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Communications. For the South Western Baptist. Postulata. NUMBER 6. with the -Vit line

Sprinkling in baptism "is not only lawful but sufficient." Dr. Lightfoot. ters to sustain it. See his Journal : a majority of nearly 2300. "Mr. Coleman went about in a large "But Paul was baptized in the house discourse to prove Tawvale to be dip- for he was too weak to go to the waping overhead. Which I answered at ter." But Paul was not in the house, large,-as Ist, Aben Ezra, on Gen. for en is the preposition employed : 35:34, says the Sechemites were ad- see 11th, 12th, 17th and 20th verses mitted to Jacob's house by Tawval; of 9th chapter. He was with, at, and yet there was no water there but near the house of Judas-"seen," with, only Jacob's well. 2. R. Solomon on at, near a vision"-"in the way," with,

ed into covenant with sprinkling of synagogues," with, at, near the syna-blood and Tawyal, which Paul Heb. gogues. If you are for hypercriti-9th, expounds of sprinkling of water. cisms, I leave you this dose. Some-3. John the Baptist someties preached thing like scales, which had obscured and baptized in places where he could his sight, had fallen from his eyes not dip the parties baptized." Ezra prior to his baptism, as they have, and Solomon were two learnd Jews from many a good man, who had been of Spain who flourished in the 12th blinded by prejudice and the postulacentury. But Tawval, the Hebrew ta of learned Doctors for 10, 20 and verb that means to dip, immerse, is 30 years. The Abana and Parphar, neither in Genesis 34th, where the two rivers, ran through the city so Sechemites are circumcised nor in Ex. that water was convenient. Persons 24. How should Ezra know what have gone to streams to receive the took place some 2800 years prior to ordinance, who had been bed-ridden his birth, except from the older Jew- 7 years. But you try by inferring ish writers ; but as the Bible is silent Paul's weakness, to make out a case about Tawyal in that chapter, we on your side which has no foundation are not to "add to these things" from in the New Testament. . So you argue the Talmud or any other apochryphal about the impossibility of the immerwork. If Jacob's well was near it sion of the 3,000 on the day of Pencould furnish water enough in order tecost: But there were 12 Apostles to immerse ; but Maunded says Ja- and 72 disciples, in all 84, the record cob's field was watered by a fresh says 120, Acts 1:15, 3,000:84-36 stream running between it and Sychar, persons each : and one administrator probably the head springs of Cana or | can easily baptize 3 in 2 minutes, as

from Lake Tiberias, the whole length | ter opportunity to do good to your of the river, some 80 miles, down to the Dead Sea!

John was also at Enon when dipping would not be impracticable, unless the camels, which the people rode, had drank all the water up! No other places, I think, named in which he administered the ordinance. If Ezra and Solomon mentioned such places, Dr. L. has not referred to them. "But he baptized with water : hence

he must have applied the water to the candidate, which proves sprinkling." The preposition en is translated about the Corypheus of the Westminister 220 times with in one version, and in Assmbly about 1646, utters this pos- some 2500 times. If numbers prove tulatum and refers to two Jewish wri- any thing, then the baptizers have

Ex. 24th, saith that Israel was enter- at, near the way-"preached in the

country and to your God. M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec.

B'd Dom. Miss., Marion, Ala. For the South Western Baptist. Christian Soldier's Battle Song.

Respectfully inscribed to Capt. E. B. Breedlove, of th "O Israel trust in the Lord : he is their help and their shield." Ps. 115 : 9.

O Lord, thou wast our fathers' God, When freedom was their battle cry; When smarting 'neath the tyrant's rod, Fearless they dared to do, or die : Thou wast their help, and thou their shield, On every crimsoned battle field.

Strong in thy strength, they grasp'd the sword, With valiant hearts and stalwart arms; Forth rush'd at thy Omnific word, To stem the war-cloud's rudest storms : Thou wast their help, and thou their shield, On every crimsoned battle field.

Ouce more the boon of liberty, For which they shed their precious blood, Calls to the noble and the free To crowd the ranks where erst they stood O be our help, and thou our shield, On every crimsoned battle field.

In thy dread name we come, we come, Obedient to our country's call, Cheered by sweet memories of home, Resolved with it to stand or fall : Be thou our help, and thou our shield, On every crimsoned battle field.

irdled, menaced by land and sea, By ruthless myrmidons of foes, With trusting hearts we look to thee In faith that triumphs and adores : O be our help, and thou our shield, On every crimsoned battle field. Hast thou not kindled with thy breath, The hallowed, patriotic fire

That glows in every Southern breast With radiant hope and pure desire ? Then be our help, and thou our shield, On every crimsoned battle field. And as the storm cloud thickly lowers

In angry folds upon our skies, Bid faith put forth her heavenly powers And let the bow of promise rise: Thus shalt thou be our help and shield, On every crimsoned battle field.

And when the deadly strife is o'er, And peace shall spread her balmy wing From hill to hill and shore to shore,

May every heart with rapture sing, "Thou wast our help, and thou our shield, "On every crimsoned battle field ?" S. H. Reverses of the Revolution

The narrative which we gave a few days since of the reverses sustained by the Amrican arms in the North, would be incomplete without more detailed reference to the continuous calamities which befell them in the Southern States.

In the Spring of 1779, the British projected a "Burnside expedition" against Virginia. Our forts having been constructed solely for defense against shipping, were untenable on the land side. The lower country, "intersected by deep creeks, marshes and rivers, afforded passes almost everywhere to those who command the water, by securing which, they completely envelope troops stationed on the rivers, and cut off their retreat into the broad, open country."

Thus the British having landed a force to attack the fort, which guar ded Portsmouth on the water side, it was abandoned by the garrison and the enemy captured a large body of military and naval stores, shipping cargoes. "The loss sustained both by the public and individuals was immense."

Savannah was soon after captured by the British, who fortified the place and subsequently repulsed three thou sand French troops and one thousand Americans who attempted to take it by storm. Georgia was unable to resist.

Charleston was next invested ; the British landed not far from where the Yankees have established themselves, sending their ships of war to pass the forts and investing the city closely on the land side. The city was surrendered after a short siege, and the British claim to have taken 5.617 prisoners, with magaziene, military stores and shipping of great value.

The smaller casualities which succeeded, culminated in the defeat of the Southern army under Gates, at Camden. The brititish claim to have killed 900 and captured 1.000-they captured "200 wagons, a great part of the baggage, military stores, small arms, and all the artillery." Our army was disarmed and dispersed. In consequence of these disasters, the whole country around submitted. The prisoners were discharged on parole, and it was assumed by the Brittish that "the insurrection was at an end. Subsequently they sequestered the estates of all those who by an open avowal of rebellious principles, or by other notorious acts, should manifest a wicked and desperate perseverance in opposing the reestablishment of Royal authority.' But when the British quit their shipping and advanced into the interior to complete the work of subjuthe location of these homes a better gation, the contest became somewhat more equal. The defeat of Ferguson

Those advantages have been in the see clearly those things which pergreat part due to our having pursued tain to the salvation of others. the earlier policy of our ancestors. Whilst our astute foe have followed been more portentous that sin and the plans of the British invaders.

placed them in positions where the the Kingdom of Heaven, which Christ whole marine and military fire of the declared was at hand so many centuenemy could be concentrated against ries ago. them-where any advantage which

we might gain would be lost by the present protection of the shipping, and when, if the enemy succeed, "those that command the water" have Cabe called in at the Maryland Hosbeen thereby enabled "completely to pital, Richmond, and in making his envelope our troops stationed on the rounds, was attracted to the bed of a rivers and cut off their retreat into young and delicate boy, suffering from the broad, open country."

This policy will be changed, as it little fellow had seen only fourteen was abandoned by our ancestors .---Our troops will fall back and compel the enemy to abandon his base and prolong his lines of advance to detach troops to protect his temporary acquisitions. Aided thus by the natural defences of the country, any advantages which we may acquire will redound to our permanent profit .---Then, with a people united, and unanimous in their determination never to ty." submit, we shall, like our ancestors, struggle through the contest, and, like them, emerge purified and fit for

[From the Central Presbyterian The Mediatorship of Christ.

empire.

I had been a professor of religion and a member of the church for many years, but never until a recent occur rence have I had a satisfactory comprehension of the means and virtue of Christ's mediation. It is all plain now-and the parable (as it has been to me,) of Jesus as a Savior, is now as clear as the noon-day sun.

For some fancied wrong an overofficious sheriff had seen fit to take eye upon his interrogator, and finally, me to the upper chamber of the counbut modestly replied, as a slight flush ty jail, and turn the key upon me,

his mediation I was released.

A week's confinement to my room

human race.

The Two Ships.

Putting off, putting off! How many things are perilled by putting off. It is never safe to put off until to-morrow what ought to be done today. When will the boys learn this lesson?

"It was my lot," said a shipmaster, "to fall in with that ill-fated steamer the Central America. The night was closing in, the sea rolling high, but I hailed the crippled steamer, and asked if they needed help, 'I am in a sinking condition, cried Captain Herndon. "Had you not better send your passengers on board directly ?" I - said.

"" Will you not lay by me till morning?" answered Captain Herndon. 'I will try," I replied ; 'but had you not better send your passengers on board now ?' 'Lay by me till morning," again said Captain Herndon. I tried to lay by, but at night, such waves the heavy roll of the sea, I could not keep my position, and I never saw the steamer more. In an hour and a half after the captain said 'Lay by me till morning,' the vessel with its living freight went down, and the captain and crew and a great majority of his passengers found a grave in the great deep. But for this delay, all might have been saved."

Of all the heavy losses in com quence of procrastination, the heat viest is the loss of the soul. The Bible, the Spirit of God, and the still small voice of our own conscience warn you of danger, and you see there is danger. You know you are on the stormy sea of ungodliness; you feel the darkness creeping on ; you look for a refuge, and you see the great Pilot Jesus Christ, and her him cry, "Come unto me, now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation." Do you jump aboard without delay ? or, alas, are you saying, "Lay by me till a more convenient season." Do not put Him off. He will not save you unless you are willing to be saved--unless you come and cast yourself on his strong and ready help. Put off and you will surely go down ; you must be lost.

BY GEO. WADSWORTH, C. E.

When have the signs of the times the works of the wicked one are We have defended everything to about to culminate than to-day ? Let the water's edge. We have thereby all Christians be ready to welcome divided our forces and sometimes the dawn of that New Jerusalem and

An Incident.

One day last week, in making his usual visitations, the Rev. Dr. Mc the effects of protracted fever. The

summers, and his thin, pale face bore marks of disease and suffering. The following occurred, as reported by the Chaplain :

"How old are you, my son ?" said the Rev. gentleman.

"I was fourteen my last birthday." "Why that is very young to be in the army ?" "Yes, sir; but I thought it my du

"Where are you from ?" "Mississippi, sir." "What is your name ?"

"Dwight Sherwood." "Why, that is Northern name." "Yes, sir; my father was a No. thern man, but . he has lived in the South for many years, and is a good

Southern man." "And your mother, where is she?" His little thin lip quivered, as he said with an effort to suppress emotion 'She is dead !"

"Well, my son, you are very young, and you are very sick. You are not able to endure the fatigues, of a campaign, and if you get better, you had beter return home, hadn't you ?" The boy turned his large, eloquent

Canah river, which runs over west in- Dr. Reynolds clearly shows by his to the Great Sea. Joshua 16 and 17 own practice; if only 12 apostles, chapters. This river is in all the maps there would be only 250 for each.

of Palestine. But as the word named "But we can not tell, as both Philip by Ezra signifying to immerse, is not and the Eunuch went down both into in the chapter, there is no need of the water, which was baptized !"further argument.

in their rules for faith and practice, "Please set my limb," whose was set, the Bible should be their guide- the man's or physician's? The Eu-"what any man undertakes to prove nuch's case is as plain, for he requestas necessary, he shall make good out of ed the ordinance. the Scripture." But Ezra's assertion Let these remarks suffice for the inis not in the Bible, hence ought not to ferences and postulata of all such as have been appealed to by Dr. Light- are afflicted with hydrophobia. foot-it was departing from the Parliamentary statute, and shows that the Postulatum could not be sustained by the Bible. Then, too, their work was to be supervised by Parliament as suited their notions of right and propriety.

