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### Army 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 portunity for writing. And in addition to the ordinary duties of a soldier, which, except the last two weeks, have been constant and arduous with

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 accoutred 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 has found me, and I have had to write a furlough, or a petition, fill a pay oll, a company report or some other document. To excuse myself would be more difficult than to comply with less than half a dozen incipient communications; and while I write, locked up in the store-room of the comscore of men are at the window ask-

man who visits the printing office, may yet work out for our good. which makes me afraid to write. I I am glad to learn that so many refer you to the columns of the Daily have responded to the call of the Savannah papers for the movements President for additional forces. If I of the enemy and the general aspect | could have got away from here, I of our own condition. The status of would have gone to Alabama a month things here is continually changing. or two ago, and endeavored to raise a Of the number and efficiency of our company or battalion. But the prestroops, or the extent and character of ence of the enemy and the expectation our defenses, I need not, I must not of an attack daily, kept me here. It write. The enemy has become satis- is now too late, I suppose to accomfied that he can not reach the city of plish any thing. 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 inson, our beloved Superintendent, of to be well supplied with provisions the interest you have taken in the and ammunition ; so that the prospect | Colportage cause, and can but feel of reducing the Fort or starving the myself very highly honored, that you garrison is remote. Means of relief have me to labor in your employ. As may and probably will be devised.

to be adequate and are strengthening ty and privilege to write you a few daily. The guns have been taken from lines that you may know what I am our batteries on Skidaway and carried doing. to some other points. The same is said to be true of the Green Island Peninsula, the field of my labors, to battery South of us. Before this secure a supply of books and tracts, reaches you Skidaway will have been &c. Owing to the rainy weather abandoned, except by a few pickets which we have had for the last two who may be kept to watch the move- months, I have not done as much as I ments of the enemy. Our Battalion could otherwise have done. Yet I will move to the Isle of Hope, five or feel that my labors have not been in six miles nearer to the city. The Isle vain. During February I sold one of Hope is a part of the main land, hundred and seventy-five dollars of books, bounded on the land side by a marsh give away about \$10 worth of books through which there is a causeway and Testaments, and distributed 10,leading to the shell road.

works, in the construction of which the dews of His grace ! we have labored by day and by night I had the privilege during the last for months, is truly painful. But it week, to visit the 13th Alabama Regis ever thus in war; especially with iment. Noble and kinder hearted those who defend. The position of men have never trod our Southern one party must be regulated by the soil! In this Regiment I sold sevenwere changed; that it were carried when I return. I will also visit the from this State or which may be sent. and revealed the order of its creation

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 antitented field has, under the most fa- liquor ball set in motion by the galvorable circumstances, but little op- lant 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 .us, I have had frequent drafts on me What Gen. Bragg has said of its effor "special service" and personal fa- fects upon his command, is doubtless vors, that I could not refuse. I have true of every division and department been so much engaged as hardly to of the army. I know it is true of allow time for necessary business cor- 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 offisentence could be finished some one cer 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 genne request and perform the required erally. But we have recovered; and task. There are before me now not are anxiously looking forward to a reparation of our fortunes, which has been commenced by the Virginia in Hampton Roads, and we hope by missary, whose office I now fill, a half Vandorn and Price in the West .-These reverses may be necessary to ing admittance. These are some of humble our pride, and prepare us to the difficulties of writing in camp by appreciate the blessings which Providence has bestowed upon us, and There are many things connected which he has in store for us. Our with the status and operations of successes had made us arrogant and things here that would interest you; presuming. Without chastisement we I remember that I am writing to a were in danger of being ruined. It

## Communications.

For the South Western Baptist, Letter from a Colporteur among the Alabama Soidiers.

[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. Dick-Bro. Dickinson will leave here to-Our defenses near the city are said morrow for your city, I feel it my du-

I have just arrived here from the 000 pages of religious tracts. May To abandon as soon as completed, our Heavenly Father water them with

movements and strength of the other. ty-five dollars worth of books, and Would that the theatre of the war expect to sell them as many more

up His jewels. the love of Jesus. They have not the pastors and churches. 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 effectionate 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

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

whole heart!" Since that time he

has left us and returned to his family

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 religous literature.

who will hand it to us. W. W. WALLER. B. B. DAVIS. JOHN C. STRATFORD.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 20, 1862. nothing to fear; and men of science The above was handed to me by we believe are beginning to underbro. Waller with the request that I stand that here infidelity has nothing should add a few lines before sending to hope for." it on for publication. The plan pro- It is no arrogance to take the posed is a good one. Every dollar ground of the impregnability of the contributed will be reported to the Scriptures, as proved by the history of Alabama Baptist State Convention scientific discovery. It is a fact, through this committee by which it which no candid friend of science will be seen what the denomination will deny, that "no man has yet inhas done in this behalf. I have vestigated the works of nature for the promised to keep the committee sup- purpose of assailing revelation who plied with Testaments and tracts and did not, rather in the end, evolve facts to send them a receipt for every dol- in its confirmation." Does geology lar which has been forwarded to me affirm that He who made this globe

other Regiments from your State as | All that is given will be expended on | soon as I can. The good that is be- the Alabama Soldiers. The appeal is ing accomplished can never be known simply and solely in behalf of your till our blessed Master comes to make own men. Bro. S. A. Creath is now acting as Colporter among the Ala-I have met with a great many from bama Soldiers on the coast, and bro. your State in the various hospitals. R. W. Cridlin among the Alabama Oh! here is the place for the Colpor- Soldiers in Virginia-Other laborors teur to do good. Often my own heart will be sent out if the brethren will has been made to rejoice while con- only furnish bro. Waller with the versing with the noble sons of the funds-the sinews of war. It can-South prostrated upon beds of sick- not be that this appeal will fail to ness, where I have heard them tell of secure a noble response from the

A. E. DICKINSON. For the South Western Baptist. RICHMOND, Feb'y., 26, 1862.

To the Baptists of Alabama: DEAR BRETHREN 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.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE. If anything may be regarded as among the Alabama Soldiers. We fixed in the laws which govern the were also instructed to invest the progress of belief in the world we funds and adopt such means of dis- may rest assured of this-that science tribution, as we thought best. There will never destroy the faith of the is not an officient Colportage organi- world in the Christian Scriptures .zation in the State; hence the neces The world is too old for that. The sity for doing something was so ap- time when this might have seemed parent, that the appointment of this possible has gone by. Science itself committee was in the judgement of has established it as an axiom that the church the best that could be there are no insulated departments of done, and now to the work. There inquiry. Every science plays into the will soon be thirty-five or forty thou- hands of every other. There may be sand of our brave citizens in the field, occasion for suspense of opinion, but thousands of whom have not the for belief in a contradiction to the Word of God. Battles are now of Scriptures, never. Sciences are all tribten occuring, they are liable to meet utaries to a consentient system. It is death on the tented field : the de- therefore, as unphilosophical for natmoralizeing tendencies of camp life ural science to discard the claims of are great. Thousands of these men sacred philology as for philology to are from sections of the country attempt to dislodge geology or aswhere there is great religious destitu- tronomy from the belief of the world. tion: the people of God occasional- The history of the conflicts of secular ly sent Missionaries of the cross to science with the Bible demonstrates those destitute sections of the coun- the unreal character of those contry, now that so many have entered flicts. So sturdy is its significance the Army to fight for our liberty, one that we are not arrogant in challeng-Missionary can reach more in a day ing the future in this controversy .in camps than he could in a month at | When men think they discover in natheir homes. Shall we now sit at ture something antagonistic to reveease in our comfortable houses and lation, we may safely reply as did the sleep upon our downy beds and see three men at the mouth of the furnace, these men exposed to death, fighting "We are not careful to answer thee in for all that is dear to us and not this matter. If it be so our God make an effort to save their souls? whom we serve is able to deliver us Can any patriot refuse to give ?- and he will deliver us." Our God is Have you not a son, a husband or a one God. His word does not contrabrother in the Confederate Army ?- dict his works and his works will nev-Can you see them go down into the er be found to contradict his word. valley and shadow of deth and do The most unlearned faith may rest in nothing to prepare them for the great this assurance; and the most accomordeal? No! no! Pray for them, plished faith comes back to this posisend us your money, bibles, testaments tion, after traveling the circuit of or tracts and they shall be distributhe science, and brings with it those ted as you may direct. Brethren let very sciences as tributaries to take us and all arise and do this work, no their place by the side of this lowly time is to be last! All can do some- trust in God's word. "We are never thing. Send your contributions to alarmed," says a Christian scholar the undersigned or to some friend, "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 aux-

iliary to the cause of truth. We have

learned that here Christianity has

to Moses, did not know its age? Be with their treasures. "Come," is the | 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 spurns 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 mar-

