with her repeatedly on her approaching destiny. She would respond, "I have been preparing for this moment since for years, and death is no terror to me." I have seen many Christians die but never did I see one more composed, and rational. There was no rattling in the throat, no convulsions, no death struggling. She closed her eyes, and fell asleep in Christ her redeemer, with an angelic smile upon her face which told to all the spectators on the occasion, that she was inexpressibly happy and enjoying the rest prepared for the people of God. As a wife she was the most affectionate; as a mistress humane and kind, and in the neighborhood circle where she lived her name will be remembered with gratitude. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

CHRISTIANS AS TEMPTERS.

The Religious Herald published a sensible article, not long since, on the above title; but it forgot to mention one point, in which Christians are great tempters—even tempting men of the world to doubt, not merely their religion but the very existence of the Christianity they profess. The Bible and the ministers designate the religion of Jesus as a religion of love, a religion of charity; and ever there is required of its professors the pure light of example, as exemplifying this cardinal principle of loving charity. And if in notorious instances, where Christians have obligated themselves, the worldly perceive that they fall so far short of simple duty, as not even to reach the level of common decency, immediately the conviction flashes itself upon unconverted minds, that Christianity is all a sham.

Now this is most true whenever believers appear hypocritical; but it comes with mighty power upon the mind when genuine Christians, by their acts, super-induce the same conclusion. And thus do these Christians become tempters: they tempt men to become infidels—to doubt the reality of Christianity, to suspect the professions of all Christians, and to disbelieve in the existence of a God of religion.

He died at the residence of Mr. Edwin Bayne, in Fauquier County, Va., where he received at the hands of that kind and merciful family, every possible attention and comfort. He had been one of their own number, they could not have been more tender and gentle in ministering to him nor more untiring in their efforts to alleviate his sufferings. God, of His abundant goodness reward that noble family.

During his last illness, he often spoke of "loved ones at home," and his desire to be with them, but ever expressed a determination, if he survived, not to return until we had attained an honorable peace. In the army his commanding officer bore high testimony to his fidelity, and the cheerfulness and manliness with which he withstood the arduous duties incident to a soldier's life, and his comrades (of whom the writer was one) esteemed and loved him for his urbanity and exemplary morality.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Probate Judge.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM K. HARRIS as a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate of Macon county, at the ensuing August election.

For Circuit Clerk.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL LAMIER as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon county, at the ensuing August election.

For Circuit Court Judge.

We are authorized to announce N. GACHET ESQ. as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the Judicial Circuit. Election first Monday in May next.

OBITUARY.

Died, near Beckland, Va., on the 23rd of September, 1861, of Camp Fever, WILLIAM THOMAS, eldest son of R. D. Marshall, of Marengo County, in the 18th year of his age. The deceased was a private in the "Marengo Rifles," 11th Alabama Regiment. When the war proclamation of the United States was issued, young Marshall, in common with the youth of our country, was fired with an irrepressible desire to be enrolled among the defenders of the Confederacy, and at once abandoned the quiet pursuits of a student's life, for the hardships and dangers of the tented field.

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Thus, in the spring time of life, has fallen another martyr to the cruel and unnatural war. His form reposes in the bloodstained soil of Virginia, far from his own home. He breathed his last in a land of strangers, his noble and affectionate heart never felt a thrill of pain at beholding his dead and dying countryman in battle. The fierce tempest of war may gather thick over his resting place, but he heeds it not, he sleeps in peace, and knows of wars no more. He laid all upon his country's altar. Home with all its comforts, friends, life, all is lost, and with him the drama is ended. He has found a soldier's grave, facing the enemies of his country; he sleeps among his comrades in arms, and it is a consolation to his relatives, to know that many a true friend from who stood around his lifeless form, grieved the narrow lid that hid his manly form, and the mound that makes the spot where sleeps the youthful hero. Peace to his honored ashes.

A NEW CAVALRY COMPANY.