Solomon affirms : Zawrek is used in conversation with General Bragg a the 6th and 8th verses, meaning to few days since, he remarked, in speakscatter, sprinkle, distil in drops, which ing of our late reverses, "I attribute the Lxx. render by Cheo and Katas ke- these disasters of ours more to the daro. But admit what those two lack of moral restraints than to any Jewish authors have written, be true, other thing." This is the observawhat have Jewish traditions 1500 tion of one who knows and feels the years before Christ to do with Chris- necessity of elevating the religious tian baptism, an ordinance instituted character of our men.

record that the Sechemites were im- ten days in Mobile. While there I mersed, washed or sprinkled in order mingled freely with the army. The to be admitted to the national con- officers and men fully appreciate this gregation of the Hebrews : circum- movement of the Board, to send them cision was sufficient and all that God Missionaries. I was on board the required of the Patriarch; but if Florida; my visit was welcomed by they were immersed, it was not com- the officers. The 1st Lieutenant volmanded from on high-hence not a unteered to distribute the tracts and divine requirement-not binding on books I left with him for the use of us. It is clear that Dr. L. was in a the men. He remarked that he had strait, else he would not have resort- not failed to see the good effect of ed to the words of two Jews in the ministerial labor upon the ship's crew. 12th century, in regard to the use of Good order was promoted and effi. the verb Tawval; he is anxious to ciency secured. I told him the obmake good his postulatum whether he | ject of our Board. He bid, it God's outrage Scripture or the law of Par- speed. liament. If "sprinkling is sufficient," | . Now, my brethren, shall the Board

where rantizo is employed to express plan? In Mobile I secured over \$300 that Christian ordinance? If a schol- from the two Baptist Churches there, ar will furnish such an instance, where and put one Missionary to work. He Christian baptism is mentioned, in will do valuable service. We wish which baptizo alone is always used, to extend this work till the whole then I promise to withdraw this pa- army shall have pious and industrious per and make a suitable apology for men to point them to the Great Capcharging Dr. L. with employing a tain of our salvation. Coming up Postulatum in support of his creed.

when dipping was impossible? The of tracts among the soldiers, (some Jordan had abundance of water : Dr. 350) on their way to Tennessee. As Olin, who traveled in Palestine 1840, I left the boat at Cahaba, one of them says, "the Jordan near Jericho is 35 came to me and said, "Are you going to 40 yards wide-some bathed in it, ashore ; we shall have no one to furnothers were drowned." Lieut. Lynch, ish us reading ?" I wish I could de-1848, says 30 to 70 yards wide, from vote my time altogether to this work. 2 to 10 feet deep. Yet we have been The soldier is a noble man, only aptold since 1810, "that the Jordan is proach him in the right spirit, and a small stream and frequently dry"- you have his confidence and respect. "you can stop it with your foot" !!- Come, my brethren, to the help of Lynch's party sailed in large boats the Lord. You will never have a bet-

Could you not tell if a . man with a The Parliament had ordered, that broken leg should beg a physician,-

S. A. For the South Western Baptist, Our Soldiers.

They are anxious for religious instruction. Shall they be denied it? If so, it is hard to tell what will be

Nor is Tawval in Ex. 24, as Rabbi the moral condition of our army. In

by the King in Zion? There is no I have just returned from a visit of

why did he not produce some passage receive the means to carry out this the Alabama river, I had an opporta-When did John the Baptist baptize nity of distributing a large number

An Old Man's Prayer.

I was once thrown among a circle of four or five families, all shoots from the same parent stock, where family piety blossomed with uncom-

mon loveliness and bore fruits of uncommon richness. As one child after another reached the age of intelligent moral action, they acknowledged the claims of their Redeemer, and numbered themselves among his believing followers. Nowhere had it ever seemed so easy for children to enter the kingdom of heaven. What was the secret of all these things ?---What modes of training led to this happy result? Was it by greater parental fidelity and prayer? Had

spiritual climate than others : one after another grew up and began to fill various posts of Christian usefulness in the world, "Ah," replied she, "I trace this stream of holy influence back to the prayers of a pious ancestor. Grandfather was an eminent man of God, and he prayed much for his children's children-in midday, and evening he prayed for them, to the third and fourth generation. His last years were literally spent in prayer. After losing his mind upon all other subjects, he could still lead the family devotions linas

as no one else could." Was not. the nity alone can reveal.

LONGEVITY OF OUR FOREFATHERS .----No less than thirteen of the fifty six signers of American Independence reached the age of eighty years and

upwards, namely : Charles Carroll of Maryland, -. . 95 William Ellery, of Rhode Island, - - 93 John Adams, of Massachusetts, - - 91 Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, - 91 Benjamin Franklin, of Massachusetts, -William Williams, of Connecticut, - 91 William Floyd, of Long Island, -- 87 Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania, -Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, - - 83 George Wythe, of Virginia, - - -

ed thirteen" over fourscore is just victory" they withdrew. eighty years. No deliberative assemcolonies free and independent.

Speaking of it some time after to at King's Mountain, and victory of an elder member of the family, as Morgan at the Cowpens, encouraged the Americans, and interposed additional obstacles to their enemies.

Greene recognized his little army and retreated. Cornwallis, with a superior and well equipped force, pursued him across North Carolina .-The British victory at Guilford weakened their force and compelled them the fields. in the woods, at morning, to fall back and abandon the State. Greene returned to liberate the Carolinas and Georgia. This was accomplished against Rawdon's forces. and ultimately driven into Charleston, the British evacuated the Caro-

We offer but a summary of the reold man on his knees wrestling for markable reverses sustained by the blessings which his descendants are American arms during the Southern now so richly and abundantly enjoy- campaign. With the want of all ing? How much the present owe to upon which the efficiency of an army these wrestling Jacobs of old, eter- depends-with a people dispirited, unarmed and divided-without adequate supplies of ammunition, pro-

visions or clothing, the obstacles to success seemed insurmountable. . But these States, though divided and at war with themselves, were at heart determined not to submit.

As the Scythian savage showed the Persian monarch that as only the part of the dried hide on which he Robert T. Paine, of Mussachusetts, - . 93 stood was pressed down, so a con-84 gured people will only be kept down where the weight of war rests upon them, so the withdrawal of the British added it immediately to the area of resistance. No sooner did Corn-89 Francis Lewis, of South Wales, - . 90 wallis or Rawdon withdraw his foot Matthew Thornton, of Ireland, - - 89 than the guerrilla bands of Marion Being an average of eighty-six and Sumter occupied the position .years and two months each, and the They chastised the disaffected and

aggregate excess of the "time-honor- so harassed the enemy that "wearied With these examples of the rever-

bly of equal magnitude was ever more ses which befell our ancestors in a remarkable for virtue, temperance, contest with a superior foe, during a and longevity of its members than war of seven years, why should we the one which declared the American be discouraged at the temporary advantages of our enemies ?

passed over his pale, expressive face, without any resistance on my part. Conscious of no wrong, I had no "not untill the war is over." "Why, what can you do, you are fear ; and being ignorant of his pur-

pose, suffered myself to be led whith- so young, and so delicate ?" ersoever he would. There I was in "I am a marker, sir, and I hope the cell of the criminal, and to all soon to be up, and in the field again.

appearances myself a criminal. Suf- I think it my duty." fice it to say by the assistance of a "Well, you ought to try and be a friend a writ of habeas corpus was good boy, to avoid everything that is presented to the Judge-the answer wrong, and you ought to pray to God came--and I am free again. There to give you a new heart, and to keep

was a sufficiency in the interference you from falling into bad habits." of my friend, and when I accepted "I do, sir," said the little fellow. his eyes half conealing itself beneath Jesus Christ offers in our behalf the long, soft lash. "My mother to present to an offended God a writ taught me to pray. I have kept out

of habeas spiritum. We have only to of scrapes, and have had no difficulty accept His mediation, to be relieved with any one but once, and I did of the thraldom and the condemnation not seek that one."

that hangs like a pall over the whole The reverned gentleman then held further conversation with the brave little fellow, and promised to see him was the result of the untimely arrest, again.

He tells us that he could not help and there I had the opportunity for that reflection which every one ought contrasting this boy's heroic, but to make, but which all are too apt to modest bravery, with that of so many put far away. I bless God for the who are seeking to obtain substitutes awakening which my soul has re- in this the day and hour of our neces-

ceived, and for that hope and the new sitous struggle. life with which my soul is inspired. If the boys-mere children-are "Great is the mystery of godliness;" willing to bare their bosom to the and to me, from my mother's nursery murderous and vindictive enemy to the present, has the mystery been should not the cheek of the recusant great indeed. It is all clear now, and redden with shame, and that of the the office of Christ, whether as a patriotic men who have bounded forward to re-enlistment for the war Unity or a Trinity, is plain. The first office of Christ is that of glow with honest pride, as they see

an Intercessor-and here He has full such as these can do and dare in the power-a plenipotentiary-with carte hour of peril and strife ? Be sure that blanche. He is ample to work. Like that boy's mother gave from her bosom as He is prefigured all through the patriotic nourishment, on which role of the Old Testament-so earn- traitors and recreants would have est is the work, He goes in to the sickened and died in their infancy.

death-and makes the atonement DYING WORDS OF WILBERFORCE .which blood alone can make! Who 'Come, sit near me ; let me lean on could be more equal in the eyes of the Father than his only begotten you," said Wilberforce to a friend a Son. But how can man be quickened few minutes before his death. Afterwith out the influences of the Holy wards, putting his arms around that Spirit! And now this seems first in friend, he said, "God bless you, my the good work of regeneration, for dear." He became agitated somehow can a soul be sanctified unless it what, and then ceased speaking .is drawn by the Holy Spirit? But Presently, however, he said, "I must leave you, my fond friend, we shall Christ is all in all-EMANUEL-God with us. He is the embodiment walk no further through this world of God and man, and ever since that together ; but I hope we shall meet terrific hour when he cried with a in heaven. Do not weep for me, dear loud voice ELOI, ELOI, the world F-, do not weep, for I am very has been dark indeed. Bless God happy; but think of me, and let the the day is drawing near when He will I never knew happiness till I found appear in all His loveliness-and Christ the Savior. Read the Bible ! even now He is "with us"--if our Let no religious book take its place. hearts are right in his sight. For Through all my perplexities and dis-"behold the kingdom of God is with tresses I never read any other books and I never knew the want of any you." Again : The Kingdom of Heav other. It has been my hourly study, en is like the leaven which was hid in and all my knowledge of the doc-the measure of meal until the whole trines, and all my acquaintance with the experience and realities of religwas leavened.

"Ye shall all be changed in a mo-ment, in the *twinkling of an eye.*" ion, have been derived from the Bible only. I think religious people do not Let the work begin now. Let every child of God-every Christian take they will not do instead of the simple the beam from his own eye-then can ' truth of the Bible."

Advertisement.

"Friends and neighbors! Having just opened a commodious shop for the sale of 'liquid fire,' I embrace this opportunity of informing you, that on Saturday next I shall commence the business of making drunkards, paupers and beggars, for the sober, industrious and respectable to support. I shall deal in ardent spirits, which shall excite men to deeds of riot, and robbery, and blood, and by so doing diminish the comforts. augment the expense, and endanger the welfare of the community.

I will undertake at short notice, for a small sum, and with great expedition, to prepare inmates for the asylum, the poor-house, the prison and the gallows.

I will furnish an article which will steal away your brains, increase the amount of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases, and will render those harmless incurable.

I will furnish a drug which shall deprive many of you of life and property, and all of peace; which shall cause fathers to become fiends, wives to be widows, children orphans, and all mendicants. I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and a nuisance, to the country.

I will cause mothers to forget their suckling infants; virgins to forget their priceless innocence.

I will corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the progress of the Gospel, defile the purity of the Church, and cause temporal, spiritual and eternal death; and if anybody be so impertinent as to inquire why I had the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy land, my honest reply is MON-EV.

The spirit trade is the most lucrative, and professing Christians give it their cheerful countenance.

I have obtained a license from the court, and if I do not bring these evils upon you, somebody else will.

I live in a land of liberty.

I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives, and ruin the souls of those who choose to honor mc with their custom.