vellous things than this have happen-

ed 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 ure evidence of a message from God, the enemy. behold! here is given to us another Gospel by angels from heaven-be it with such weight and rapidity, was so. We will not believe the angel intense. The historian says the troops from heaven, nor are we careful to quitted the army "by regiments, half answer the angel in this matter. Let regiments, and companies." Gen. spiritualism alone, till science shall Washington crossed into the Jerseys, explore this region of (pretended) into which he was followed by a vicstrange sights and voices, and reduce torious enemy. He then headed an to order its conflicting phenomena (?) army of only three thousand men, and by and by science will return besides some detachments under Lee from this foray also, binding under and others. the weight of the spoils it has taken, in tribute to something in the word of ance, and no one who looked on the God. Perhaps it will illustrate the "ragged" handful of Americans, as ancient witchcraft, a fact in the they retreated before the superior world's history which neither science force of the disciplined and well apnor theology has explained. Perhaps it will illustrate the personality could doubt that "the contest apof Satan, a fact which the world al- proached its termination." ways forgets when it can. Perhaps it will confirm the record of demo- rative of reverses, which ought to niacal possessions, a fact which the be read by every one, and published Scriptures nowhere assert to have for the inspection of the people. been either of miraculous occurrence, or of temporary duration. Perhaps his celebrated night march across the it will fulfill the prediction of false Delaware captured 1,000 men, with Christs and false prophets, who should arms and stores, and returned in safeshow great signs and wonders, inso- ty. But nothing else occurred for much that, if it were possible, they months to break the currant of Britshould deceive the very elect. Our ish successes. Their army embarked God is one God. The Bible and the in the next campaign, and for weeks sciences of nature are not enemies to Washington was ignorant of their deseach other. We do not lodge our tination. To avoid the forts which faith in the Bible as in a citadel that he had erected on the Delaware they is beleaguered by the sciences. It had ascended the Chesapeake, to never stands on the defensive against march overland upon Philadelphia.

it so. We are not anxious to deny message it sends forth, "if ye will inquire, inquire ye."

[From the Richmond Whig.]
The Reverses of the Revolution-ry 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 oth-

The course of the contest was sufffcient 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 main-

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,

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 garison 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 armament and supplies, including three hundred tents, fell into the hands of

The effect of these blows, falling

New Jersy yielded without resistpointed army which pursued them

It is unnecessary to follow the nar-

Washington, undismayed, turned in them. Its gates are all open, and al- Washington, who had again recruitways open. The portcullis is always ed his temporary army, resisted their up. It invites the sciences to enter advance at Brandywine. Here fear- them annoy others .- Southey.

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 ene my. How was it with the invasion of our ancestors. A large British army held New York and the Jerseys. Another lav unmolested at Philiadelphia. An expedition, under Burgoyne, came in from Canada. To the consternation of all, Ticonderga-reported impregnatible-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 emergincy, 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 submiting 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 notives to resist our infamous invader to an extremity of which the present condition of affairs happily effors 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

# 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 Bap tist 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 1 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. bave made it a subject of prayer and solemn consideration; and in humble

dependence upon God and the co-opera-

tion of his people, I have concluded to

carry forward the enterprize upon that

dark and forbidding future which threat-

ens our beloved country. Arrange-

ments have been made with a brother

who will ere 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. Taliaferro has kindly consented to

render me all the assistance in his pow-

er, 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 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 the 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. E. Will you share with us its burdeus? 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 sym pathize 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 ex tending 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 enlisting 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 again furl our banner until the re- their indebtedness

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

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 neccessary 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 sincerly hope that its friends will more than redouble their energies to enlarge its circulation and increase its usefulness. H. E. TALIAFERRO.

### The General Wish.

The many letters we have received expressing regrets at our suspension thousand left, he was asked by one of show the hold the S. W. Baptist had upon the public mind. Many of the intend to retreat?" He answered, "To letters contain promises of substantial the top of the Alleghanies it necessary aid, if the paper should be resumed, -and then I will turn and strike the we can not give extracts from all the letters, but one or too 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 pay- then. ments, I will be one of a hundred that will pay \$2,000, which I suppose would put the Office in working order again. would do more if necessary, and would do it now, if I knew how it would with which the planters of our country be responded to.'

form of a proposition, but simply to show wheat, &c., and to the raising of stock, the feelings of many of our friends .- is one of the most promising features What we wish is this: that our delin- of the times. We have heard of no quent friends should pay, and that man who expects to plant more than a there should be a general effort made fourth of a crop of cotton-many even to procure new subscribers. We want less than that - and some none at all .our just dues from delinquent Subscribers, It may be set down as a fixed fact that then the paper could go on without there will not be more than one-sixth of embarrassment.

Another brother says:

sion 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 triotism enough in the country to sacribarely mentioned the fact to our breth- fice the idol upon the altar of public safeien that it had actually suspended for ty. We can grow a sufficiency of grain, want of material aid, while the subscribers as a whole were thousands in arrears. In a few moments the inclosed gelf States, to support the army and amount (\$25,00) was handed over to the border States during the war. This 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 continuances 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 earneastness, I propose to spring, in urging the Northern Governadvance \$100,00 cash so soon as you ment to prosccute the war with the utresume 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. O how important to sow amongst them now the seeds of divine truth, that we may then reap a rich harvest of "righteouness unto

. The receipts we publish this week plaints have been made against our authrow ourselves upon your kindly char- were received during our suspension. thorities for their tardiness in respect ities, assuring you that we shall never We hope our brethren will forward both to the army and the navy; and

Can the South be Subjugated?

We propose this question, not be cause 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 ashey 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 wags 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 cousiderations be seriously pondered.

1st. All the essential elements of nationality belong, in no stinted 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 overborne 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 his officers, "How far, General, do yo 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

Our productions, with the blessing of God, may be made adequate to every possible necessity. The unanimity are abandoning cotton and turning We do not put this kind offer in the their attention to the growth of corn, the usual crop of "King Cotton" raised this year. We have unfortunately made "Among our numerous recent rever- an idol of this production, and now, ses, the announcement of the suspen- like the fabled apples of Sodom, it is turning to ashes in our grasp. We are truly gratified that there is Christian paand raise a sufficiency of meat in the we must do ; for very little can be expected of the border States as long as it continues. We must repair the des-

olations which they are suffering. 2. In addition to these material ele ments 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 most 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-new 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 com-

every enlightened and candid mind Iron Clad Steamers and Gun Boats 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 establish-

ed 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 Ken tucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and all the makes it necessary to bring up the border States, with adequate garrisons to maintain its authority, suppose they make a similar decent upon the gulf States-and to take the extremest view pose they break through our new line of defense reaching from Island no. 10 names appended to the "Testimonial" to Knoxville, Tenn .- suppose they take are reliable men, and make proof sufthe Mississippi river, march to New Or- ficient of Mr. Prather's moral worth leans and capture that city, take Mobile, and capability for the position. 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 prev 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 upon 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

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 South- of the 15th we received this letter ern Confederacy. They have asccustomed themselves to regard, most truthfully, too, the Northern Government as the very impersonation of despotism, . the war now being waged against us Mrs. Julia E. Hunter, as cruel, unnatural, vindictive, and Dear Madam-With many thanks l heartless. They have regarded, and hasten to acknowledge the receipt of they still regard this crusade against one bale and two boxes of hospital their beloved homes, as actuated by no stores. Accept the gratitude of the higher an impulse than the lust of pow- poor, sick sufferers, who have been so er and plunder; and every day strength- fortunate as to be the recipients of your ens this conviction. The desolations kindness and generosity. As this will which follow in the wake of these in- be a permanent hospital for the Westvaders show, that a deep malignity im- ern Army, may we not claim your sympells them which nothing but the most pathy for the future? Would not your abject submission on our part will sat- young ladies give a Tableau or Concert isfy-that no association with them in for the benefit of the sick soldiers ?any form is possible. With this state Trusting to hear from you again very of feeling among our people-with a soon, I remain very respectfully, holy reliance upon the Lord of hostsand 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 was the fall of Nashville that I had no been impiously shouting, "Cotton is time to issue a paper, or even a slip, to King!" We have been almost as vo- apprise my subscribers of my fate or ciferous over this "King," as the people purpose. of Ephesus wer cover Diana. God has I left Edgefield, the place of my resiseen all this, and He is now showing dence, early on the Monday morning us that He is "King." The idol we previous to the destruction of the have been so long worshipping is, like bridges, and it being impossible to obthe fabled "apples of Sodom," about tain conveyance by either railroad leadto turn to ashes in our grasp. The ing south, made the journey to Huntsprospect is that we shall have to con- ville with my family in my family carsign to the flames immense quntities of riage, from whence I reached this it to prevent it from falling into the place, the sidence of my father inhands of our enemies. In this aspect law. of the case, is there any considera- Owing to the sudden evacuation of ble number of our planters- who will Nashville, it was impossible to remove still continue its production? We any part of the office, books, types or hope not. Let every planter consider presses, and consequently the paper that every acre of cotton he plants will remain suspended for the present, sufficient to preserve seed, will con My business destroyed, my home in tribute that much to stimulate the the possession of the enemy, and myavarice of our enemies, and pluck down self a refugee, I feel it my duty to offer on the field of battle, if we consign them talion or legion of true and tried men out the Confederacy. In the name of lieving it to be a most formidable weapour common humanity, let our land on in the hands of men determined to have one subbatical year, so far at be free, I am willing by both word and least as cotton is concerned. If we deed to encourage our people to seize raise any considerable portion of it, it with promptness and rush to the conwhat disposition can be made of it? flict. If our planters have no higher motive Tis Cæsar's right, in a crisis like than to make money, let them plant this, to call to the field every man able grain and raise stock, for these are the only articles that is likely to command it. The border States are now overrun with the enemy, and they cannot raise enough to supply themselves.— dent Davis will accept a regiment, bat-The army will have to be sustained by taloin, or even a company of Lancers,

perhaps in some respects justly. But cotton whatever.