Commissioned by Maj. Gen. Polk to recruit a company for this Department to serve for the war, I propose to organize within the succeeding Thirty days, a Dragoon Corps of not less than 60 nor more than 100 members, being taught by an eight months connection with the army, that cavalry is much more pleasant and desirable than any other branch of the service. Patriotic friends who wish to give themselves up to their country in this her time of trouble are respectfully solicited to confer with me.

Each man will be required to furnish himself with a horse, for the use of which the government pays him 40cts. per day, and if lost, his value. Pay of man and horse is \$28 per month. Each trooper joining, my company will receive in addition to his regular monthly pay, an annual commutation of \$50, and the sum of \$50 bounty.

The government will furnish upon my requisition, saddles, bridles, halters spurs &c., free of charge. Also all necessary camp equipage. The General commanding this Department also assures me that, my company shall be furnished with very best arms in the service, a favor that few companies have received. Each man will be mustered into the Service by me, after which he will be allowed ample time to arrange any private interest before being called into active service.

Those who wish to join me, will please see or address J. W. Phillips Esq., La Fayette Ala., for the next ten days, after which I will be pleased to wait upon them in person.

JOHN S. PRATHER, Lieut. Co. B.

Business Cards.

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Office and Residence, each the same as formerly.

March 25, 1861.

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Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;

AND

GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &c.

Thankful for past patronage, with continued, and respectful solicitation for new customers.

WETTEMPE, ALA.

May 31, 1860.

WOOD & LOW,

Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants,

NO. 35 NATCHEZ STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

Personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, and purchase of other goods from planters and shippers.

February 2, 1860.

HARGROVE, EZELL & CO.

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Large and well selected Stock

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH.

PORT HARGROVE, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN R. COGGINS.

April 14, 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 to be received.

N. R. KEELING.

January 9, 1862.

CHANGE IN TERMS.

FROM and after this date our TERMS for Hardware, as well as for Groceries, will be

CASH ON DELIVERY.

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

McMULLEN & CO.

February 6, 1862.

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ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

THE FOURTH Session of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in October 1861. The present efficient corps of instructors will for the most part be retained. Attention is especially called to the Executive 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 school of studies are long and honorable. The experience of the past year, with a noble class of Young Ladies, has demonstrated the wisdom of this new feature. The members of this class may prosecute any of the studies embraced in the curriculum, or may devote themselves to the study of English Literature, Political Science, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and Composition.

The advantages in the Musical Department are unequalled. The Principal has been a leader in some of the most successful 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 Academies of Europe, and of the rarest skill in execution, and successful as leaders, have assisted the Principal in the management of the Department of the Institution beyond all comparison. 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.

For Catalogues apply to A. J. BATTLE, President.

THE Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in progress.

For Catalogue or UNPAID PARTICULARS apply to

NOAH K. DAVIS,

MARION, ALA.

January 30, 1862.

Medical College of Georgia,

AT AUGUSTA.

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

Professors: J. A. DAVIS, M. D., Anatomy

The Family Circle.

A word to the Weary.

The work of Christ, as the great teacher is characterized by the prophet Isaiah, in striking terms:—"The Lord God hath given me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to them that are weary."

Christ speaks a word in season to him that is weary through the unsatisfying nature of sin. He awakens the ungodly to the conviction that sin dwells and reigns in them; that because it is sin it can afford no sufficing joy; that it is an evil and bitter thing; that the end of it is death. Thus, the true source of weariness is disclosed to the soul.

Christ speaks a word in season to him that is weary of his captivity to sin. He makes known to awakened sinners, struggling against the power of evil, the glad tidings of deliverance. He points to his own agony upon the cross, as the price of human redemption—to faith in his blood as the ground of pardon for the penitent sinner—to the work of his Spirit, as the fountain of strength for "those who have no might," and who cannot, of themselves break the yoke of iniquity. Thus, the soul learns the one only method by which weariness may find rest.