I know that the Bible says, 'Thou shalt not kill,' that it pronounces woe upon him who giveth his neighbor strong drink ; and I also read in the Divine Record that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven ; and I cannot expect the drunkard-maker to share a better fate. YET WHAT CAN I DO ?"

thought make you press forward.

read the Bible enough. Books about



The S. W. Baptist. TUSKEGEE, ALA.: Thursday, April 10, 1862. To those who intend to sustain the

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S. W. Baptist

The time has come when we must reduce our subscription down to the paying point. We therefore give notice to all our patrons that so soon as the present volume is closed, which will be in about five weeks, we shall strike from our list every name that is in arrars. This we are compelled to do. We have some generous friends who stand ready to come forward and advance any reasonable amount to keep the paper going; but where is the justice of taxing them to supply the shortcomings of delinquents? Printing material has gone up almost seventy-five per cent. within the last six or eight months, and it is simply impossible for us to keep up the paper unless our frinds shall promptly respond to our wants. Almost any man can pay the little amount he owes us, if he will. Let it be distinctly understood, then, that all those who desire the paper continued to their address, must forward their indebtedness and at least something in advance for the coming volume. Justice to our friends and to ourselves, as well as the very continuance of the paper alike demand that we take this step.

We suppose from the best information we have, that at least one half of our active pastors are now in the army. This leaves a vast number of our churches destitute of regular preaching. Cannot these churches supply this lack of service, in some measure by sustaining the paper, and thus keep them from disorganization? Do this, brethren, and we will do what we can, through this medium, to break to your souls the bread of eternal life.

Army Colportage and Missionaries | in their regiments for months. The It is difficult to estimate the magnitude of that work which seeks to sup. ply our army with moral and religious instruction. Whether we view it in its relations to the future of our beloved Confederacy, or in reference to the spiritual and eternal interests of our broth ers, sons and fathers who compose the great Southern army, it addresses itself alike to every patriot and every Christian. It were useless to remind the reader that of all the trials to which human character can be subjected, war thorities. is the severest. From its very nature, it calls into activity the lower passions of the soul ; and it is an achievement which comparatively few persons engaged in it ever make, to lift themselves above the depravit of hatred and revenge. We say the .'epravity of hatred and revenge, because these passions may be indulged without sin by being directed towards legitimate objects .-So long as that lofty impulse of patriotism which accepts the gage of war as the last possible alternative, can be held sacred to its original purpose, so long may we invoke and expect the blessing of God upon the struggling party. But

if in an evil-hour, we lose sight of principle, and yield to the dominion of passion, the movement is at once demoralized, and the bitter fruits are sure to be reapt. At such a time as this, therefore, it becomes a matter of vast consequence to preserve the morale of our army in this respect, by every means in our power. We profess to believe that with the favor of God, we can triumph against any odds, and that without His favor, neither the prowess of our own soldiers, nor any foreign alliances can save us. And if any Christian or patriot wishes to know how much interest the "King of kings and Lord of lords" has in these Confederate States, he has but to ascertain the number and character of the saints that live within their bounds: Our material resources, our intellectual culture, our. industrial enterprises, our statesman" ship, the valor and patriotism of our armies-all these; though good in their places, as means to ends, are matters of small consequence to Him. His concern for us relates to his "jewels" amongst us. And that patriotism which manifests itself in preserving and increasing the moral piety of our people, is of far more consequence to us now, than the most extensive conscripts, the most sagacious generals and statesman, and the most determined bravery at home, and the most masterly diplomacy abroad. God's eternal truth, scattered amongst our soldiers and people, in the form of the holy Scriptures and religious reading, by the agency of pious men who shall devote themselves the House twenty-five hundred-and to the task, and who shall pray with, the matter appears to have been comcounsel, and preach to these soldiers, promised by splitting the differenceis the great weapon with which our inthat is, by allowing each member twendependence is to be achieved. Success ty-seven hundred and fifty dollars a without this might prove our ruin. For year, beside mileage! Our readers will only think what would be the effect if, bear testimony that we have never been after the most triumphant success upon a captions fault-finder. On the contraevery battle field--after we had secured ry, we have uniformly sustained the all for which we are now contendingmeasures of that body upon every lead. five hundred thousand drunken, profane, ing question. But we are now fairly and abandoned soldiers should be disnonplused. The whole country stands banded, and scattered throughout every aghast. We have yet to see the man neighborhood, city and town of the Conwho is not indiguant at the measure. federacy ! The picture is too fearful to At a time when we are struggling for contemplate. Now is the time to avert existence--when our sons, brothers and so dreadful a calamity. God has defathers are rushing to the tented field clared that his word shall not return to -when wives are giving up their husvoid--that it is spirit and life-that it bands by tens of thousands, and cheeris his power unto salvation, every where, fully accepting the hardships, privato all classes, and throughout all time. tions and poverty which stare them in Let us not suppose that the tented field, the face-when the few that remain at the strife of arms, and the temptations home have to supply food and raiment of a soldier's life, can paralyze almightto the immense charges thrown upon iness. Let us not be deterred from the their liberality-our Congress is voting discharge of this duty by any embarits members the snug salary of twentyrassments that unbelief can suggest. seven hundred and fifty dollars, and Let us remember that we have the same mileage beside, for about ninety days Gospel that was the power of God unto service !! more than thirty dollars a the salvation of the Roman centurian day ! almost as much for a single day eighteen hundred years ago, and that the same Spirit that fell upon him and all that were in his house, will accompany that Gospel into the camps of our sons, brothers and fathers. The most that we should form one of comparative encouraging results have attended these efforts already, Scores of soldiers have

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

consequence has been, that they have lost their influence among the soldiers, and have had to resign. The war department is not competent to decide upon the qualifications of a minister of the Gospel. Any and every body is appointed who can get half a dozen friends to endorse a recommendation .-Every one must see that our Domestic Board, together with the Board and Superintendent of Colportage, are much more competent to act in such matters than any branch of our Confederate au-

> Let our churches take this matter in hand at once, and supply the means to send Colperteurs to every portion of the great Southern army. They are our sons, our brothers, our own countrymen. They will welcome the pious men whom their fathers, mothers, sisters, friends and neighbors send them with unfeigned and grateful cordiality. One such a messenger from the loved ones at home, will accomplish more good amongst them than a dozen appointees of Confederate authorities .-Surely a formal appeal to the hearts of Southern Christians is not necessary to awaken an interest in a cause which comes to every hearthstone with all the tenderness and power which consanguinity and religion can inspire. Fathers ! mothers ! sisters ! as you desire your cherished, absent ones to pass honorably through the present terrible ordeal, and return to your embraces unscathed by the temptations peculiar to a soldier's life, unite in this great effort to evangelize the army of the Confederate States.

The Deepest Humiliation Yet.

Our late disaster upon the field, it is true, have made a deep impression upon he public mind-but it is just such an impression as might have been expected upon a brave and determined people. These disasters have brought into play the courage that is born of adversity. In this aspect of the case, the signs are truly auspicious. But whilst our beloved Confederacy is girdled by land and sea with the most formidable army of modern days, and whilst our people are rushing by hundreds of thousands to the post of dauger to save us from the galling chains of heartless despotism, the saddest episode in this revolution has been enacting at Richmond. The Confederate Congress, instead of bestowing their whole attention to the interests of the country, 'in devising ways and means to rescue our imperiled rights from the iron heel of despotism, has seen proper to spend no little of its time in settling the wages of its members ! The Senate decided upon a salary of three thousand dollars per annum,

After a hasty refreshment they nerved | in Tennessee. It means the confiscation themselves for the journey, and with of the property of every man who has vigorous tread commenced the ascent, repudiated the authority of the North-But little was said by the thoughtful ern government. It means the trial travelers as they assended the slip- and execution of every man whose name pery sides of the mountains-the rain is identified in any prominent form with pouring down in torrents, driven by this great struggle for Southern indethe fierce gusts of wind. Soon they peudence. It means the parcelling out were wrapped in a dense fog, growing of Southern plantations to Northern thicker and darker as they ascended, task-masters. And how much more it the wind dashing thick mists in their means, depends upon the rapacity and faces at every step. The heart of Beth cruelty of enemies who have set at defiance every principle of bonor, justice waxed faint, and he exclaimed : "Aleph, my brethrer, help ! My and truth. Look at the picture, and

courage fails me, and my limbs are then decide whether a temporary quiefeeble. The darkness is Egyptian, tude at home is preferable to the tented can be felt, and has shut out the light field, where liberty is the award of of day. We shall be lost, and swept brave hearts and strong arms. away by these raging tempests." [The following communication was forward-

"Courage, Beth 1 rally brother !-'The race is not to the swift, nor the but that paper having suspended on account of battle to the strong." Onward ! up- its editor's colisting in the army, it has been ward ! the sun is shining brightly just handed us for publication .- EDITORS.] above us, light will soon dawn."

The fog grew less dense, glimmering rays of sunlight appeared, and the travelers quickened their steps. As emotions of pride and pleasure that 1 they neared, the top of the mountain chronicle the fact that the Tuskegee the sun broke forth in magesty, the Light Infantry, true to its former winds were hushed, and the dark clouds prestige, has re-enlisted. As you were beneath them already know, one of its most popular

"Aleph, pardon my weak faith," said and efficient officers, Lieut. Mayes, is Beth, "for shadows and phautoms, of now at home, recruiting for the commy own creating, have alarmed me all pany, and very soon its ranks will be my life. Better to be here where the fall. The Light Infantry was orsun shines so brightly, and where all is ganized at the commencement of the calm, surveying the storm beneath, John Brown raid, and has ever rethan to be at the foot of the mountain sponded to the country's call when its services were needed, and it will be where it rages in full strength."

ded to the editor of the "Confederate States,"

CAMP AT MOSELY'S CHURCH, NEAR)

Dear States :- It is with mingled

NORFOLK, VA, March, 31, 1862.

"I can cheerfully forgive you, Beth," gratifying to its many friends in Macon replied Aleph, "but ask it of God. It county to know that it has again sigis his word you have mistrusted ; you nified its readiness to "shoulder arms" in defence of the liberties of our young have offended Him." And Beth was instructed, and look- Republic.

There is no doubt that the Third ed thankful. The route the rest of the day lay on Alabama Regiment will soon be re-ortop of the mountain, and joyfully they ganized, under the command of its sped on their way. The South wind, present brave and accomplished leader, with zephyr wings, fanned them, the Col. Lomax. He is exceedingly popular birds sweetly sang, and the son was with his command, is a thoroughly cloudless. Within their hearts were efficient officer, and enjoys the confipeace and harmony to correspond with dence and esteem of the entire Regi ment. The same may be said of Lt the beauty and glory without. "O Aleph ! Aleph ! is it thus at the Col Battle and Maj. Forsythe, In foot of the mountain, in the regions fact, we flatter ourselves that no Regifrom whence we came ?" inquired the ment in the service is better officered enraptured Beth, no longer timid and than the Third Alabama. On Saturday a subscription was commenced in the tearful.

"Nay, my brother," said Aleph .- Regiment to aid Gov. Shorter in 'Look down on each side of the stand- building a gun-boat for the defence of point-our Pisgah-and see the pur- the Alabama river, and in the course turbed and curling habiliments of rain, of two hours the sum of one thousand storm, lightning and thunder, the dark dollars was donated for that purpose. clouds as they sweep past your feet. It is with much pleasure that we Let us rejoice that we are above them, learn that the church bells of Tuskegee have been donated to the Confederate and here let us remain."