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 coun. try 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 ex perience 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 ener; y 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 disastrops.

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 events of the war to date.

Attention is called to John S. Prather's advertisement for a Cavalry Comof the case that can be presented, sup- pany. We know Lieutenant Prather well, and can vouch for him. The

We have been requested to publish the fol-

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, I bolster case, 24 sheets. I mattrass 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, jellies, pickles, catsup, cordials, tea, spice, pepper-sauce, camphor, cologne, dried fruit, sage, butter, We have said that the first year of crackers, slippery-elm, old 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 which you will please publish.

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

ATLANTA, GA., March 15, 1862.

MARIA J. WESTEMBELAND. By request of Dr. PIM. Med. Director.

## Rev. J. R. Graves.

"TO THE PATRIONS OF THE TENNESSEE Baptist .- So sudden and unexpected

this year over and above what is barely and doubtless until the city is retaken. famine upon our land. Christianity my services to my country in this hour and patriotism alike protest against of her imminent peril. I have been so ruinous a policy. In vain may our urged by several prominent citizens of soldiers struggle for our independence, my own State to raise a regiment, batto starvation by refusing to raise an willing to bear a PIKE to thrust the vanabundant supply of provision through- dal-foe from our hearth stones. Be-

> to bear arms, nor has Christ absolved his ministers from this tribute to Casar. So soon as it is ascertained that Presi-

We are glad to know that many of for servive in the West, I shall offer my our planters have resolved to plant no services to assist in raising it, to lead or to follow it upon the field.

I have said this much to apprise my she also got aground, and a steam frigof Nashville, and have by no means tention, it is supposed; but seeing the

J. R. GRAVES, Editor Tene. Baptist.

Magnolia, Miss., Feb. 12, 1862. P. S .- Will the southern press con fer a favor that will be appreciated by took place between her and the Virgincopying this card, as my patrons are in every Southern State?

## Secular Intelligence. Evacuation of Confederate Po-

President Davis, in his inaugural message, indicated that there would be, at and putting on a full head of steam. least, a partial change in the war pol- ran her bow into the Erricson, doing, icy of the country ; he stated that our as it is thought, great damage. lines of defence were too extended, and would, therefore, be contracted. Hence, Newport News were silenced except we hear of the evacuation of Winches-

Apalachicola, Columbus, and, perhaps, other places. By this policy we will be enabled to concentrate ded. larger forces at given points, and thus be better perpared to meet and defeat the vandal hordes who are now desecrating our soil by their wick- with telling effect, and in every case ed invasion. If the enemy chooses to disabling or sinking them. One of occupy the points that our troops evac, these laying along-side the Minnesota uate, it will only be to weaken his forces, had a shell thrown aboard of her, and make the task of defeating them, in detail, less difficult to perform. We need have no fears that the pres

ence of the Yankees in our Southern

dents, who remain in them, from their destroying several of the enemy's gunlovalty to the Confederacy; on the con- boats -in a word, having accomplished trary, the conduct of our foes is such, all that they designed, and having no wherever they obtain a foothold, as to more material to work upon, our news intensify the disilke to them, and vessels left the scene of their triumite strengthen our people in their belief in and returned to the yard, where the the justice of our cause. Look at await another opportunity of display poor, oppressed and downtrodden Mary- ing their prowess. land -the iron heel of the invader has Our loss was only 7 killed and II only made her love of liberty grow wounded. That of the enemy from stronger-and cause her sons to rally thousand to 1500, besides the unknown to the standard of the beleagued South. loss at Newport News. Look at Nashville-the presence of The ram of the "Virginia" was dan Lincoln's hirelings does not quench the aged by her collision with the Erricson fire of patriotism that burns in every and she reached the Navy Yard in patriot's heart. The best citizens are leaking condition, caused by the seized and hurried off to Northern wrenching of her "nose." Of the happrisons; the Church of the devoted dreds of balls directed against the Catholics is descrated-but all to no Virginia, and which actually struck purpose. Threats and promises are her, but one made the slightest impresalike in vain; the people are for the sion upon her iron side, and that one South. Look at Hatteras. With all so slight as to amount only to an intheir efforts they have been unable to dentation, The shock of her collision seduce any of the intelligent portion of with the Cumberland was scarcely felt

this respect. The shelling of the town erful armament. of Newbern, without timely potice to Her appearance on the water is said the helpless women and children to to be very singular-the surface she leave ; the burning of private residen- presents above water being not greater ces in Virginia and South Carolina; than that of an ordinary canal boat .the cruel inflicting of twenty-eight No spars, no masts, no upper works lashes by the Federal soldiers upon was of any kind are visible. She the person of James Belcher-formely razeed from a first class frigate; a member of the Kentucky Legislature and presents the appearance of an iron -because he went into their camp to roof on a floating house. Her armsinquire after a runaway negro; the ment consists of three heavy guns on performance of these and other deeds each side, and one at the bow and of vandalism will not have the effect stern. 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, discouroging 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. field officer that fell or was wounded -Augusta Constitutionalist.

## Our Naval Victory.

NORFOLK, March 8.

A grand naval battle was fought The loss of the enemy is uncertain. this afternoon off Newport News. A Our flag of truce party learned from glorious victory was gained by the the Yankee officers on Monday isst great marine iron battery Virginia, that their loss in killed and wounded, formerly the Merrimac. She left the was from seventeen hundred to two thosnavy-yard at half-past 11 o'clock this sand. This may be somewhat extravmorning, accompanied by three gun agant, but the loss was undoubtedly boats, and proceeded to Newport News. heavy,

upon the first class sailing frigate Cum- had been made by the enemy. We berland. She was snouted and sunk in left Kingston on Thursday evening-15 minutes-most of her crew going The enemy's pickets were out to the down with ber.

The object in first getting rid of the The damage to the town of Newbert Cumberland was probably to destroy by fire was slight. The Yankees were the very heavy armament which that plundering in all directions and were frigate carried, it being the heaviest in little more than a drunken mob. They the Yankee Navy.

size, was next taken in hand, and af roosts, driving off stock, &c. ter a most destructive fire, raised a white flag. Some of her officers and rived at our headquarters and were crew were taken prisoners-her valua- continuing to arrive. We deem it imbles were removed - and she was burn- politic to record the movements of our ed by our people.

between the two frigates and the Vir- by Gen. Anderson, and Gen. Robt. Ranginia, the enemy's steam frigate Min- som had joined Gen. Branch in the nesota put out from Old Point to their command of the brigades. Gen. French assistance. The Minnesota got aground has been ordered to Wilmington for when within a mile or two of Newport duty. The most vigorous movements, News Point. There she stuck, unable internally and externally, characterize to get off, while the Confederate steam- our army in the Newbern district. ers Patrick Henry and Jamestown It was sumored that Gen. Burnside peppered her with their batteries while bad sent by a flag of truce to demand the Virginia was attending to the the rurrencer of Fort Macon. Te shore batteries at Newport News. commanding offier decined. The in-

The frigate St. Lawrence then came up mor goes for what it is worth to the assitunce of the Minnesota, and Cotton and naval stores were being

patrons throughout the South that I ate, supposed to be the Roundke, put did not "passively submit" in the fall off from Old Point with the same indespaired of the Confederacy. It is in sad havor which the Virginia was our power to be free if we only prove playing with the Federal vessels, she put back to Old Point.

Early on Sabbath morning, the Erricson Battery was discovered off News port News. A sharp encounter soon ia, during which time they were frequently not more than 30 or 40 yards apart. Unfortunately, the Virginia ran aground, and the Erricson 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 of.

It is said that all of the batteries on one, and that our shot and shell were ter, Brushwick, Fernandina, St. Marys, thrown with such unerring aim and precision among the enemy that but numbers of them were killed and woo

Several of the enemy's gunboats be ing within range, they were favored with a shell or two from the Virginia which on bursting tore asunder, and sent her to the bottom

Having completely riddled the Min. nesota, and disabled the St. Lawrence cities and towns will reduce the resi- and Monitor, besides, as stated about

on board, and no ill effect was experi-We need have no fears, therefore, in enced from the concussion of her pow-

## Latest From Newbern.

We paid our second visit to the came 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

These, with two or three dead, brought away by their comtades, constitute our

Maj. Carmichael is certianly killed, and he, brave fellow, was the only It is by no means certain that Capt Rand, of this county, was killed. We believe, from all we heard on the may

ter, that he is a prisoner.

The Virginia made her first assault Up to latest accounts no movement distance of from six to ten miles.

were pilaging all round the neighbor-The Congress, another frigate of equal hood-stealing negros, robbing hea-

Considerable re-inforcements had artroops or to mention our defences.