Christ speaks a word in season to him who is weary because of his conflict with sin. He reminds Christians, when ready to faint through the fiery assaults of Satan, how all his people have been subject to the same warfare, but have come forth "more than conquerors;" and on what an all-sufficient helper we may cast our burdens, day by day; and in how short a time we shall be summoned from the field of battle to wear the crown of victory; and what ineffable glories shall enter the reward of the faithful soldier.

O, weary one! Christ's tongue is yours. For you it speaks—speaks through his word, through the ministrations of his house, through the influence of his Spirit. Nay, that the tongue speaks to you. It was given for that; and the mission cannot go unfulfilled. Then, despair not; droop not.

How precious must the words be, which Christ's tongue speaks to us!—*Exchange.*

Troublers of Churches.

There are in all denominations men swift to take offense without sufficient reason, men who construe differences of opinion on points of polity into grounds of personal hostility—men who stifle no prejudice and suppress no resentment, for the sake of harmony in the prosecution of great Christian enterprises. These porcupine men, whose quills are constantly goading the sides of others, and most of all the sides of those who stand nearest to themselves, remind us of Fuller's quaint remark: "Such is the charity of the Jesuits, that they never owe any man a will, making present payment thereof." If we could gain their ear, there are two suggestions which we would cast into the great slough of their self-assertion and self-will, which has swallowed up so many counsels of a wisdom higher than our own. First: Among the faults which may rank simply as *infirmities*, perhaps the greatest is the capacity to spy out and the disposition to grow sour over the real weaknesses and mistakes of others. Secondly: to discover in others errors which have no existence—to paint those around us in colors born of our own mental jaundice—to magnify mole-hills of dissent into mountains of demerit, and to turn a side from the path of co-operation with our brethren in good works, because we have built up these imaginary obstructions across it—surely this is not the least of the faults which may rank almost as *crimes*. To these suggestions we would add an exhortation also—the same that Madame de Sevigne so pointedly urged upon a correspondent: "For any sake, don't let us take the burden of a hatred on our shoulders; 'tis a weary load."—*Religious Herald.*

SCORE OF MIRACLES.—The Gospel miracles differ from all others in their nature and frequency, and in the disinterestedness which characterized them. Neither the Saviour nor his disciples ever wrought a miracle for their own personal benefit. Dr. Carson well says:

"Trophimus have I left at Miletum sick. Did you, Paul? And why did you leave him sick, when you possessed the power of working miracles? Why were you so profuse of your miracles in Miletum, while you are so sparing of them among your best friends? For the very reason of showing that miracles are rather for the proof of the Gospel, than for the private benefit even of the best of men. God is sovereign in this, as well as in everything else. Jesus healed the ear of the high priest's servant, while Paul did not heal his friend Trophimus."

The apostles exercised their power not by their discretion or choice, but by the suggestion of the Holy Spirit. This then is a providential fact, the record of which, though to him

wisdom trifling, is yet of great importance to the children of God. They are not to expect that they will always be free from sickness, or that their sickness will be soon dismissed.—They have reason to trust that God will always be with them, and will turn everything to good for them.—But they must submit to Him as a Sovereign, who gives no account of His matters."

NEVER DESPAIR.—Let us learn never to despair. Whatever 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 disquieted within me? Hope in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance and my God."—*Home Scenes.*

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE FOUNTAIN.—At all times and seasons faith and prayer find fullness of mercy and pardon, and of grace to sanctify, in Jesus Christ. The supply is inexhaustible. Mountains have been exhausted of their gold, mines of their diamonds, and the depths of ocean of their pearls. The demand has emptied the supply. Over once busy scenes silence and solitude now reign; the caverns ring no longer to the miner's hammer, nor is the song of the pearl-fisher heard upon the deep. But the riches of grace are inexhaustible.—All that have gone before us have not made them less, and we shall make no less to those that follow us. When they have supplied the wants of unborn millions, the last of Adam's race, that lonely man over whose head the sun is dying, beneath whose feet the earth is reeling, shall stand by as full a fountain, as this day invites you to drink and live, to wash and be clean.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE.—There is a mighty volume of prayer, so far as the form is concerned, going up from this Confederacy day and night for peace. Why are we not answered? When praying for peace we are apt to think that we must be praying in accordance with God's will. But in this we may deceive ourselves. What is the peace which we want, and what do we want it for? We know, or may know what that peace is which is in accordance with God's will—the peace of Jerusalem—the peace of Zion, the peace of love, the calm of all the tumultuous passions—that peace which brings glory to God on high and on earth good will towards men. Do we wish that peace?