And Aleph continued, his eye bright. Government, and that the patriotic ening as he drew his sound morals : ladies are sending their brass articles "All storms rage near the ground- of household economy to the foundry

in the lower atmosphereic regions .- to be cast into cannon to aid in driving There are regions free from these, back the invader from our soil. The where there is uninterrupted sunshine, same is being done all over the South.

pealed. The ministers of Christ, it is is with extreme reluctance that the respectfully submitted, should see to it Department adopts a measure which that in receiving this money they do deprives our patriotic soldiers of the not depart from the example and will relaxation they have so well carned : of Him whom they profess to represent ; but the enemy presses on every side. of Him who freely shed his blood for and the necessities of the service deall men, and yet who forces his Gospel mand new illustrations of that poble on none

who are c lled into the military service ment of our struggle for independence. of the country to be left destitute of The furloughs of all who have engaged access to the word of life? Certainly for the war, which are thus curtailed. not. Let such in the camp and at sea will be extended hereafter when en as desire it, their countrymen whom cumstances will permit. But, judging they are serving, and especially the from the past, no fears are enter disciples of Christ, unite in procuring of an unwilling response to this callthe needed supply. Our soldiers can Those who have so many times proved be furnished as the great mass of the their devotion to their country, cannot people are-with Bibles, Testaments, be indifferent or backward in this hone tracts, religious books, unpaid minis of her greatest need. ters, and with ministers paid, as they ought to be when paid at all, by volun-

tary contributions. And here we have an inviting and noble field for those freewill offerings which are so honoring to the Savior and so beneficial to all the earthly parties to them. Let us all agree to invest this ground of Christian an officer direct from our army in the

perseverance. M. J. W. Columbus, Ga., March, 1862.

For the South Western Baptist. Subscriptions to Fund for the Construction of the Womans' Gunboat for the Defense of Ala-

bama.

Amt. collected by Misses M. \$172 00 Sinclair and E Swanson, Aut. procured by Misses H Graham from teachers and pupils of Tuskegee Female 53 45 College, Amt. obtained in town by Misses F. Graham and F. Swanson,

3 bales cotton and cash, Amt collected by Mrs. E. M. 63 00 Price. Total cash, with 3 bales cotton \$303 95 Other subscriptions remain to be colected. Lists are in the hands of the ladies above mentioned, and additional donations are solicited. The money is lef. on deposit in the office of the Tuskegee Insurance Company. It will be retained until sofficient encouragement has been given to the enterprise to render the construction of an iron clad gunboat certain, when the funds will be turned over to proper parties in

Montgomery, or Mobile. OBITUARIES will appear next week.

Seeular Intelligence. The Latest War News.

to the N. O. Picayune, dated Memphis pletely surrounded, Gen. Price attack-April 4, says :

"A general engagement is expected loch on the West. daily on the Tennessee. The hospitals

self-denial which has so many times But are those of our fellow citizens been evinced since the commen

sel

for

the

ple

By order of the President. S. A. COOPER

Adjutant and Inspector General.

The Battle in Arkausas--Further Details.

We had an interview yesterday with labor with promptitude, liberality and west, and from him obtained the follow. ing interesting details of the battle at

Sugar Creek, or Elkhorn.

Gen. Price had remained at Spring. field until the enemy were in six miles of the town, when he put his army in motion toward the Arkansas line-There was more or less skirmishing he tween his reargoard and the enemy's advance until he crossed into Arkansas and effected a junction with Van Dorn and McCulloch. In all these skin mishes, our informant says the Missouri sharp shooters invariably got the best of their pursuers. Price's object was to draw them down into Arkansas, since Van Dorn had not joined him at Springfield.

The Confederates rested a few days at Cove Creek, in Washington coust Arkansas, some thirty miles below th

line. At length General Van Dorn haying got ready, he determined to go in search of the enemy, and to make the attack himself. The troops were ordered to cook five days' provisions, and move upon the enemy who had stopped at Sugar Creek. At Bentonville, on their way up, they encountered the Federal rear goard, and had quite a brisk skirmish in which we lost one man and the enemy eight or ten. We also took one piece of artillery from them there. The Confederates marched all

that day and night without food or sleep, and came up with the enemy in the Sugar Creek hills, at half past 10 o'clock a m., when the action at once MOBILE, April 5-A special dispatch became general. The enemy was coming them on the north and Gen. McCal-

It is now genelally believed that we have been ordered cleared and prepared made a mistake in surounding the enefor the reception of the wounded -Buell is reported to be near the Eastern my and cutting off every avenue of shore of Tennessee river, in conjunc. escape. It is thought that if we had should have driven them out and taken everything they had ere the sun went down. As it was, we drove them for two miles from all their strong positions, and held their encampment during the night, with the greater part of their commissary stores, on which our balf famished men fed:

Many of our troops who were sup-

A Hopeful Sign.

A meeting of about sixty planters was held the other day in Russel county, at which it was unanimously resolved; that they would plant nearly their entire farms in grain. The name of each planter was, on motion, called, and he was called upon to state the number of acres he planted in cotten last year, and the number he intended to plant this year. The result was, that on last year these farmers planted 11,310 acres in cotton, and this year they are to plant 168. The most extensive planters in the county were present, and it is thought that this proportion will be adopted by the whole planting interest of that county. If our people generally will odopt this policy, it will be worth a dozen Manassas victories to us. Roll on the hall, until every planter in the South shall adopt the same patriotic resolve. Bread and meat is the great problem we are to solve this year ; he who fails to discharge his duty in this respect is a worse enemy to his country than if he were now fighting in the ranks of our enemies. If we can live through this struggle, no man who has the soul of a patriot doubts that we can fight it through to a glorious issue. .

Mexico.

Stipulations for a treaty of peace have been signed between this Government and the Allied Powers. Their difficulties will soon be settled, and the military chieftains will have full opportunity for intrigue and insurrection. Any man in Mexico who can raise mon ey enough to pay an army for a while can be General, and perchance can get to be President. But his term will be short, for an other adventurer will displace him. It was expected in political circles that the Allied Powers would devour the Republic and devide it among them, but their audacity was not quite sufficient for the task, or they could not agree among themselves.

Another Editor off to the Wars.

Our friend and fellow citizen, B. H KIESER, Esq., of the "Confederate States," has suspended his paper and together with his son, enlisted for the war. He goes to join 'the Tuskegee Light Infantry. Faithfully has he fought with his pen for Southern independence; and now he goes to mingle in the more terrible shock of arms. May be survive the struggle, and return to enjoy the frait of his valor.

with latal accuracy. Every press in the service. the Confederate States, so far as we Our Domestic Mission Board has also have seen, has denounced the measure. entered upon the work of supplying our And we now venture the prediction, army with the Gospel. It has occurred that every member of that body who to us, that there might be some kind of voted for it, has dug his political grave. co-operation between the Domestic Where is the spirit of WASHINGTON, who Board and our Superintendent of Colserved seven long years as Commander. portage, bro. Nickinson. The appoint in-Chief of the American army, without ees of that Board could be supplied one cent of compensation ? with Testaments and tracts by the Su-We have spoken plainly, for we feel

been converted since they have been in

preaching--that chaplains can only be

perintendent to be distributed at their deeply. We know not who did, and discretion. The fact is, experience has who did not sustain this measure, and shown that Colporteurs are doing pret- therefore cannot be charged with ty much all the good that can be ac- making a personal attack upon any man. complished in the way of evangelizing But the vote will and must be pubthe army. A little experience in the lished, for the people will bear no camp has shown us that comparatively equivocation on the subject. little can be accomplished by simple

The Ascent.

as a poor soldier gets for three months

hard service in the army ! We had

supposed that when we withdrew from

a perverted and corrupt government,

purity. But it seems that our authorities

are aping the Washington despotism

useful in visiting the sick, and private - Aleph and Beth, in the path of life, conversations. There are so many em- tarried for a night at the base of a tall barrassments in the way of regular mountain. They rose early and found preaching as to make it almost a use- the mountain and the heavens covered less expenditure of time and means. - with dark clouds, and the rain de-We are inclined to the opinion, that it sending in torrents. Beth was a would be a wise policy for Congress to timid one, and said :

repeal the law creating this office, and "Aleph, we should not proceed on throw the burden of supplying the army our journey. The pelting rains will with religious instruction opon the drench ns, and we may lose our way in churches. We doubt not it would be the dark, cloudy mountains. I pray much more effectively done. As it is, you, let us wait for sunshine and fair Congress has assumed this obligation, winds."

and this has had the effect of diverting "Beth," said the brave Aleph, as his the attention of Christians from that bold eye gazed defiantly upon the dark work, while not one fourth of the regi- masses of clouds as they swept the ments have any chaplains at all. And sides of the moutains, driven by fierce moreover, many of these Chaplains are and stiff winds, "the sun is above the totally unfit for their positions. In- black clouds, shining brightly, let us stances have been mentioned to us, by depart, and assend and enjoy his light persons of undoubted probity, where and heat. We will be going, never

where the voice of every thing is har- Such weapons will be sacred. The monious, the streams are pure,

'And everlasting spring abides, And never withering flowers.'

These regions are the proper abodes now reverberate in the lond cannon's of the soul-the true ecclesiastical roar. A people animated with such a heavens, 'wherin dwelleth reghteous- spirit can never be conquered. ness.' When the storm rages in the It would perhaps be imprudent to lower, murky regions let the soul by mention what is being done in this defaith and love ascend to the heights of partment for the furtherance of our eternal sunshine above the clouds, there cause. Suffice it to say, however, that dwell, and it can see, numoved, the nothing that human foresight can dedesolations beneath, and can say like vise, or human, exertion accomplish, the Apostles upon Mount Tabor, 'Mas- will be neglected that will aid in a ter, it is good to be here.' The soul vigorous prosecution of the war. that dwells habitually in the lower, The Virginia, since her brilliant secular heavens will always be riven achievments in Hampton Roads, has by storm and tempest. But in 'God's been at the dock, undergoing some holy mountain there is nothing to hurt alterations to render her still more efficient. She will soon be complete .nor destroy.""

more to test her strength with the

Begging pardon for this intrusion

upon your columns, and thanking you

for your kindness in sending me the

States, I remain yours, &c., SIGMA.

For the South Western Baptist.

And Beth was happy, and exclaimed in all her department, and ready once with heavenly rapture :

"Lord, let me ever more dwell in this Yankee fleet. You need not fear for holy mountain, where the 'Sun of Right- the result. eousness shines with healing in his beams.""

And Aleph responded, "Amen !"

The Indications.

We are now satisfied that our Gov. The Chaplainship of the Army. ernment has waked up, and will prompt-The separation of Church and State ly meet the crisis. The Spring and was a leading idea of religious liberty Summer campaigns will be stirring in the minds of our revolutionary ones, and offensive movements will be fathers. It is not the less so with their made, which will teach the enemy some descendants. Our Constitution of govof the tender mercies of invasion. It ernment is understood to forbid their will be seen that Southern soil will not connexion. Does not the establishment always be the theatre of the war. The of a chaplainship for the army, to be enemy will soon be hunted up, and driven to his own soil, and if a peace paid out of the public treasury, encroach on the principle underlying their is not then conquered, he will be pursued, and, in turn, his own territory separation? It so appears to me. The public taxes out of which the chaplainwill be occupied. It will take such ship is financially supplied, are levied, measures as these to bring peace. So by the authority of the government, long as the defensive policy is putalike upon those who advocate and sued, the war will continue, and our those who oppose the Gospel-and these territory will be harrassed by plundering taxes are collected by the compulsory Vandals. Let Southern men enter the process of State laws. It is true that army by thousands. so far as the disbursement of the money

If we were fighting against a gov- is concerned, it embraces only certain erument in which a single tyrant reign- classes of the people ; but this can not ed, Russia, for instance, our subjuga- vary the principle. For if the right to tion might not result in the trial and furnish the Gospel by taxation to a execution of more than a score of our portion of the people be conceded to more prominent men. That number the government, it is clear that its aumight suffice to satiate the vindictive- thority to furnish it by the same ness of one man of common depravity. method to all can not be denied. The But it is to be recollected that we are constitution makes no distinction here! fighting a nation of tyrants, who, in their Moreover if the government has the collective capacity have disfranchised right to supply it at the public expense, us, and who, in the event of their suc- it has the right to declare what it is cess in this struggle, will be clamorous This it does in effect and of necessity for whole hecatombs of victims. Their through the doctrines of the chaplains wrath will know no bounds so long as appointed. A minister of a certain rea single man remains who has taken ligious creed is chosen. When chosen any prominent part in this great move- he can not do otherwise than preach ment. The scenes of the French revo- his creed. Thus we have in principle lution will be thrown into the shade by the evil of a partial connextion at least the desolations which will follow in the of the Church and the State-and it wake of these wandal hordes. It is were easy to show that we have in well for our people to look their danger practice many of its abuses. If the squarely in the face, and realize what system be continued and relied on, the subjugation means. It means the de army and navy, as well as the whole -struction of State authorities, and the country, will be but the sufferers by it.

tion with a column from Nashville .-- attacked them from one side only, as it glad tones of the church bells, which The Confederates are rapidly concen is understood Gen. Price proposed, we were wont to assemble congregations trating, and are confident of victory." together for the worship of God, will TECOND DISPATCH.