While the engagement was going on Gen. Gatlin had been superceeded

The Southern Literary Messenger.

MACFARLANE & FERGUSSON, Publishers,

In our next we will give the full articulars of the battle .- Raleigh Jour-

The War in the West.

report of the battle of Elkhorn, sent to A. S.

Fought the enemy, about twenty thousand fate of its predecessors. strong, on the 7th and 8th at Elk Horn, Arkan. The great idea now seems to be an inter sas. Battle first day, from 10 a. m. until after vention in favor of the South. I can assure dark. Loss heavy on both sides. Generals you that such is the Emperor's hobby, and has McCulloch and McIntosh, and Col. Herbert been all along. He hae been kpet back brwounded. Gen. Price flesh wounded in the that he does not desire a war singlehanded arm. The other severely if not mortally .- with the North. Many officers were killed and wounded; but The commercial classes in France are in as there is some doubt in regard to several, I dismay. The diminution of business is really cannot yet report their names. Slept on the appalling. A few of the northern iron manubattle field first night having driven the enemy | facturers are steadily employed, it is true; they from their position. The death of Generals are manufacturing arms and war implements McCulloch and McIntosh and Col. Herber -but the regular commerce is quite done .right under their command in confusion. The menacing. enemy took a second and stronger position, and As I asserted in my last letter, foul play was being without provisions and the right wing shown by the authorities of Southampton in somewhat disorganized, I determined to give the case of the Tuscarora. battle on the 8th on their fronts, for the purpose MEMPHIS, March 20 .- At Island No. 10 of getting off the field without the danger of a the enemy commenced to shell our works on panic, which I did with some losses. I am Saturday, 15th inst., at long distance, which now encamped with my whole army fourteen was renewed on Sunday. miles west of Fayetteville, having gone entirely On Monday they brought down eight gunaround the enemy. I am separated from my boats and six mortar boats and commenced train, but think it is safe on the Elm Spring again. road to the Boston Monutain. The reason | Three of their gunboats, lashed together, why I determined to give battle at once upon will give in my report at an early day.

EARL VANDORN. Major General Commanding

Referring to the present position of General our army officers, that the telegraph operators known. have made a mistake in locating twelve miles Our troops conducted themselves with great west of Fayetteville. It is not a military posi. spirit and resolution. tion, but twelve miles east of Fayetteville would be in the White river mountains and a com- to the city papers says that Sergeant KITTLE, manding position. At all events our army of Mc Cullocu's brigade, having escaped from has a position and the enemy dare not approach the Yankees, reached Fort Smith, Ark., on the

WHISKEY DISTILLING CHRISTIANS .- This monster of the genus homo had almost become extinct, until the present distresses came upon the country, which seems to have stirred up the "old Adam" in every mean, 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 with a pice of shell on the left arm and shatterfoul blots upon her holy escutchon. For many weary years, the pious and the good of the and near Winchester, says Jackson had not church warred against them, and temperance more than 3,500 men in actual fight. The 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 1,800 did not come up in time. Our Governthem, 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 The Yankee invaders in Wayne county, Ky, them in the face. They must have deliberately a few days ago, gave James Belcher, Esq., made up their minds to sell their souls for money | twenty-eight lashes for going into their camp -- and we may say for them, as did the prophet after his runaway negro. Mr, Belcher was alone." But the church owes it to her purity socially he stands as high as any man in the of character, that all such be forth with ex- county of Wayne. Gentlemen of the South, communicated .- Spirit of the Age,

MONTGOMERY, March 5, 1862.

Eighteenth day of February, Eighteen hundred and in an eloquent appeal to the citzens say : and sixty two, Mrs Margret Johnston, the "Old brass andirons, knobs, keys an deven buckwife of Rev. Samuel Johnston, minister of the les, can be made available; and even your methodist Protestant Church. She imbraced bright and shining utensils, if thus appropriated, religion a bont fourteen years ago, in the would burnish with a greater lustre your own city of Montgomery and joined the missionary natriotism, and aid far more your struggling Baptist Church. She adorned her profession. by an exemplary walk, and Godly conversation, parlors." She held the sanctuary of God, in high estimation, and filled her seat regulary every opportunity. On the seventeenth day of January she was voiently attacked, with an inflamation of the stomach, which continued for several weeks. Her pains and sufferings were intense, but she bore them like a Christian.-She manifested no mutinous impatience; but 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 momentious sene 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 ratling in the throat, no convulsions, no death strugling. She closed her own eyes, and fell a sleep in Christ her redcemer, with an angelic smile upon her face which told to all the spectators on the occasion, that she was inexpressibly happy and injoying the rest prepared for the people of God. As a wile she Regiment, was shot dead. Lieutenant Mc mane and kind, and in the neighbourhood circle where she lived her name will be remem- Lieutenant Alexander Trotter, of the same bered with gratitude, "Precious in the sght company, in a hand to hand fight, shot down of the Lord is the death of his saints." SAMUEL TOUNSTON.

Christians as Tempters. article, not long since, on the above title; but one wipe with his bowie knife, killed the man it forgot to meation one point, in which christ- who slew his servant. tians are great tempters-even tempting men | The following advertisement appears in the of the world to doubt, not merely their religion | Petersburg Express: "A number of ladies in but the very existence of the Christianity they, this city desire to offer themselves as substitutes, profess. The Bible and the ministers designate to serve during the war, for any of those gentlethe religion of Jesus as a religion of love, a reli- men who lately visited Richmond to obtain gion of charity; and ever there is required of such substitutes, and may have failed to do so. its professors the pure light of example, as Apply at this office." exemplifying this cardinal principal of loving charity. And if in notorious instances, where christians have obligated themsives, the worldy perceive that they fall so far short of simple duty, as not even to reach the level of common

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; sible desire to be enrolled among the defenders they tempt men to become infidels—to doubt of the Confederacy, and at once abandoned the the reality of Christianity, to suspect the professions of all christians, and to disbelieve in

the existence of a God of religion. But do christians and churches ever go thus far in their influence upon observant world-

lings ? Yes! When they neglect to pay their Pastors; when, after engaging him for a stipulated sala- efforts to alleviate his sufferings. God, of His ry, they, by remissness in paying this just obligation, cause bim to suffer for the actual neces- loved ones at home," and his desire to be with saries of life, or render him unable to liquidate them, but ever expressed a determination, if he Ditedness incurred for those necessuries .- survived, not to return until we had attained an their duty, and ucharitably permit him to withstood the arduous duties incident to a

estroyed in large quatities on the line | suffer, the world judipes towards jufidelity - 1 the enemy's supposed advance from Thus christians are tempters. Reader, do you doubt it?

The Paris correspondent of the New Yok

Herald, after stating the stagnation of business throughout France was deplorable, says : The masses are frightened, and as usual with the French when they become so, they also We have the Fort Smith Bulletin of the 11th become cruel. Now they snarl and sneer at which we find the following official telegraph- the entourage or the Emperor, speak of the milfions swallowed up by those persons, and haston and the war department at Richmond: hint at a day of reckoning. I tell you the time Headquarters Trans Mississippi District, \ \ \text{March 3, 1862, Via Hog Eye, March 10.} \ \ \text{is fast approaching when the government must strike some grand coup if it wishes to avoid the strike some grand coup if it wishes to avoid the

were killed. Gens. Price and Slack were cause England would not act before him. and

early in the action threw the troops on the The result is a state of alarm an anxiety that is

made a desperate attack on Captain RUCKER'S my arrival to assume command of the army, I battery, which was trrific. Lieut. CLARKE. of Captain R.'s battery, was killed, but no others. This battery sustained considerable injury during four days bombardment.

One of the enemy's gunboats was disabled on VanDorn's command, the Bulletin expresses Monday, and towed back other boats were the opinion, which it says is concurred in by struck, but the extent of damage done is not

MEMPHIS, March 20 .- A special dispatch 16th inst. He reports that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded amounted to two thousand. They took three hundred and ninety prisoners, many of whom are citizens. The Yankees were preparing for another attack, Gen. SIEGEL was wounded slightly in the arm.

RICHMOND, March 27 .- The Yankee papers of the 25th, says that during the fight at Winchester, the Federal General Shields was struck ing it-afterwards amputated. Persons from Yankees had 15,000 engaged; and 12,000 held in reserve. Jackson's force was, altogether 6,000. One Regiment was held in reserve, and ment is satisfied with the result.

The Secretary of War has issued general orders for all furloughed men to return to duty

of old -"they are joined to their idols, let them recently a member of the State Legislature, and this is what you have to expect, lif you fail!

Many of the Georgia towns are sacrificing their church bells to make cannons. The la-DIED, in Dallas County, Alabama, on the dies of Columbus are stirring in this matter country, than if kept for the decoration of your

DESPERATE BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO-The following dispatch comes to us, dated Denver City, March 8:

A desperate and terrible battle, lasting all day, took place at Valverde, ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st of February. The fight was probably resumed again on the 22d. The loss is great on boath sides. Both parties claim the victory. A regiment of New Mexicans, commanded by Col. Panton ran away. Capt McRae, who had charge of our artillery, and every one of his command, were killed at their post, and their cannon was taken by the rebels. Kit Carson was within 15 miles of Fort Craig Firing was heard from his direction, with what result was not ascertained at the time the messen

AN INCIDENT AT DONELSON.-The Mississippian says: Captain McGowan, of the Quitman Invincibles, belonging to the 14th Mississipp was the most affectionate; as a mistress hu- Gowan, of the same company, was shot down, wounded, and taken from the field of battle .five of the enemy in one pile with a navy repeater. While thus engaged he had a negro boy, his servant, who ran up to assist his master and while fighting manfully by his side was The Religious Herald published a sensible shot down by the enemy, when his master with

OBITUARY.