Perhaps we do not think of anything more than peace, as the means of deliverance from our present troubles, and prayer for it in this view may have nothing more in common with the will of God, or of authorization from His promises, than if it were offered with the like ardor for riches or other temporal goods.

In our prayers for peace we shall go to the throne of the Prince of Peace unbidden, and come away unblest, if we cherish any resentments now, or intend to cherish any when this war is over. May the merciful Lord help us in this sore trial of our religion.—*Cor. Southern Churchman.*

A Barbarous African Trade.

In a review of a recent book of missionary travels in Africa, Chambers' Journal gives the following account of one of the tribes found in that terra incognita:

"The strangest of all stories is told of the Dokos, who live among the moist, warm, bamboo woods to the south of Kaffa and Sussa. Only four feet high, of a dark, olive color, savage and naked, they have neither houses nor temples neither fire nor human food. They live only on ants, mice, and serpents, diversified by a few roots and fruits; they let their nails grow long like talons, the better to dig for ants, and the more easily to tear in pieces their favorite snake.—They do not marry, but live the indiscriminate lives of animals, multiplying very rapidly, and with very little maternal instinct. The mother nurses her child for only a short time, accustoming it to eat ants and serpents as soon as possible, and when it can help itself, it wanders away where it will and the mother thinks no more about it. The Dokos are invaluable as slaves, and are taken in large numbers. The slaveholders hold up bright-colored clothes as soon as they come to the moist, warm bamboo woods where these human monkeys live, and the poor Dokos cannot resist the attractions offered by such superior people. They crowd around them, and are taken in thousands."

In slavery they are docile, attached, obedient, with few wants, and excellent health. They have but one fault—a love of ants, mice, serpents, and a habit of speaking to Yer with their heads on the ground, and their heels in the

air. Yer is their idea of a superior power; to whom they talk in this comical nature, when they are disappointed or angry, or tired of ants and snakes, and longing for some unknown food. The Dokos discovered seem to come nearest of all people yet to that terrible cousin of humanity—the ape.

Books.—I deny not, but it is of greatest concernment in the Church and Commonwealth, to have a vigilant eye how books demean themselves as well as men; and thereafter to confine, imprison, and do sharpest justice on them as malefactors; for books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a progeny of life in them to be as active as that soul was, whose progeny they are—may, they do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them. I know they are as lively, and as vigorously productive, as those fabulous dragons' teeth; and being sown up and down, may chance to spring up armed men. And yet, on the other hand, unless wariness be used, as good almost kill a man as kill a good book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were, in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth, but a good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.—*Milton.*

Cotton Seed for Hogs.—The Editor Southern Cultivator.—The saving of Corn is desirable at any time, but especially so this season, when the supply is but scanty in the South. It may, therefore, seem proper at present, to substitute Cotton Seed as food for hogs. Almost every planter has learned the fatal result of feeding Cotton Seed in its raw state to hogs. In your September number, Cotton Seed is recommended for this purpose when cooked. I think this is only one half of the recipe, and having had some experience in this branch of husbandry, I will here state the way in which I am using it daily for about two hundred hogs.