> MOBILE, April 6 .- A great battle came off above Corinth, Miss., to day. Our soldiers attacked and fought the enemy with immense bravery and violence, and drove them back with great

> slaughter. We captured eight batteries and many prisoners.

The enemy's whole army was engaged. Brig. Gen. Gladden lost his left arm.

An anthenticated confirmation this evening.

We shall destroy or capture the whole Federal force.

No further particulars.

RICHMOND, April 5.-Reports of fighting near Yorktown have been current all day. The report generally credited, is that the enemy attacked our lines at half past ten o'clok, aided by bunboats. The fighting continued till 12, when the enmey ceased firing. Our troops maintained their position.

An official dispatch received at three o'clock this afternoon, says there has been no general engagement. The armies are near each other, and a battle is impending.

heavy skirmishing near Yorktown, yesterday, has been confirmed by official despatches.

It is the general opinion that the fight will be resumed to day.

MOBILE, April 5.- A special dispatch to the New Orleans Picayone, dated Memphis, 4th, states that a very severe regiments thrown into confusion by storm occure 1 at Fort Pillow and Island 10, on Tuesday night last. The steam- McIntosh, the retreat was conducted er Kanawha Valley was capsized and in the utmost good order - so good, wrecked. Ten men on board floated indeed, that many did not know but down towards New Madrid, but were that they were making a flauk movesaved by the steamers DeSoto and ment on the enemy until late in the Grampus Many were with out clothes. afternoon. Several of our batteries They arrived here on the Scotland. Shelling Island 10, still continues brought off through the woods and without effect. One of the enemy's over hills. The enemy did not pursue, gunboats and one transport were badly except a few squads of cavalry who injured. No further movements above. followed up some of our baggage The enemy has abandoned Union trains. We brought off four more City

graphs as follows :

yesterday. They landed 2,400 troops they could not be brought off. They and attacked with 2,000 men and 12 were dismounted and the wheels taken twenty four pound howitzers. Our force off ; dry brush and leaves were piled was three hundred men, with two on them, and they were burnt by our six pound howitzers. I was in the troops. fight and had a narrow escap"

Important Order---Revocation of Furloughs.

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'S. OFFICE,

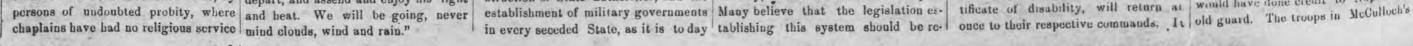
-Richmond, March 24, 1862. All leaves of absence and furloughs, from whatsoever source obtained, are rovoked; and officers and men absent | Van Dorn paid a high compliment to from daty, excepting on surgeon's cer. Price's army. Many of their charges

posed to be captured by the enemy, have come in, and our whole loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will not exceed six hundred, viz : one bundred and twenty-five killed, two hundred and seventy-five wounded, and two hundred prisoners. The enemy's loss was far greater-probably five to our one. A Yankee Colonel who was taken on the evening of the first day, says their loss up to that time was terrificprobably twelve hundred to fifteen hudred-and the next morning they lost many more, among whom were several officers. Such prisoners as have escaped from them, say there was no exuitation among them, so heavy had their losses been. The Confederates took two hundred and twenty-five prisoners.

On the morning of the 8th, the eue-RICHMON, April 6,-The reports of my, having taken a strong position during the night, re-opened the fight. The action soon became general, and continued until about half-past nine o'clock, by which time Gen. Van Dorn had completed his arrangements 10 withdraw his forces.

With the exception of a portion of the untimely fall of McCulloch and were in great danger, having to be pieces of cannon than we sent on the The operator at Bay St. Louis, tele- field, having lost only two pieces which were disable and spiked. Several of "The enemy shelled Pass Christian the enemy's batteries were taken, but

Our list of killed and wounded is still imperfect. Col. Rives of the Missouri Confederates, and Capt. Churchill Clark of the artillery, whose loss has not heretofore been mentioned, were killed. Their fall is greatly deplored throughout the the army. Many other officers were killed or wounded. Gen. tificate of disability, will return at would have done credit to Napoleon's



SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

fivision, up to the time of his and Me | am happy to assure you of the entire harmony intosh's fall, lought with the most of purpose and cordiality of teeling which has determined gallantry, and covered them- continued to exist between myself and the excselves with glory.

for the reasons given above; and yet These reasons would suffice for inviting your accounts they were recruiting and getting ready for another forward movement, in a direction but little suspected by the enemy.

to the early fall of McCulloch and Mcthat of ours.

Our Kesources.

A half million of men have some into the South to subjugate six or sevdren. The proportion of men capable ally estimated at one in five. Any should not fall exclusively on the most ardent community can spare for distant war and patriotic. one-tenth its population ; but for war on its own soil, it can readily supply one-fifth its whole number. Therefore the South can oppose one fifth or sixthof its white population for resistance, or at least one million of nien. It can do this the more readily, inasmuch as

best munner ; but it is believed that our army of four hundred regiments will be pretty effectually equipped .-The residue of our million of resistance will have to employ such guns and instruments as they may be able to lay hands on. Our object being the de- Regiment Alabama Volunteers, the following struction of the half million of men invading our country, the work can be participated in by the imperfectly armed as well as the well armed, by irregular troops as well as regulars, by partizan companies and squads as well as oganized armies.

It is mathematically and physically certain that the invading enemy can be destroyed if we but will his destruction. We have the numbers requisite to compass the object, and we have the facilities necessary to it. If we have not long range rifles to shoot down soldiers, themen. If he has ever erred, it was the error we have clubs to beat out the brains of of a noble nature which preferred to sacrifice horses and mules. If we have not ar- its own interest rather than ours-"his faults mies of equal numbers to cope with the have leaned to Virtue's side." enemy in pitched battles, we have in 2. That we reluctantly give him up, even

timate knowledge of the roads of his to fill the distinguished position to which his march, swift horses to mount, and the great abilities so fully entitle him ; and nothing capacity, if not wanting in courage but the prospect of a more enlarged sphere of and enterprise, to destroy h's transportation. If we cannot meet him in loss. 3 That until we shall forget our labors and March, we can succeed in embarrassing him greatly by the end of April; and sufferings for our country, will cherish the it be dares penetrate the interior of remembrance of his virtues and the most cordial our country by June, we can envelop and heartfelt wishes for his future happiness and destroy his forces by July, or Au- and success.

cutives of the several States ; and it is to this

We left the field on the second day, forces in the field is to be attributed. cause that our success in keeping adequate

the result of the battle was as good earnest attention to the necessity of some simple as a victory to the Confederates. They and general system for exercising the powar of have so cripled the eneny, that they raising armies, which is vested in the Congress will be unable to attack us notil they by the Constitution. But there is another and get re-inforcements. Price and Van more important consideration. The vast pre-Dorn, however, can march where they parations made by the enemy for a combined please without molestation. At last assault at numerous points on our frontier and seaboard have produced the result that might have been expected. They have animated the people with a spirit of resistance so general, so resolute, and so self-sacrificing, that it requires rather to be regulated than to be stim-

With the exception of Stanwatie's ulated. The right of the Stae to demand, regiment, our Indian allies did not and the duty of each citizens to render, military take much part in the fight. This regi- service, need only be stated to be admitted. ment took a battery, having approach. It is not, however, wise or judicious policy to ed it behind trees, and behaved with place in active service that portion of the force much courage and gallantry. Owing of a people which experience has shown to be necessary as a reserve. Youths under the age of 18 years require further instructon ; men o Intovh, some six or seven of our regi matured experience are needed for maintaining ments were never brought into action. order and good government at home, and in The enemy's forces were at least double supervising preparations for rendering efficient the armies in the field. These two classes constitute the proper reserve for home defense, ready to be called out in case an emergency exists. But in order to maintain this reserve intact, it is necessary that in a great war like en millions of men, women and chil- that in which we are now engaged, all persons of intermediate ages, not legally exempt for good cause, should pay their debt of military of bearing arms in a community is usu- service to the country; that the burthernf

I therefore recommend the passage of a law declaring that all persons residing within the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and rightfully subject to milit ary duty, shall be held to be in the militar service of the Confederate States, and that some plain and simple method be adopted for their promt enrollment and organization, repealing it slaves remain to cultivate the carth. all of the legislation heretofore enacted which This turce cannot be all armed in the would conflict with the system proposed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. Retirement of Col. Watts from his Regiment.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS OF HIS COMMAND. CAMP MONTGOMERY.

CORINTH, Miss., March 26, 1862. Col. Wutts .- At a meeting of the 17th preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, Col. T. H. Watts, under whom we enlisted for the war, has been appointed Attorney General of the Confederate States, and has decided to accept this high and honorable position, thus severing the relation which for seven months has existed between

him and us; therefore, we, the officers, noncommissioned officers and privates of the 17th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, do unanimous ly adopt the following resolutions :

1. That during all the campaign our beloved Colonel has ever shown himself the gallant commander, the kind friend, the Christian gen-

Would you be just before God, and | safe at all seasons, you must run out CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE. of yourself into Christ.

Business Department.

Receipt List. Paid to Volume No. F F Thomason...... 14 47 Dennis Crosby...... 13 34 \$2 00 Dennis Crosby...... 13 Rev John Robertson..... 14 34 3 00 Mrs Louisa Rugely..... 15 Rev W E Wiatt..... 14 5 00 Alexander Varner..... 15 33 2 00 5 00 W W Sheppard 13 15 Mrs M Bozeman..... 14 21 4 00 2 00 2 00

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Probate Judge. We are anthorized to announce LEWIS ALEXANDER, as a candidate for re-election to the office of

Judge of Probate of Macon county. Election first Monday in May. We are authorized to announce WILLIAM K. HARRIS

as a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate of Macon county, at the ensuing May election. For Circuit Clerk.

We are authorized to announce

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

For Circuit Court Judge. We are authorized to announce

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

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

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

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

ELECTION NOTICE. THERE will be an Election held at the different Precints in Macon county, on the first Monday in May next for a Judge of the Circuit Court of the 9th Judicial Circuit of the State of Alabama, and Judge of the Probate Court of said County of Macon. The following persons are appointed inspectors of said election and the returning officers will send

their returns to me at Tuskegee : Tuskegee-John Swanson, H. A. Howard and George Marquis. Jexas-Josiah Sanford, Thos. H. Walker and T. J. Dismukes. W. C. Jinks re-

turning officer. Society Hill-James M. Torbet, J. W. Covington and David Gassaway. Reuben Kelly returning officer: Stand-J. S. Moore, Menefee Tatum

Warrior and J. M. Davis. John Pride returning officer. Enon-G. White, J. T. Crawford and A. A.

Persons. F. G. Thweatt returning W. L. Hendrix, W. W. Battle and Ridgely-

Thomas Jett. ----- Hanie returning officer. Aberfoil--N. C. McLeod, J. W. Morris and

J. C. McSween. Ben Raiborn returning officer. Union Springs-W. H. Waugh, David Farrier,

and J. M. Foster. H. M. Trice returning officer.

ALABAMA

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

efficient corps of Instructors will for the most part be re-tained. Attention is especially called to the Excelsior Class, organized for the benefit of Yong Ladies who have grad-naded in this or other Institutions, who may desire a more extended course. The advantages derivable from the experiment of the past year, with a noble class of new feature. The members of this class may prosveries any of the studies embraced in the curriculum, or may devote themelyes to the study of English Literature, related Science, the Constitution of the Confederate states, and Composition. The expenditual Establishments of Europe, and is an Artist of the first class. His Assisting, trained un-site the same system as himself, educated at the beat Ma-sies of the Institution beyond all conpetition. The partment of the Institution beyond all conspetitions. The expenditors will maintain their established claus-cancers. The Way need not interfere with the operations of the College nor the designs of parents to give their and the College nor the designs of parents to give their and the College nor the designs of parents to give their and the college nor the designs of parents to give their and the college nor the designs of parents to give their and the college nor the designs of parents to give their and the college nor the designs of parents to give their and the college nor the designs of parents to give their and the study and ges. By For Catalognees apply 10 The Study and the study of the first class.