Dien, near Buckland, Va., on the 23rd of September, 1861, of Camp Fever, WILLIAM THOMAS, eldest son of R. D. Marshall, of itself upon unconverted minds, that Christianity Marengo County, in the 18th year of his age. -The deceasea 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 irrepres-

ins and dangers of the tented field. He died at the residence of Mr. Edwin Basye, in Fauquer County Va., where he received at the hands of that most estimable family, every possible attention and comfort. Had he been one of their own number, they could not have been more tender and gentle in ministering to him nor more untiring in their

abundant goodness reward that noble family. During his last illness, he often spoke of the honorable peace. In the army his commanding honorable peace. In the army his calmanding collect bore high testimony to his falchity, and the honorable peace. In the army his calmanding officer bore high testimony to his falchity, and the cheerfulness and manliness with which he

soldier's life, and his comrades (of whom the ! writer was one) esteemed and loved him for his urbanity and exemplary morality.

another martyr to the cruel and unnatural war. Virginia, far from his own home. He breathed tained Virginia, far from his own home. He breathed his last in a land of strangers, his noble and affectionate heart will never feel 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 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 tear from friends who stood around his lifeless form, gemmed the negrow life that hid his manly form, and 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 desira ble 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 progress. respectfully solicited to confer with me.

Each man will be required to furnish himself

with a horse, for the use of which the government | ply to pays him 40cts. per day, and if lost, his valua-Pay of man and horse is \$28 per month. Each trooper joining, my company will receive in addition to his regular monthly pay, an an-nal commutation of \$50, and the sum of \$50

The Government will furnish upon my requisi tion, saddles, bridles, halters spurs &c., free of charge. Also all necessary camp equipage. The General commanding this Departmen

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 Esb, La Fayette Ala, for the next ten days, after which, I will be eased to wait upon them in person.

JOHN S. PRATHER, Lieut. Co. B Brewer's Cavalry Battalion.

Testimonal: We take pleasure in recommending Lieut Prater as a gentleman soldier eminently qualified to command a company, and do not doubt he will give full and entire satisfaction to any company with which he my be connected. Lieut, Col. R. H. BREWER.

Com'd'g Battalion. JEFF, FALKNER. March 24th 1862.

# Business Department.

Receipt List.	
Paid to Volume No	Amount \$2 50
Rev M N Ely 13 43	
Rev Jas Toole 14 39	2-00
Wm Higdon	
Rev J H Campbell 13 43	
Mrs E L Elsworth 14 50	5 00
H R Lyman 14 44	
Mrs N Printice 13 42 Mrs Wm Bullock 14 43	2 00
Mrs Wm Bullock 14 43	2 00
Wm Orr 10 16	1 00
Mrs M T Noble 13 34	2 00
John Sitton 15 , 6	5 00
Henry Hart 14 30	2 00
J P Deer 14 30	2 00
S P Mason	2 0
D D Stallworth	- 2 00
J Thomas 12 50	5 00
Henry Gully	2 00
T A Robbins, 13 32	5 00
D Robbins 13 4	5 00
Wm Keyser 14 4	4 - 2 0
	37 2 0
Miss M A Ashley 14 2	2 0
Hon A D Carey 15 1	3 11
M 2 Kirkland 14 1	2 0
Charles Floyd	
J W Hodge 14	1 2 5
Mrs M A Webb 14 4	2 0
J W Sims 2	2 2 0
H T Anthony 15 4	
G W Garrick 14 4	2 2 0
J A Whitesides 14	6 2 5
Rev E E Kirvin 14 4	9 20
Dr J H Williamson 15 2	8 20
J R Thomas 14 5	0 50
J M Miller 14 1	2 5 0
Miss M E Beverly 15 3	3 2 0
Mrs I T Jordan 14 3	3 2 0
T A Thornton 17	5 50
F Hendrick	7 20
Rev P M Calloway 15 2	6 3 0
Mrs I Turnipseed 15	1 20
Mrs I Tuthipseed 14	4 2 (
	4 2 (
J G Henson 14 4	
W R Stone 13 5	0 1 2
W Swanner 14	
J M Bennett	13 2
Dr B A Blakev 16	12 6
N Crawford 15	4 4
Wm Johns 14 2	8 2
Mrs U E Greenwood 13	0 2
Mrs M A Floyd 14	13 2
Mrs A G Gibson 14	13 2
Mrs E Elston 14	5 2
Mrs M W Irwin 13	30 2
G Shealy 14	3 2
	30 1
	43 2
	43 2 39 2 40 2 44 5
	40 2
E C Smith 14	14 5
	29 2
Mrs Margaret Yarbrough, 14 Samuel Pearson 14	29 2 2
Diene a construction of the	33 2
ALLES AL L. MIDOLE 17	00 4

### 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

SAMPSON LANIER as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon county, at the ensuing Staple and Fancy Dry Goods:

For Circuit Court Judge. We are authorized to announce

N. GACHET ESQ. as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 9th Judleial Circuit. Election first Moncay in May next.

We are authorized to announce HON. GEORGE W. GUNN, as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 9th Judicial Circuit. Election first Monday

For County Superintendent. We are authorized to announce J. F. YARBROUGH as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Superintendent for Macon county.— Election first Monday in May.

## 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 being on time and consequently can not sustain our business if we sell on time.

We hope, therefore, our friends will note this change in our terms and not embarrass us, in future, by asking for credit.
Feb'y 6, 1862. McMULLEN & CO.

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 receipted.

N. R. KEELING. to be receipted. January 9, 1862.

### ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

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

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



The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in

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

January 30, 1862.

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA.

hirtieth Session of this Institution will open on THE Thirtieth Session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 4th November next.
Anatomy, H. F. Camperll, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. Dugar, M. D.
Chemistry, Joseph Jones, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapcutics, I. P. Garvin, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, L. D. Ford, M. D.
Physiology, H. V. M. Miller, M. D.
Obstetries, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, Robert Camperll, M.D.
W. H. Doughty, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City
Hospital.

Hospital.

S. B. SIMMONS, M. D., Prosecter to Professor Anatomy.

S. B. SIMMONS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

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

Lectures, (full course) \$105.

Matriculation Fee, \$5.

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

I. P. GARVIN, Dean, 20, 2861. September 19, 1861.

## Business Cards.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Rus-

well and Tallapoosa counties.

Particular attention paid to collecting and securing claims. 75 Office over the Post Office. TUSKEGEE, ALA., February 6, 1862.

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

Solicitor in Chancery, MONTGOMERY, ALA. WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery and the surrounding counties; in the Su-VV and the surrounding counties; in the Su-preme Court of the State, and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of

A Office on Market St., in Masonic Building. N. S. ORAHAM. R. I. MAYES, R. B. ABERCROMBIE.

GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama, WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, and the sur-barra, and in the United States District Court, at Mont-gomery.

onice of Schols' new building. 32-17

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

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Eussell, Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties: iat e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgonery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church.

Tuskeyee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1800.

SMITH & POU, ATTORNEYS AT LAW TUSKEGEE, ALA.,

Practice in Macou and adjoining Countie 43 Office up stairs in Piloco & Rutledge's new brick uilding. BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1800.

RARNA M'KINNE. FERRELL & MCKINNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Ala.

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

lontgomery.
Office up-stairs in Felts' Building. SAM'L B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Peace.

J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala., Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgo poosa, Chambers, and Russell, June 13, 1861.

BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM, Having determined to resume the practice of Physic in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the citizens thereof. Fr Office on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets.

DR. J. G. GRIGGS, AVING permanently located in Tuskegee, of fers his services to the public in the different branches of the Medical profession.

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

March 28, 1861.

J. B. HART & SONS, DEALERS IN

GRÓCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &C. Thankful for past patronage, wish it continued, and respectfully solicit new customers, WETUMPKA, ALA. May 31, 1860.

JAS. G. ROBERTSON, 1 Mobile, Ala. 1. CHAPMAN BROWN ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO., Commission Merchants No 35 North Commerce St.,

L. D. C. WOOD, JAMES H. LOW. J. H. LUDWIGSEN Cotton Factors, and Commission Merchants, NO. 35 NATCHEZ STREET,

MOBILE, ALA.

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

## (Successors to HARGROVE & SMITH ) No. 104 Commerce St.

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

Which they will sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH. FORT HARGBOVE, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN R. COGBURN. April 4th, 1861.

The Produce Loan.

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

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

chase of specie and of military stores.