I have two large cauldrons, one holding ninety gallons and the other fifty five gallons, arched in as for a stillery. They are filled with dry Cotton Seed, pressed in hard; dry which water is poured on till it raises the seed above the rim of the kettle, which is then covered with some planks and a piece of bagging or old carpet, to prevent the steam from escaping too much. It requires boiling, or more correctly, steaming for two or three hours, or until the seed at the top of the kettle is so well done that it can be mashed between the fingers.

The next process is the fermentation of the seed, which I consider of the utmost importance. I have large tubs which hold about sixty gallons each. About two, or three bushels of steamed seed are placed in each tub, and filled up with cold water.—In about twenty four hours it has undergone a strong fermentation, and is then in a fit condition to be fed to the hogs, but as I have several tubs, some (and I do not feed but two tubs a day) of this cotton seed beer, as it actually is, will often turn a little sour; the hogs will like it so much the better. Once a week, I give a few handfuls of salt or ashes on this food.

It does not, however, seem to agree with young pigs, and it is therefore not fed to pigging sows until their pigs are a couple of weeks old, or still better, until they are weaned. I would also here state that the hogs have free access to a small Bermuda Grass patch, and always an abundance of water.

I learn this method from Rev. Samuel Johnston, of this place, who used it for nine years, and always had a beautiful lot of hogs, that ever got any corn, except what they could glean on the corn fields, after the crop was gathered. His year old hogs, fed on Cotton Seed, usually weighed 180 to 200 pounds.

I have fed a large lot of hogs on this plan, for the last year, with so much success that I never shall give it up, as long as I am raising hogs.

Respectfully,
ROBERT NELSON.
Montgomery, Ala., Sept., 1860

CONSTITUTION OF THE Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each acting in his sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

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 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 electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth, nor a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal.

2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Confederacy, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined, by adding to the whole number

of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand of free persons; but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose six—the State of Georgia ten—the State of Alabama nine—the State of Florida two—the State of Mississippi seven—the State of Louisiana six, and the State of Texas six.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

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 by the legislature thereof, at the regular session immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments 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 in which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be chosen by the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

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 be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

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

3. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may, by aye or no vote, to extend the adjournment of the members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

4. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

5. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

6. Neither House during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 5.

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, bribery or other high crimes, be privileged from arrest during their attendance 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 place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate 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.

3. Neither House shall, during the session of Congress, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

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SECTION 7.

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

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together 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 become a law. But in all cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the yeas and nays, and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, the President may, upon the advice of his cabinet, approve or disapprove any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated, and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, he shall approve or veto it, or he may, if he shall so direct, return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together 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 become a law. But in all cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the yeas and nays, and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, the President may, upon the advice of his cabinet, approve or disapprove any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated, and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

SECTION 8.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect 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 tax shall be laid on imports from foreign nations; and no tax shall be laid on exports from the Confederate States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof;

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States; but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same; to coin money, regulate the value thereof and extend the standard of weights and measures;

5. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States;

6. To establish postoffices and post routes; but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, after the first day of March in year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues;

7. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

8. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

9. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

12. To provide and maintain a navy;

13. To regulate the land and naval forces;

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

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

16. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and by 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 legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary 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 thereof.

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. No tax shall be laid on exports from the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;

3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury in aid of any religious, or educational institution, or for any other purpose not authorized by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

4. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be for the purchase of land or for the payment of the principal or interest on the public debt; or for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Confederate States, or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal, for the investigation of claims against the government, which shall be a part of the duty of Congress to establish.

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

6. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken.

7. No tax shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

8. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

9. No money shall be drawn from the treasury in aid of any religious, or educational institution, or for any other purpose not authorized by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

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

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

SECTION II.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall be elected as follows:

2. The electors shall be appointed, in such manner as the legislature of each State may direct, a number equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote for President, and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President; if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, 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 the President, by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of electors in that body; and if no person have such majority, they shall choose a President, and a Vice President, from among the persons named, in the following manner: The electors shall, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes for 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 on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of electors; and a majority of the whole number of electors shall be necessary to a choice.

5. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the Confederate States