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



The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in progress.

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

January 30, 1862. Medical College of Georgia,

AT AUGUSTA. THE Thirtieth Session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 4th November next. Anatomy, H. F. CAMPERI, M. D. Surgery, L. A. DUGAS, M. D. Chemistry, JOSEFI JONES, M. D. Materia Medica and Therspeutics, 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 Obstetries, ROMERT CAMPERI, M.D. W. H. DOUGHTY, M. D., Clinical Lecture et M.D.

St Professor of Obstetrics, Romert Campbell, M.D. DOUGHTY, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City

Hospital. S. B. Stamons, M. D., Peosecter to Professor Anatomy. H. W. D. Ford, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Lectures, (full course) \$105. Matriculation Fee, \$5. The Collegiate building has been thoroughly renovated, and many additions made to former facilities for instruc-and many additions made to former facilities for instru-tion. I. P. GARVIN, Dean.

September 19, 1861.

Business Cards.

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

securing claims.

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

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

Solicitor in Chancery, MONTGOMERY, ALA

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

7.8 Office on Market St., in Masonic Building N. S. GRAHAM. E. L. MAYES, N. H. ABERCROMMER.

GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama,

The Produce Loan.

for an aggregate subscription which reaches al-ready many millions of dollars. The liberality

of every class of the community has been evinc-ed. The Cotton, the Rice, the Tobacco and the

Sugar planters have vied with each other, and in the first named staple alone the subscription in several of the States reaches from one-third

to one-half of the entire crop, It is not proposed, as has been frequently ex-plained, to interfere with the usual and customa-

ry arrangements of planters and others in mak-ing sale of their produce. This is not necessary. It is only asked that each individual shall indi-

cate in advance the proportion of the same

ment of the principal and interest of the Bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by special Act

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 author-ized. Their surplus capital was already invest-

ed, and their command of resources, in the na-

ture of things, was mainly to be looked for in the future. Upon such future resources they are authorized safely to draw, and the invest-

ment proposed, aside from its claims on the score

of patriotism, may be regarded altogether as advantageous and as safe as any other business

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, he subject to those considerations of mutual interest which

would postpone a sale where the property would

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

from time to time to this Department, and it is

requested that agents will endorse upon the

lists the name of the Postoffice, County and

State to which they belong. The sections of the several Acts of Congress

which relate to the subject of the loan are here-with annexed. C. G. MEMMINGER,

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

CATES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

URY NOTES, AND PRESCRIBE THE PUNISHMENT FOR

FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFI-

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-piration 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 bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military

duce or manufactured articles, to be paid in

the said interest to be paid semi-annually.

stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw

Secretary of the Treasery.

Special agents have been appointed, or will

of Congress.

transaction.

be sacrified

with annexed.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Treasury Department, Richmond. August 22, 1861. The Congress of the Confederate States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to is-sue Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hun-dred millions of dollars, for the purpose of funding its Treasury Notes and for making ex-changes for the proceeds of the sale of raw pro-In LARGE Bottles and Vials. Nothing else is required to relieve children of Worms; and besides being one of the cheapest and best Vermifuges ever offered to the public. Its fre-quent use in families will save much trouble and expanse, as woll as the lives of many children-for eight out of every ten cases generally require it. changes 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 eactions of the secretary States to solicit DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LIT. TLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying it is the most valuable remety to cure childran of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite sofficient for 2)-case. TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. S, 1860. ioners, resident in different sections of the several States, to solicit in advance from planters, manufacturers and others, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale

issued of

of their crops and other branches of industry to be paid for in Bonds of the Confederate LITTLE'S States: To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriot-ism of the people, the Government is indebted

ANODYNE COUGH DROPS. certain cure for Colds, Orughs, Bronchitts, Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Ooughs, &c., &c., amongst Children.

DR. LITTLE'S

VERMIFUGE.

A CARD.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing im-adiate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt institute out of the cases a prompt This is before the first in the out of ten cases a prompt euro. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritatiou of the Luugs of any re-medy known, often stopping the most viole if 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 expectorat, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtares.

LITTLE'S

FRENCH MIXTURE.

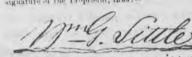
which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the prime of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, and forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the actic, and No. 2 for the chronic stage, and from its unexampled success is likely to supersede overy other remedy for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Biadder, Gonorzhezd, Biennorzhezd, and Leuchorzhezal or Finor Albus affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in tasts and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacoptcia; and in point of safety and effi-ciency is not rivalled in America is authorized to pay over the proceeds and re-ceive in exchange Confederate Bonds. These Bonds carry interest of eight per cent., payable denomination than one hundred dollars except where the subscription is for a less amount, when the limit is fixed at fifty dollars. The pay-

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT.

FORTIS, No. 2.

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

and Ulcers it is applied in the form of plasters, and is atmost infailable. In more than two handred places in Georgia, and in the Southern States, they are to be had; and as there are scamps about who are counterfeiting his tenadies. by paining of their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no pa-tent is wanted or scenared amil the absurd patents of the day, rist all he contioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus:--



and also ho-mame blown into the glass of each bottle. We" All order- and letters to be addressed to

LITTLE & BRO., * Whole-ale Druggists, Macon, On Sold by Dr. J. S. THOMAS and C. FOWLER, Tuskeges HUTCHINGS & WILLIAMS, LE GRAND, BLOUNT & HALE, MORE gomery : PENERSTON & CASTRE, J. A. WHITESIDES & Co. Columbus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists generally May 10, 1860. 2-17

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE!

BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

Your pair darings from the grave. Mortner, Make Your Chore.—Shall the Child die, or the Worms? Remember, a few dozes of Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge will destroy any number of worms, and bring them away without pain. Price 25 cents. Gkent Nor-ros Proprietor, 15 Keekman Street. New York. Sold by C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Als.

MEDICINES, &C.

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

Shallenberger's Pills, Wilson's Headache Pills,

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

Sold by July 26, 1860.

Children dying right and left 1 Mothers not as yet bereft Know that worms more infants kill Than each other mortal ill. But the VERMEVEC will save Your pale darlings from the grave.

DAILY PAPERS. With which we Exchange.

> The following valuable Daily Papers we c mend to our readers :

RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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

\$1.75. | SEMI-WEEKLY-\$3 per annum.

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

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

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

THE DAILY SUN, COLUMBUS, GA.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. TWO FOLUMES A TEAR. Each 480 pages. Price, \$3 00 in advance. NEW FEATURES.

NEW FEATURES. In announcing the Thirty-Second and Thirty-Third volumes of the Messenger, the Publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the unabated confidence of the public and the press in a mag-azine which, during so many years, has obtained the favor of the Southern people. For more than a quarter of a centary, the Messenger has been the exponent of Southern oninion, the mo-tism of Southern genius, the bold and outspok-en advocate of Southern institutions. Far from abadoning the position heretofore held in re-gard to the paramount questions of Slavery.

The Southern Literary Messenger.

MACFARLANE & FERGUSSON, Publishers,

abandoning the position heretofore held in regard to the paramount questions of Slavery, it is prepared to take still higher ground.
With respect to its literary morits, the Messenger must speak for itself. Its editorial columns have been illustrated by the genius of Edgar A. Poe and John R. Thompson, and its pages have been adorned by many of the ablest essays, the profoundest criticisms, the most brilliant sketches, the best poetry, and the most popular nevels of the age. No pains will be spared to secure literary materials quite as at-

popular nevels of the age. No pains will be spared to secure Literary materials quite as at-tractive as any that have appeared in the past. Among the New Features to be introduced, are Original Illustrations, Fashion Plates, Pop-ular Scientific Articles, and a Series of Humor-ous Sketches and Poems of Southern Life. The admirable Lectures of Professor Faraday will be continued. A sparkling Novelet, entitled "A Story of Champaigne," will appear. Also Translations of the shorter and most brilliant stories of the younger Dumas and other celebrastorics of the younger Dumas and other celebrated French writers.

The Southern Field & Fireside.

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

The FIELD & FISESIDE will shortly enter upon

its Third Volume, and is now FIRMLY ESTAB-LISHED. It is handsomely printed, folio form, for binding, on fine paper, and with clear type.

Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be the First Weekly paper in the South. JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor. Augusta, Ga., July 8, 1861.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

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

ern States of the Union, including statistice of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly in New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS, \$5 per annum in advance.

Adapted primarily to the Southern and West-

gust. An invading army is more easily whipped by avoiding decissive battles than by fighting them too often, if it be actively annoyed and harrassed. - ty of Winchester, that the first day's fighting That great general of the Revolution, there, was one of those bloody and desperate threene, never won a decided victory : yet the enemy was always the worse off after his retreats than before the engagements. The fortune of Washington was nearly always to be driven back, yet he was always stronger after took place, was a stone fence, which both para quasi defeat than before. It is almost tiesknew would be a most excellent breastwork. an axiom in warfare, that if any invad- A Federal and a Confederale regiment immeing army does not crush its adversary ia an engagement, it has really itself suffered defeat. The celebrated remark of Pyrrhus, "one" more such victory and we are undone," had its natural sequel in his speedy retirement alto- the dust. The remainder of the regiment fled gether from the Roman territory .- in great dismay .- Richmond Enq Richmond Examiner.

Capture of a Yankee Schoonere

An armed boat from the Confederate gun- army of the Peninsula. They will give a good boat Gaines, captured the Yankee schooner account of themselves if they can ever meet the Isabel, bound from Key West to Ship Island, invader. . The following is a late general on the morning of the 2d. The schooner being order . off her reckoning had run close in shore of " HEADQCARTERS, ARMY OF THE PENINSULA, Mobile harbor, and did not discover her mistake until the boat was in full chase of her, when she attempted to escape but was overtaken.

A gentleman now here, says the N. O. Pica. the treops are stationed at different places, not wene of Tuesday, received a letter yesterday, having it in his power to be at the same time from San Antonio, Texas, in which it was with each body of troops, the following direcstated that authentic intelligence of the surren. tions are given for the government of all, viz der of Fort Craig had been rcceived there .----The capitulation was unconditional. Col. Canby, the Federal commander, proposed however large, the commanding officer of our that himself and command be permitted to troops will cause the enemy to be immediately depart, on condition that they pledge themselves attacked, and the men will attack, at once and not to serve again during the war ; but Gen furiously. This is an Order easily understood Sibley insisted on an unconditional surrender. by officers and men, and will doubtless be obey-With the fall of Fort Craig, the last vestige of ed with alacrity by both. Yankee rule vanishes from New Mexico. We are now masters of that vast and wealthy those who have special orders under certain region; we have taken all the enemy's strongholds, and we have also captured some four thousand of his men, besides an immense amount of provision for man and horse, and large stores of ammunition and arms. The quantities of provisions and ammunition must be large, as Fort Craig was said to be in condition for a six atonths seige. All honor to the Texan Rangers.

The System of Conscription.

On Friday last the following message from Morgan has of late been rendering the most important service, and become a terror to the President DAVIS, was read in the House of enemy. It is a picked corps, about one hundred Representatives, and referred to the Military strong, belonging to no particular division, and Committee : fighting when and where they please. They To the Senate and House of Representatives of have already give the Yankees more trouble

the Confederate States: The operation of the various laws now in than perhaps any similiar organization in the

force for raising armies, has exhibited the army. Capt. Morgan is a Kentuckian, the necessity for reform. The frequent changes intimate friend of Gen. Buckner- and it is suidand amendments which have been made, have has taken an oath to get possession of a prisonrendered the system so complicated as to make er for whom the Yankees will be glad to exit often quite difficult to determine what the law change Buckner. Gen. Buell has offered a really is, and to what extent prior amendments large reward for the apprehension and seizure of are modified by more recent legislation.

there is also embarrassment from conflict become a torror to his pickets in the vicinity etween Confederate and State legislation. I of Nashville.