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

Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriotism of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches al-ready many millions of dollars. The liberality-of every class of the community has been evinc-ed. The Cotton, the Rice, the Tobacco and the Sugar planters have vied with each other, and in the first named staple alone the subscription in several of the States reaches from oue-third to one-half of the entire crop.

It is not proposed, as has been frequently explained, to interfere with the usual and customa-

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

of Congress.

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

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

be sacrified.

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

State to which they belong.

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

NOUR pale darlings from the grave.

MOTHER, MAEK YOUR CHOUE.—Shall the Child die, or
the Worms? Remember, a few doses of Bryan's Tasteless
Vermifige will destroy any number of worms, and bring
them away without pain. Price 25 cents. Germit Norrox Proprietor, 15 Beekman Street, New York.
Sold by
C. FOWLER, Tuskeges, Ala.
July 20, 1860. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN, AND ISSUE OF TREAS-URY NOTES, AND PRESCRIBE THE PUNISHMENT FOR FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFI-CATES OF STOCKS AND BONDS. Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate
States of America do enact, That the Secretary
of the Treasury may, with the assent of the
President of the Confederate States, issue fifty
millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the ex-

millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be paid semi-annually.—

The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores or for the precede of sales of ray prostores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw pr duce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange in such a manner nd under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at its next ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bank, corpo-School Books! School Books!! ration or individual, but only in the manuer herein prescribed : Provided, That nothing here in contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds. (Act May, 1861.)

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND TO PROVIDE A WAR TAX FOR THEIR REDEMPTION.

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

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured.

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

as he shall see fit to indicate.

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

NOTICE.

T ETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last will and testament of Hubbard Holloway, having been granted to Laban Holloway 2d Monday in July, by the Probate Court of Macon county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. HUBBARD HOLLOWAY, Ex'r, Nov. 14, 1861. Administrator's Notice.

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

Oct. 24, 1861.

Mrs. E. WOLFF,

Administrativ

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale their acres of choice Corn and Cotton land, situated in Macon County, Ala., 75/2 miles South of Tuskegee, 5 miles West of Cotton Valley 400 acres of this land is in a high state of cultivation, and mostly fresh,—the balance well timbered.

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

For further information apply to

JAS. M. PETERS & CO., June 13, 1861. 6m

35111

DR. LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE Boltles and Vials.

A CARD.

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

TALBOTTON, Ga., Peb. 3, 1860.

LITTLE'S

ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

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

amongst Cardaren.

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

LITTLE'S

FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage,) and from its unexampled success is likely to supersede every other remedy for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhead, Blennorrhead, and Leuchorrhead or Finor Albus affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and combines properties totally different in taste and

combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopocia; and in point of safety and effi-ciency is not rivalled in America.

LITTLE'S

RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT.

FORTIS, No. 2.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetters, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cured by this remedy; and since the introduction of the comparation being strongers, according to

and diseases of the sain general production of the by this remedy; and since the introduction of the No 2 preparation (being stronger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sorea and Ulcers it is applied in the form of plasters, and is almost infallible.

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

and also his mame blown into the glass of each bottle,

45" All orders and letters to be addressed to

Sold by Dr. J. S. Thomas and C. Fowler, Tuskeges Hutchings & Williams, Le Grand, Blount & Hale, Mont gomery; l'emberton & Carter, J. A. Whitesides & Co. Columbus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggista generally May 10, 1860.

Children dying right and left I Mothers not as yet bereft Know that worms more infants kill

MEDICINES, &C.

Wilson's Headache Pills,
Dalley'e Pain Extractor,
McMunn's Elixir of Opium,
Extracts of Buchu—Riseley' and Helmbold's
Wood's Hair Restorative,
Alabaster Tablets,
Sup. Eng. Visiting Cards,
Pocket Combs and Inkatands.

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

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Constantly on hand a large Stock.

Pavies, Loomis', Ray's & Emerson's Mathematical Works.
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School Histories, Philosophies, &c. &c.
Large stock Slates, Inks, Peus, Pencils, &c. &c.

Any Book will be sold at Publishers' prices, and sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the money. Call and get our prices.

All accounts must be paid 1st January 10, 1861.

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(SUCCESSORS TO H. W. HITCHCOCK.)

MONUMENTS, MANTLES,

and Tablets. GRATES, &C.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

THE TUSKEGEE

FLOUR MILLS.

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

the Mill will be run by J. LARRERTSON himself, and will

warrant satisfaction.

CORN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before grinding, and the best of Meal made.

Give mea trial, and I will be very much obliged for the

J. LAMBERTSON & CO.
Tuske gee, Feb. 7, 1861.

Change of Schedule.

Office Tuskegee Rail Road,

THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave

DAY TRAIN leaves Toskegee 9.15.
" arrives at " 10.45.
" leaves " 11.20.
" arrives at " 1.00.

NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 7.50.

arrives at

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

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

Adams' Southern Express Office kept at this Depot.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Law partnership heretofore existing between M GACRET and J. T. MENEREE is hereby dissolved be mutual consent. Each party will give his attention the settlement of the business of the old firm.

March 28, 1861.

J. T. MENEFEE.

LAW CARDS.

N. GACHET can hereafter be found at his old office, east of Brewers' Hotel.

fice, east of Brewers' Hotel.

J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutl Ige's brick
March 28, 1861.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. S. M. BARTLETT

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS;

with the best
LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE,
FRENCH BRANDY, and
VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY,

Tuskegee, as follows:

Sundays not excepted.

OCTOBER 24, 1861.

GEO. W. STEVENS, Sup't.

Railing.

Furniture Work,

TOMBS,

GRAVE STONES

Pocket Conces
Toilet Soaps,
Benzine and Degraisseur,
Dr. J. Bovee Bod's Wine Bitters, Gla Bitters, Brandy
Cathartic, Cathartic Syrup.
Call and examine the stock for sale by
DR. S. M. BARTLETT

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

Than each other mortal ill; But the Vermifuge will save

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches,

hallenberger's Pills, Vilson's Headache Pills,

LITTLE & BRO.,

Whilliesh Druggists, Macon, Ga.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. TWO VOLUMES A PEAR.
Each 480 pages. Price, \$3 00 in advance. NEW FEATURES. Nothing else is required to relieve children of Worms; and besides being one of the cheapest and best Vermifuges aver offered to the public. Its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children—for eight out of every ten cases generally require it.

In announcing the Thirty-Second and Thirty-Third volumes of the Messenger, the Publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the unabated confidence of the public and the press in a magconfidence of the public and the press in a mag-azine which, during so many years, has obtain-ed the favor of the Southern people. For more than a quarter of a centary, the Messenger has been the exponent of Southern opinion, the me-dium of Southern genius, the bold and outspok-en advoca'e of Southern institutions. Far from abandoning the position heretofore held in re-gard to the paramount questions of Slavery, it is prepared to take still higher ground.

With respect to its literary merits, the Mes-

it is prepared to take still higher ground.

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

ractive as any that have appeared in the past.

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

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Ten " 15
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ern States of the Union, including statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise. Published Monthly in New Orleans and TERMS, \$5 per annum in advance. DAILY PAPERS,

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SEMI-WEEKLY-\$3 per annum.

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DR. J. MCCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a backing cough? Do you expectorate hard, tough matter? Are you wasted with night aweatt and want of sleep? If so, here is your arrent. It will

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He has varieties of Flavoring Extracts, Persument, Harr Ponades, Toller Soars, Bucsies, and the usual association of FANGY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store; all of which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Call and examine stock.

Feb. 9, 1860.

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 him that is 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 tiding 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 offender-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 Chris tians, 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 conqueror;" and on what an all-sufficient helper we may east 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

How precious must the words be which Christ's tongue speaks to us! -Eachange.

### Troublers of Churches.

There are in all denominations men swift to take offence 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 fill-will, making present payment thereof." If we could gain their ear, there are two suggestions which we would east into the great slough of their self-assertion and selfwill, 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 bretheren 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 Sevigue 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.

Scope 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 miraeles in Melita, 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, dan for the private benefit even of the heirs of glory .-God is sovereign this, as well as in everything else, healed the ear of the highpriest - want, while, or people. They crowd around them, Paul did not heal his Trophi-

not by their discretion or en This then is a providential far record of which, though to h

sickness will be soon dismissed .- snakes, and longing for some unknown They have reason to trust that God food. The Dokos discovered seem to will always be with them, and will come nearest of all people yet to that turn everything to good for them .- terrible cousin of humanity-the ape But they must submit to Him as a Sovereign, who gives no account of

may encompass our path-whatever fine, imprison, and do sharpest justice contingencies may seem to mock our on them as malefactors; for books and wait. He leads as through deep progeny they are-nay, they do the Holy Spirit. His waves and and extraction of that living intellect billows may go over us, but they bear that bred them. I know they are as our souls nearer to their heavenly lively, and as vigorously productive, rest. The outward he makes sub. as those fabulous dragons' teeth; and servient to the inward, the body to being sown up and down, may chance the soul, time to eternity. Whatever, to spring up armed men. And yet, on then, may be the source of your fear the other hand, unless wariness be or despondency, say with David, used, as good almost kill a man as Why art thou cast down, O my soul? kill a good book : who kills a man and why art thou disquieted within kills a reasonable creature, God's me? Hope in God: for I shall yet image; but he who destroys a good praise him, who is the health of my book, kills reason itself, kills the countenance and my God."-Home image of God, as it were, in the eye.

all times and seasons faith and prayer balmed and treasured up on purpose find fullness of mercy and pardon, to a life beyond life .- Millon. and of grace to sanctify, in Jesus Christ. The supply is inexhaustible. Mountains have been exhausted of their gold, mines of their diamonds, saving of Corn is desirable at any and the depths of ocean of their pearly time, but especially so this season, gems. The demand has emptied the when the supply is but scanty in the supply. Over once busy scenes South. It may, therefore seem proper caverus ring no longer to the miner's as food for hogs. Almost every plan hammer, nor is the song of the pearl- ter has learned the fatal result of fisher heard upon the deep. But the feeding Cotton Seed in its raw state riches of grace are inexhaustible. to hogs. In your Septmber number, of honor, trust or profit, under the Confederate All that have gone before us have not | Cotton Seed ts recommended for this made them less, and we shall make purpose when cooked. I think this no less to those that follow us. When they have supplied the wants of un- having had some experience in this born millions, the last of Adam's race, that lonely man, over whose the way in which I am using it daliy head the sun is dying, beneath whose for about two hundred hogs. feet the earth is reeling, shall stand by as full a fountain as this day in-

the form is concerned, going up from kettle, which is then covered with this Confederacy day and night for some planks and a piece of bagging or When praying for peace we are apt to escaping too much. It requiers boil
Les as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of two thirds of both Houses. do we want it for ? We know, or may fingers. know what that peace is which is in | The next process is the fermentaaccordance with God's will-the peace tion of the seed, which I consider of of Jerusalam-the peace of Zion, the the utmost importance. I have large peace or love, the calm of all the tu- tubs which hold about sixty gallons multuous passions-that peace which each. About two or three bushels brings glory to God on high and on of steamed seed are placed in each earth good will towards men. Do tub, and filled up with gold water .--

riches or other temporal goods.

In our prayers for peace we shall food. go to the throne of the Prince of Peace It does not, however, seem to agree unbidden, and come away unblessed. if we cherish any resentiments now, not fed to pigging sows until their or intend to cherish any when this pigs are a couple of weeks old, or still war is over. May the merciful Lord help us in this sore trial of our religion. - Cor. Southern Churchman.

## A Barbarous African Tribe.

In a review of a recent book of missionary travels in Africa, Chambers' Journal gives the fol used it for nine years, and always lowing account of one of the tribes found in had a beautiful lot of hogs, that never

"The strangest of all stories is told of the Dokos, who live among the moist, warm, bamboo woods to the South of Kaffa and Susa. Only four nor temples neither fire nor human food. They live only on ants, mice, and serpants, diversified by a few roots and fruits; they let their nales 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, multiplyng very rapidly, and with very little ma ternal instinct. The mother nurses her child for only a short time, accus- and establish this constitution for the Confedertoming it to eat ants and serpents as ate States of America. 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 brightcolored 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 superiand are taken in thousands.

In slavery they are docile, attached, "The apostles exercised power obedient, with few wants, and excellent but health. They have but one fault-a by the suggestion of the Holy wirit. love of ants, mice, serpents, and a habit apportioned among the several states, which of speaking to Yer with their heads may be included within this Confederacy, ac-

wisdom trifling, is yet of great impor- air. Yer is their idea of a superior tance to the children of God. They power; to whom they talk in this are not to expect that they will always comical nature, when they are disbe free from sickness, or that their pirited or angry, or tired of ants and

Books.-I deny not, but it is of greatest concernment in the Church and Commonwealth, to have a vigilant NEVER DESPAIR.—Let us learn eye how books demean themselves as never to despair. Whatever mystery well as men; and thereafter to conprayers and disappoint our hopes, are not absolutely dead things, but do until our hearts tremble with gloomy contain a progeny of life in them to thoughts and fears-still let us trust be as active as that soul was, whose warters: but their baptism is that of preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy Many a man lives a burden to the earth, but a good book is the pre-AN INEXHAUSTIBLE FOUNTAIN. -At | cions life-blood of a master spirit, cm-

Cotton Seed for Hogs. Editor Southern Cultivator .- The silence and solitude now reign : the at present, to substitute Cotton Scedis only one half of the recipe, and branch of husbandry. I will here state

I have two large cauldrons, one vites you to drink and live, to wash fifty five gallons, arched in as for a PRAYERS FOR PEACE.—There is a which water is poured on till it mighty volume of prayer, so far as raises the seed above the rim of the bers, and a majority of each shall constitute a in negro shaves shall be passed. peace. Why are we not answered? old carpet, to prevent the steam from members, in such manner and under such penul- 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles think that we must be praying in ac- ing, or more correctly, steaming for cordance with God's will. But in two or three hours, or until the seed this we may deceive ourselves. What at the top of the kettle is so well done is the peace which we want, and what that it can be mashed between the

In about twenty four hours it has Perhaps we do not think of any- undergone a strong fermentation, and thing more than peace, as the means is then in a fit condition to be fed to of deliverance from our present trouth the hogs, but as I have several tubs, bles, and prayer for it in this view some (and I do not feed but two tubs may have nothing more in common a day) of this cotton seed beer, as it with the will of God, or of authoriza- actually is, will often turn a little tion from His promises, than if it sour; the hogs will like it so much were offered with the like ardor for the better. Once a week, I give a few handsfull of salt or ashes on this

with young pigs, and it is therefore better, until they are weaned.

I have fed a large lot of hogs on feet high, of a dark, olive color, savage this plan, for the last year, with so and naked, they have neither houses much success that I never shall give it up, as long as I am raising hogs.

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

We, the people of the Confederate States, each state acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domes tic tranquility and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain

## ARTICLE I.

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

SECTION 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth, not a eitizen 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 on the ground, and their heels in the be determined by adding to the whole p cording to their respective numbers, which shall

4. When vacancies happen in the representa-tion frem any state, the Executive authority branches of the Legislature thereof. 3. No person shall be a Senutor who shall

holding ninety gallons and the other distillery. They are filled with dry baw, appoint a diff cent day Cotton Seed, pressed in hard; after

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 get any corn, except what they could glean on the corn fields, after the crop was gathred. His year old hogs, fed on Cotton Seed, usually weighed 180 to 200 pounds.

### CONSTITUTION Confederate States of America.

electors in each state shall be citizens of the

for a term of years, and excluding Indians not clause contained in the constitution, shall ever taxed, three fifths of all slaves. The actual be construed to delegate the power to Congress enumeration shall be made within three years to appropriate money for any internal improve-after the first meeting of the Congress of the ment intended to facilitate commerce; except Confederate States, and within every subse- for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, quent term of ten years, in such manner as they and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon shall, by law, direct. The number of Represent the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and tatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thou- the removing of obstructions in river naviga sand, but each state shall have at least one tion, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid Representative ; and until such enumeration on the pavigation facilitated thereby, as may shall be made, the state of South Carolina shall be necessary to pay the costs and expenses be entitled to choose six-the state of Georgia thereof: ten-the state of Alabama nine-the state of 4. To establish uniform laws of naturaliza-Florida two-the state of Mississippi seven-the | tion, and uniform laws on the subject of bank-

hereof shall issue writs of election to fill such 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that feiting the securities and current coin of the any judicial or other federal officer, resident and | Confederate States : acting solely within the limits of any state, may

SECTION 3.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen for six years by the legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of

vice; 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 cound year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year and if vacancies happen by resignation, or othererwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legis lature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States; and who shall when elected, be an inhabitant of the state for which he shall be chos n. 4. The Vice President of the Confederate

States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unles they be equally divi-

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall excreise the office of President of the Confederate States. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that pose, 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 concur-

ence 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 States: but the party convicted shall, neverthes, be liable and subject to indectment, trial, adgment and partislement according to law.

ductions for Senators and Representatives shall slave helding States or Territories of the United ation; but the Congress may, at any time, by effectually prevent the sa 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 Wonday in December, unless they shall, by shall not be suspended, unless when in eases of shall not be suspended, unless when in eases of shall not be suspended, unless when in eases of shall not be suspended.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections returns and qualifications of its own mem; law denying or imparing the right of property may adjourn from day to day, and may be anthorized to compel the attendance of absent meration hereints forested to be taken.

thirds of the whole number expel a member.

3. Each Hoase shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish ary, but in consequence of appropriations made the same, excepting such parts as may in their by law; and a regular statement and account

jugment require secresy; and the yeas and nays of the receipts—and expenditures of all public of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those—present,—9. Congress shall appropriate no money from

adjourn for more than three days, nor to any heads of Department, and submitted to Congress other place than that in which the two Houses by the President; or for the purpose of paying

1. The Senafors and Representatives shall ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their artendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the House, they shall not be questioned in any other

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

## SECTION 7.

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

as on other bill 2. Evry bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law be presented to the President of the Confederate 15. The right of the p States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if their persons, houses, papers, and effects against not, he shall return it with his objections to unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be that House in which it shall have originated, violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon who shall enter the objections at large on their probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after, and particularly describing the place to be such reconsideration, two thirds of that House searched, and the persons or things to be seizshall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to- ed gether with the objections, to the other House. by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall presentment or indictment of a grand jary, exbecome a law. But in all such cases, the votes | cept in cases arising in the land or naval forces, of both Houses shall be determind by yeas and or in the militia, when in actual service, in time nays, and the names of the persons voting for of war or public danger; nor shall any person and against the bill shall be entered on the jour- be subject for the same offence to be twice put nal of each House respectively. If any bill in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, shall not be returned by the President within in any criminal case, to be a witness against ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or probeen presented to him, the same shall be a law, perty, without due process of law; nor shall in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the | private property be taken for public use, with-Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The 17. In all criminal presentions the accused President may approve any appropriation and shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public disapprove any other appropriation in the same trial, by an impartial jary of the State and disbill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, trict wherein the crime shall have been commitdesignate the appropriations disapproved; and ted, which district shall have been previously shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be conshall have originated; and the same proceedings | fronted with the witnesses against him; to have shall then be had as in case of other bills disap- compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in proved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which | for his defence. the concurrence of both Houses may be necessed by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power ---

1. To lay and colect taxes, duties, imposts. and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States;
but no bounties shall be granted from the ance, or confederation; grant letters of marque treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on im | and reprisal; coin money; make anything but portations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States:

2. To borrow maney on the credit of the Corderate States:

3. To regulatecommerce with foreign nations, or exports, except what may be absolutely necessing among the several States and with the

state of Louisiana six, and the state of Texas six. ruptcies, throughout the Confederate States, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counter-

ing solely within the limits of any state, may impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both but the expenses of the Postoflice Department. after the first day of March inth year of our Lord

eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues : 8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to au-

thors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries 9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the preme Court :

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies munitted on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations -11. To declare war, grant letters of marque

and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water : 12. To raise and support armies : but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for onger term than two years :

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

13. To provide and maintain a navy :

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

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all ases whatsoever, over such district (not exceedings ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, 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 : and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessar and proper for carrying into execution the fore ing powers, and all other powers vested by his Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer

1 The importation of negroes of the African 1 .The times, places and manner of holding race, from any foreign country, other than the

the introduction of slaves from any State not a

rebellion or invasion the public safety may-re-1. No bill of attainder, expost facto law, or

cedlags, punish its members for disorder- 7. No preference shall be given by any regubehavior, and, with the concurrence of two-lation of commerce or revenue to the ports of

the treasury except by a vote of two thirds of 4. Neither House, during the session of Con-both Houses, taken by year and mays, unless it ress, shall, without the consent of the other, be asked and estimated for by some one of the its own expenses and contingencies; or for th payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been ju dicially declared by a tribunal for the investi

gation of claims against the government, which is hereby made the duty of Congress to estab-10. All bills appropriating money shall speci fy in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra com-

pensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered 11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any

kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign 12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or probibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the

government for a redress of gricvances. 13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a tree State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be in-

14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner

15. The right of the people to be secure in

16. No person shall be held to answer for a

his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel

18. In suits at common law, where the value ary (except on a question of adjournment) shall in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the be presented to the President of the Confederate | right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and States; and before the same shall take effect | no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise reshall be approved by him; or being disapprove examined in any court of the Confederacy, than 19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual

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

cts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the

nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate be diminished during their continuance in office.

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

### States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof. \*ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.

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

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representative to which the State may 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

be an inhabitant of the same State with them- nesses to the same overt act or on confession selves; they shall name in their ballots the per- open court. on 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 all persons voted fo as Vice feiture, except during the life of the person at President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and tranmit, scaled, to the seat of the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Schate 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 ajority of the whole number of electors appoin ted; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from the privileges and administration of the several states, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any state of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property and the right of property in said slaves and the right of property in said slaves. shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members

n two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not pose a President, whenever the right of choice all devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice Presideath, or other constitutional disability of the President. federate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in carried

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person whom such slaves belongs, or to whom have a majority, then, from the two highest numers 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 nators, and a majority of the whole number

that of Vice-President of the Confederate the jarisdiction of any other state; ner any

6. The Congress may determine the time of states, or parts of states, without the consent of choosing the electors, and the day on which they the legislatures of the states concerned as well shall give their votes; which day shall be the as of the Congress. ame throughout the Confederate States.

of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, concerning the property of the Confederate at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, States, including the lands thereof. a citizen thereof born in the United States 3. The Confederate States may accommod the Confederate States accommod to the eligible to the office of President; neither shall legislate and provide governments for the inany person be eligible to that office who shall habitanta of all territory belonging to the Con not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the several states; and may permit them, at such limits of the Confederate States, as they may times, and in such manner as it may by law exist at the time of his election.

said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, pro-government; and the inhabitants of the seven vide for the case of removal, death, resignation, | Confederate States and Territories, shall have or inability both of the President and Vices the right to take to such territory any slave President, declaring what officer shall then act lawfully held by them in any of the states or as President, and such officer shall act according territories of the Confederate tates, dingly until the disability be removed or a Pres- 4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to ident shall be elected. 9. The President shall, at stated times, re- come a member of this Confederacy, a republica

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

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

1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States. when called into the actual service of the Confederate States, he may require the opinion, in writing of the principal officer in each of the by conventions in two thirds thereof-as the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate

States, except in cases of impeachment. 2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present onear; and he shall nominate, and by and with stitution is the successor of the Provision the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and ca. and all the laws passed by the latter shall consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all continue in force until the same shall be repeated other officers of the Confederate States, whose ed or modified; and all the officers appointed appointments are not herein otherwise provided by the same shall remain in office until their for, and which shall be established by law; but successors are appointed and qualified, or the the Congress may, by law, vest the appoint offices abolished ment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of entered into before the adoption of this Consti-

aw or in the heads of Departments. 3. The principal officer in each of the Exec- States under this Constitution as under the utive Departments, and all persons connected Provisional Government. with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President, All Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof other civil officers of the Executive Depart | and all treaties made, or which | shall be made ment may be removed at any time by the Pres | under the anthority of the Confederate States ident, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for distionesty, injudges in every state shall be bound thereby. capacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of anything in the constitution or laws of any duty; and when so removed, the removal shall state to the contrary notwithstanding. be reported to the Senate, together with the 4. The Senators and Representatives before

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

## I. The President shall, from time to time,

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

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

### ARTICLE III. SECTION 1.

may from time to time ordain and establish.—
The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior ding beyond the time limited by the Constituthat States, and with the ary for executing its inspection laws; and the Courts, shall hold their offices during good be tion of the Provisional Govern

. Section 2.

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiraty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controverse between two or more states; between a state and citizen of another state where the state is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different states; and between the states of the citizens of a state of the citizens of the citizens of a state of the citizens under grants of different states; and bet a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign sta citizens or subject; but no state shall be sue

by a citizen or subject of any foreign state. 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court sha have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact with such exceptions, and under such

regulations, as the Congress shall make, 3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of mpeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not constall have mitted within any state, the trial shall be such place or places as the Congress may

### law have directed. SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in, levying war against the or in adhering to their enemies, giving the States and vote by bullot for President and aid and comfort. No person shall be co Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not of treason unless on the testimony of two with

> 2. The Congress shall have power to declar the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or fortainted.

### ARTICLE IV.

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

SECTION 2. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizen

not be thereby impaired 2. A person charged in any state with treason felony, or other crime against the laws of such state, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the Exe cutive authority of the state from which he fed. be delivered up, to be removed to the state

having jurisdiction of the crime. 3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any state or territory of the Consequence of any law or regulation therein, he discharged from sch sservice or labor: but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to

### service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. 1. Other states may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds 5. But no person constitutionally ineligible of the Senate, the Senate voting by states; but the office of President shall be eligible to no new state shall be formed or erected within state be formed by the junction of two or more

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

for to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be territory; and Congress shall have power to provide, to form states to be admitted into the 8. In case of the removal of the President Confederacy. In all such territory, the institufrom office, or of his death; resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the Confederate States, shall be recognized and pro-

every state that now is or bereafter may be them against invasion; and on application of the legislature (or of the Executive when the

ARTICRE V SECTION 1.

1. Upon the demand of any three states, legally assembled in their several conventions the Congress shall summon a convention of all amendments to the Constitution as the said states shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said convention-voting by states- and the same be ratified by the leg islatures of two-thirds of the several states, or or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention-they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution.

### But no state shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate

ARTICLE VI. 1. The Government established by this Con-Government of the Confederate States of Ameri-

2. All debts contracted and engagements tution shall be as valid against the Confederate

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the

the Confederate States.

mentioned, and the members of the several

5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several states. 6. The powers not delegated to the Confeder-

### ate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people thereof. ARTICLE VII. 1. The ratification of the conventions of five

states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so rat ifying the same. 2. When five states shall have ratified th Constitution, in the manner before specified

the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and forcounting the votes, and inaugurating the President. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Conguss under this Constitution, and the time for 1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court. and in such inferior Courts as the Congress visional Constitution shall continue to excrete