Cotton Valleyusefulness in the cause of our beloved and Moore's Store-A. G. Tuttle, J. T. Haden and bleeding country could reconcile us to his

S. J. CUMMINGS, Ch'm.

THE WINCHESTER FIGHT,-We learn from a

gentleman who has just arrived from the vicini-

wall Jackson," has become noted. This gentle-

man reports that the loss of the enemy could

not have been less than one thousand, as the

battle ground was literally strewn with their

dead. Near the place where the main fighting

diately started at a "double quick," to gain the

desired spot. The Confederate regiment reach

ed the spot about thirty yards in advance of

the Federals, and turning upon their cou-

testan's, poured a deadly fire into them, making

one-third of the whole Yankee regiment bite

is the watch-word of Gen. Magrader and the

Bartlett's Ranche, March 13, 1862.

General Orders, No. 159 .- All the arrange-

ments having been made for the defeuse of this

Peninsula, and the Commanding General, as

When any body of our troops, large or small,

Maj. Gen. MAGRUDER.

JOHN DONNELL SMITH, Acting A. D. C.

has set a price upon his head. Says the Mem-

The cavalry company commanded by Capt.

this ubiquitious rebel, imasmuch as he has

SETTING A PRICE UPON HIS HEAD .- We

meets with any body of the enemy's troops

named circumstances not to fight.

By Command of

phis Appeal :

1. T. TICHENOR, See'y

Wm. Thompson. Robert Crawford returning officer. Cross Keys-J. M. Newman, Jesse Thompson and J. M. Nicholson. W. T. Griffin

returning officer.

returning officer. Clough's--A. S. Chapman, C. Gibson and C. T. Segreat. J. M. Clough returning

Notasulga--H. H. Armstrong, A. H. Rowell and A. P. Roberts. J. W. King

returning officer. Louchapoka-J. C. Phillips, L. T. Wimberly and J. S. David. Wm. Davis returning officer.

Auburn-James Ogletree, J. F. White and Simon Perry. Lee Dillard returning officer. THOMAS L. McGOWEN, encounters, for which the brigade of "Stone-

Sheriff. April 4, 1862. At the same time and places there will be an Election held for County "Superintendant of Education for Macon county to two years ; and the the Inspectors of the Election for Judges will act as Inspectors in this Election, and the returning officers will forward the returns to

the Probate Judge. LEWIS ALEXANDER, April 10, 1862. Judge of Probate. The State of Alabama-Macon County.

PROBATE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-5TH DAY OF APRIL, 1862. THIS day came J. T. & W. A. HADEN, Execu-I tors of the will of Joseph Haden, deceased, and filed their account current and vonchers, evidences of and statement for a final settlement of the same : It is ordered, that the 4th Monday in April, 1862, be appointed a day for making said settlement ; at which time all parties in interest can appear, and contest the same, if they think proper. LEWIS ALEXANDER. "ATTACK AT ONCE AND FURIOUSTY."-This think proper.

Judge of Probate. 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

to their country in this her time of trouble are respectfully solicited to confer with me. Each man will be required to furnish himself

with a horse, for the use of which the government pays him 40cts. per day, and if lost, his valuation. 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

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

The above instructions are not intended for 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, can now estimate the terror Capt. Morgan has for the next ten days, after which. I will be become to the enemy, by the fact that Buell

pleased 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 éminently 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. Capt A. W. BOWIE. JEFF. FALKNER. C. C. CLAY.

March 24th-1862.

NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS. O N and after this date all Lumber sold at the Tuskegee Steam Mill will be CASH on delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will

to be receipted. January 9, 1862.

TI.I. practice in the Courts of Macon, and the su rounding Counties; in the Supreme Court of Ak ma, and in the United States District Court, at Mon -J. J. Fort, W. A. Campbell W and W. L. Heath. Camillus Fort December 15, 1859. 32-17

W. GUNN. L. STRANGE. JAMES ARMSTRON GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in

Chancery, WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Cham bers and Tallapoosa Courties : is t e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at fontgomery. Trompt and careful attention will be given o all business entrusted to them. Bre Brick Office next the Preabyterian Church. Ca Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860. ly

SMITH & POU,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW TUSKEGEE, ALA.,

BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1860. ED, W. POU.

BARNA M'KINNE AUG. C. FERRELL. FERRELL & MCKINNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Ala.

April 19, 1860. GEO. P. BROWN. BROWN & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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

ontgomery. Office up-stairs in Felts' Building. SaWI. B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Peace. March 14, 1861.

J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala., Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Talla 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 #2 Office on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets. June 13, 1861.

J. B. HART & SONS, DEALERS IN

ble than any other branch of the service. Pat-riotic friends who wish to give themselves up Staple and Fancy Dry Goods: GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &C.

Thankful for past patronage, wish it continued, and respectfully solicit new customers, WETUMPKA, ALA. May 31, 1860.

I. CHAPMAN BROWN JAS. G. ROBERTSON, } ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO.,

Commission Merchants No 35 North Commerce St.,

MOBILE, ALA

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

No. 104 Commeice St.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A large and well selected Stock

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES Which they will sell at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH. FORT HARGROVE, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN H. COGBURN. April 4th, 1861.

CHANGE IN TERMS.

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

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

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. January 9, 1862. 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.

specie or bills of exchange in such a manner and under such regulat ns as may be by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at its next ensuing ression 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 hun-dred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for School Books! School Books!! Treasory notes or the notes of any bank, corpo-ration or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed : *Provided*, That nothing here-J. M. LUTTRELL. in centained shall be so construed as to prevent BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Davies, Loomis', Ray's & Emerson's Mathematical Works. Wilson's New School Beaders-best published. Also, A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE . THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES, AND TO PROVIDE A Wilson's New School Reaters-best published. Also M'Guffey's Readers. Authon's, Bullion's, M'Clintock's, and Andrews', Greek and Latin Text-Books. Bullion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Grammars School Histories, Philosophies, &c. &c. Large stock Slates, Inks, Peas, Pencila, &c. &c. WAR TAX FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate

bonds. (Act May, 1861.)

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 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 puid 1st January and July. January 10, 1861. require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bear-er, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Con-federate States and the United States ; the said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be re-issuable at pleasure, until the same are payable, but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount 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 MONUMENTS, MANTLES, manufactured articles. TOMBS. SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the GRAVE STONES proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of speci or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasu-

sy, 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 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 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 be issued in less sums than one hundred dol-ars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except warrant satisfaction. CORN sent to this Mill will be well cleaned before grinding, and the best of Meal made. Give mes trial, and I will be very much obliged for the when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the Act aforesaid; and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sale until such date

as he shall see fit to indicate. SEC. 4. That for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each hunassessed and levied of mity cents apon eroperty. dred dollars in value of the following property. etc., etc. (Act August; 1861.)

NOTICE.

Sundays not excepted. ETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last will All Freight to insure shipment by next Tra , smust be delivered at least one hour previous to its departure.
 Freight coming to this Depot will be delivered at any hour of the day after payment of bill. and testament of HUBBARD HOLLOWAY, hav ing been granted to Laban Holloway 2d Monday in July, by the Probate Court of Macon county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. HUBBARD HOLLOWAY, Ex'r. Nov. 14, 1861, ## Adams' Southern Express Office kept at this Depot. Cet. 31, 1861. THE Law partnership heretofore existing between N GACHET and J. T. MENETE is hereby dissolved b mutual consent. Each party will give his attention to the settlement of the business of the old firm N. GACHET. March 28, 1801. J. T. MENEFEE.

Administrator's Notice.

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

Oct. 24, 1861. Administratix.

PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE undersigned offers for sale their valuable plantation containing 640 cres of choice Corn and Cotton land,

acres of choice Corn and Cotton land, situated in Macon County, Ala., 715 miles South of Taskegee, 5 miles West of Cotton Valley 400 acres of this land is in a bigh state of calivation, and mostly fresh,—the balance well timbered. The above place is destrably located in a good neighbor-hood, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Improve-ments consists of comfortable Drellings, Neuro Honese, Corn Criba, Horse Shels, &c. a good Gin Homes and Serow, and a server-failing (bored) Well of Water. There is al so is Section of Land joining the above trart that can be booght at a masonable price. For further information apply to LaS. M. PETERS & CO., LONDON PORTER, SCOTCH ALE, FRENCH BRANDY, and VIRGINIA OLD RYE WHISKEY, For Medicinal Purposes.

JAS. M. PETERS & CO.,

Hain PORATES, TOTHE SOAFS, LEWDING, and the usual as-sortment of FANCY ARTICLES kept in a Drug Store; all of which he will ead at reasonable prices. Call and examine stock. Feb. 9, 1860. Cotton Valley Ala.

Wilcou'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 Inkstands, Toilet Soaps, Benzine and Degraisseur, Dr. J. Boyce Dod's Wine Biffers, Gin Bitters, Brandy Cathartic, Cathartic Syrup. Call and examine the stock for sale by DR. S. M BARTLETT N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared. August 16, 1860.

Constantly on hand a large Stock.

ALABAMA

MARBLE WORKS,

MOMTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

NIX. YOUNG & NIX.

THE TUSKEGEE

FLOUR MILLS.

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

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

Change of Schedule.

DAY TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 9.15. a arrives at a 10.45. b a reives at 11,20. b a rrives at 11,20. c a rrives at 10.00.

NIGHT TRAIN leaves Tuskegee 7.30. arrives at " 9.15

DISSOLUTION.

LAW CARDS.

N. GACHET can hereafter be found at his old

J. T. MENEFEE over Bilbro & Rutl Ige's brick

NEW DRUG SIORE.

DR.S.M. BARTLETT

NVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FRESH STOCK OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS:

with the best

A. 1. 1. 1.

varieties of FLAVORING EXTRACTS, PERFUMERT

INTERNATION OF

Tuskegee, as follows :

Office Tuskegee Rail Road, (

OCTOBER 24, 1861

GEO. W. STEVENS, Sup'L.

Feb'y 22, 1861.

Railing,

Furnfture Work,

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

The Daily Advertiser, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

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

DAILY COURIER, CHARLESTON. S. C.

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

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

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

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

Eight Dollars per annum, always in advance MACON HOUSE,

and Tablets. GRATES, &C, SELMA, ALA., (Heretofore known as Stone's Hotel.) All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

The recover the state of this justly popular and twell known hotel takes great pleasure in inviting the attention of the traveling public to the same. He has newly fitted and furnished it, and feels well assured that these who favor him with the patronage, will find all the comforts and convenience usually met with at first-class Hoteb. J. E. J. MACON, Proprietor.

Nov. 17, 1859.

NEW BOOKS.

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

Realedge, a novel of deep interest. Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur. The Habits of Good Society, a hand-book for ladies. The Private Correspondence of Alexander Von Humbolt. The Milo n the Floss, by the author of Adam Bede. A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halifax.

A Life for a Life, or the annual of the annu

DR. J. MCCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Are your lungs weak? Boes a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Bo you expectorate hard, tough matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of aleep? If so, HERLE BY OUR REMEDY. If will unquestionably save you. Price \$1,00. Sold by July 26, 1860. ly C. FOWLER, Tuskegree, Als.

The South Western Baptist. TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid within three months

TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, it payment is not made within the first six months

Any person sending the names of FIVE subscribers and TEN DULLARS, shall be entitled to a year's anbscription gratis. Any person sending the names of TEN new subscribers and TWENTY DOLLARS, shall be entitled to three caus copies for one year, sent to whoever may be designated Agents will be entitled to a commission of ten per cent on commission of ten per cent

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

Rates of Advertising.

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

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

For Special Notices, fifty per cent. additional will be

All Advartisements on which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published THL FORDIP, and charged accordingly. ma-No Advertisements from a distance will be inserted unless accompasied by a remittance, or by Satisfactory

The Proprietors still continue the Job Printing but siness, and are propared to excent every description of LETTER PRESS PRINTING committed to their care, in as good style, and on as reasonable terms as any other estab-lishment in the State.

All Job Work is considered due when finished.

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

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

The family Circle. From the Christian Observer.

A Russian Tract. The following article, which we received from a correspondent in England, will no doubt, be regarded with interest as a specimen of the religious instruction given to Russian soldiers, and also for the important practical truths which it inculcates.

When the fortress of Bomarsund was captured by the French and English in 1854. many prisoners were taken and not a few of the Russian soldiers were slain. After the battle was over, preparations were made for burying the dead. In the pocket of one of the dead Russians was found a little book, which was secured by a British sailor, and sent home as a curiosity to his father. The man's friends felt anxious to know what the Russian had been reading, and had the tract translated, It was printed at St' Petersburg, and the following is the translation :

THE STRICT SEARCH.

"Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Be not deceived : neither fornicators. nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God: 1 Cor. vi: 10, 11.

A traveller in his journey crossed the frontier, and had to pass throug the Custom-house. 'The officers said to him, "Have you any contraband goods?" "I do not think I have," was his answer. "That may be true," said the officers, "but we cannot let you pass without examination .-Permit us to search." "If you please." said the traveller, "but allow me to sit down while you perform your duty."

They then began their search ; and irst examined his portmanteau.-Afterwards they turned to his person and searched his pockets, pocket-book his boots, and his neckcloth.

The examination being over, the traveller thus addressed the officers: "Gentlemen, will you allow me to tell you what thoughts this examination has awakened in my mind? We are all travelling to an eternal Kingdom. into which we cannot take any contraband goods. If you had found any prohibited articles upon me, you * would have taken them from me, and have fined me for it. Now, think how many careless travellers pass into eternity, laden with sins

religion spreads gentlenss and affabili- be not content with your present ty. It gives a native unaffected case attainments in the life of faith .to the behavior ; it is social, kind and There is a higher measure of grace ; cheerful; far removed from that labor to rise to it. Make a strenuous gloomy and illiberal superstition effort, morning by morning, to imbue which clouds the brow, sharpens the your first thoughts with heavenly temper, dejects the spirit, and teaches truth. Follow, in this respect, the men to fit themselves for another example of Sandeman, as his diary world, by neglecting the concerns of records it : "In the morning tried to

On the contrary, religion connects arose, by repeating and praying the our preparation for heaven with an sixty-third Psalm" Yes; Scripture honorable discharge of the duties of repeated out of a faithful memory and active life. It is associated in the prayed out of a full heart, when we imagination with all that is lovely first wake from sleep, will show that and useful; with whatsoever things we are truly the Lord's and serve are true, are just, are pure, are lovely, to make us wholly His .- Religious are of good report ; wherever there Herald. is any virtue, and wherever there is any praise.

Religion is rather a matter of sentiment than reasoning. The important and interesting articles of faith are sufficiently plain. Our attention should be fixed on these, and not suffered to meddle with controversy : for there we are plunged into a chaos from wich we never shall be able to extricate ourselves. It spoils the temper, and has no good effect on the heart.

We should never indulge ourselves in ridicule on religious subjects, nor give countenance to it in others, by seeming diverted at what they say .--This, to people of good breeding, will be a sufficient cheek. It is not necessary to go futher than Scripture for our religious opinions.

VANITY IN LITERARY CHARACTERS, of either. That accounts, in many Voiture was the son of a vintner, and, instances, for the fact that children like our Prior, was so mortified, do not follow in the steps of their whenever reminded of his original parents by identifying themselves occupation, that it was said of him, with the churches to which they that wine, which cheered the heart of belong, and this in its turn often all men sickned that of Voiture, _ accounts for children breaking loose John Baptist Rosseau, the poet, was from religious restraints and influthe son of a cobler ; and when his ences altogether. Not till the issues honest parent waited at the door of the theatre, to embrace his son on the we see all the wrong that has resulted success of his first piece, the inhuman from the evil I have just deprecated. poet repulsed his venerable father May every church be saved from it !" with insult and contempt. Akenside -Rev. C. Bailhoche. ever considered his lameness as an insupportable misiortune, since it

continually reminded him of his origin having been occasioned by the fall of a cleaver from this fathers' blocks, a respectable butcher. Milton delighted in contemplating his own person: and the engraver not having reached our sublime bard's 'ideal grace,' he has pointed his indignation in four iambics. Among the complaints of Pope, is that of 'the pictur'd shape.' Even the strong minded Johnson didn't feel as if he brought fresh air

ON RELIGION .- The spirit of true | share his lamentation, reader ! Then, have solemn thoughts, as soon as I

DUTY TO YOUR MINISTRS .- "In all your transactions with your minister deal with him candidly and honestly .---Hold his rputation as a sacred thing. Never, by word or deed, permit yourself to injure it; if you do, you injure his usefulness and your own interests .---If you think you have ground for fault-finding, tell him ; that's the manly and Christian course, but never whisper scandal about him to others in his absence. And especially never speak derogatively of him before the young. Parents little know what they do when they permit themselves to censure his conduct, or disparage his work in the presence of their child-

ren. Many a young heart has thus been alinated from the minister and from Truth, ere yet it has been brought under the salutary influence

of time are revealed in eternity shall

WOMAN'S CHARITY .- That was a beautiful idea of the wife of an Irish schoolmaster, who, whilst poor himself, had given gratuitous instruction to poor scholars, but when increased in worldy goods, began to think that he could not afford to give his services for nothing .- "Oh ! James, don't say the like of that," said the gentlehearted woman, "don't ; a poor scholar never came into the house that I

from heaven with him. I never miss

of free persons, including those bound to service | Indian tribes ; but neither this, nor any other ; for a term of years, and excluding Indians not clause contained in the constitution, shall ever taxed, three-fifths of all slaves. The actual be construed to delegate the power to Congress enumeration shall be made within three years to appropriate money for any internal improveafter the first meeting of the Congress of the ment intended to facilitate commerce; except Confederate States, and within every subse- for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, quent term of ten years, in such manner as they and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon shall, by law, direct. The number of Represen- 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, t it each state shall have at least one tion, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid Representative; and until such enumeration on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may shall be made, the state of South Carolina shall "be necessary to pay the costs and expenses 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

cighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid

8. To promote the progress of science and

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque

12. To raise and support armies : but no

ger term than two years :

13. To provide and maintain a navy :

suppress insurrections, and repel invasious :

9. To constitute tribunals inferior

Supreme Court :

Florida two-the state of Mississippi seven-the tion, and uniform laws on the subject of bank-state of Louisiana six, and the state of Texas six. ruptcies, throughout the Confederate States, 4. When vacancies happen in the representa- but no law of Congress shall discharge any tion from any state, the Executive authority debt contracted before the passage of the same

thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such 5. The House of Representatives shall choose weights and measures : their speaker and other officers ; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that feiting the scentities and current coin of the any judicial or other federal officer, resident and Confederate States : acting solely within the limits of any state. may 7. To establish postoffices and post routs; but the expenses of the Postoffice Department, be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof, after the first day of March inth year of our Lord

SECTION 3

out of its own revenues : 1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each useful arts, by securing for limited times to austate, chosen for six years by the legislature thors and inventors the exclusive right to their thereof, at the regular session next immediately respective writings and discoveries : preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote. 2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, consequence of the first election, they shall committed on the high seas, and offences against be divided as equally as may be into three the law of nations elasses. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures second year ; of the second class at the expiraon land and water : tion of the fourth year ; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that onethird may be chosen every second year · and if acancies happen by resignation, or othererwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary apregulation of the land and naval forces : pointments until the next meeting of the Legisature, which shall then fill such vacancies,

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States ; and who shall when elected, be an inhabitant of the state for which he shall be 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 exercise the office of President of the Confederate States. 6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurreuce of two-thirds of the members present.

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

SECTION 4. 1 .The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall he prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution ; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators, 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year ; and such meeting shall be on the | Confederacy. first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

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 bers, and a majority of each shall constitute a in negro slaves shall be passed. morum to do business : bat a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be au- laid, unless in proportion to the census or enuthorized to compel the attendance of absent meration hereinbefore directed to be taken. members, in such manner and under such penal- 6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles

ties as each House may provide. ermine the rules of tw its proceedings, punish its members for disorderthirds of the whole number, expel a member. 3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish ury, but in consequence of appropriations made the same, excepting such parts as may in their by law; and a regular statement and account of the members of either House, on any question, money shall be published from time to time shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. 4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, , nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. SECTION 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascortained 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 attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same ; and for any speech or debate in either Honse, they shall not be questioned in any other 2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, he appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confoderate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no erson holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during is continuance in office. But Congress may by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of dis-cussing any measures appertaining to his depart ment.

nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by havior, and shall, at stated times, nett produce of all daties and impose, and 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 use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. 3. No State shall, without the consent of

Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus revenue, thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury. Nor sha'l any state keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof danger as will not admit of delay. But when and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each 6. To provide for the punishment of counterother to improve the navigation thereof.

> ARTICLE II. SECTION 1.

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

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Sena-tors and Representative to which the State may be entitled in the Congress ; but no Senator o Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector. 3. The electors shall meet in their respective

States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not of trenson unless on the testimony of two with be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the per- open court.

ppropriation of money to that use shall be for son voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for 14. To make rules for the government and President, and of all persons voted fo as Vice 15. To provide for calling forth the militia President, and of the number of votes for each, tainted. which lists they shall sign and certify, and tran-

to execute the laws of the Confederate States, smit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the Confederate States, directed to the Presi-16. To provide for organizing, arming, and dent of the Senate ; the President of the Senate disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and of the Confederate States ; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the offithe votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for Presicers, and the authority of training the militia dent shall be the President, if such number be a according to the discipline prescribed by Conmajority of the whole number of electors appoin 17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all 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 Presicases 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 Condent. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from not be thereby impaired. federate States; and to exercise like authority shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote ; a quorum for this 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, ursenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings : and m 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 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the fore-

choose a President, whenever the right of choice ng powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Con-federate States, or in any department or officer shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day having jurisdiction of the crime. of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the or labor in any state or territory of the Cos death, or other constitutional disability of the federate States, under the laws thereof, escaping President

1. The importation of negroes of the African 4. The person having the greatest number of race, from any foreign country, other than the votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-Presi- discharged from sch sservice or labor: but slave holding States or Territories of the United dent, if such number be a majority of the whole shall be delivered up on claim of the party to States of America, is hereby forbidden; and number of electors appointed ; and if no person whom such slaves belongs, or to whom such Congress is required to pass such laws as shall have a majority, then, from the two highest num- service or labor may be due. bers on the list the Senate shall choose the 2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit Vice-President ; a quorum for the purpose shall the introduction of slaves from any State not a consist of two-thirds of the whole number of

member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. 3. The privilege of the writ of hapeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may rethat of Vice-President of the Confederate States

4. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or 6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the No capitation or other direct tax shall be same throughout the Confederate States. No person except a natural-born citizen

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 minis. 'ers and consuls; to all cases of admirality and maritime invision in a state of admirality and maritime jurisdiction ; to controversits to while the Confederate States shall be a party ; to con troversies between two or more states ; between a state and citizen of another state where the state is plaintiff; between citizens claiming had under grants of different under grants of different states ; and be a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subject; but no state shall be said by a citizen or subject of any foreign state. 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact with such exceptions, and under such

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

SECTION 3.

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1. Treason against the Confiderate States shall consist only in, levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted nesses to the same overt act or on confession

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person at.

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

1. The citizens of each state shall be enu

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 cutive authority of the state from which he fled. be delivered up, to be removed to the state

3. No slave or other person held to service or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be

SECTION 3.

1. Other states may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by states; but 5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to no new state shall be formed or crected within the jurisdiction of any other state ; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, States, including the lands thereof. 3. The Confederate States may acquire new or a citizen thereof born in the United States

ARTICLE IV. SECTION 1. . SECTION 2.

in another state, shall, on demand of the Exe

which are fobidden by the heavenly King. By these forbidden things, I mean deceitfulness, anger, pride, lying, covetousness, envy, evil-speaking, and similar offences, which are hateful in the sight of God. For all these every man who passes the boundary of the grave is searched, far more strictly than you have searched me. God is the great Searcher of hearts; and although the number of transgressors is very great, and their rank and station very different, yet not one can escape, for "every one of us shall give account of himself to God." Rom. xiv : 12.

. The King of heaven, not willing that any of us should perish, sent his only begotten Son to become our substitute to make reconciliation for transgressors, and to clothe us with his rightcousness, without which we cannot see his Kingdom. This Messiah, or Sent-one, is Jesus Christ, our Saviour, who came down to earth on purpose to bear "our sins in his own body on the tree," to save all that believe on him, to wash us from our spiritual pollution, and to clothe us with the spotless robe-the wedding garment of his righteousness. And "they who have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb," are before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in reign of Edward, whose spirit of his temple,"-Rev. vii : 14, 15.

The Custom-house officers listned with attention, and when he had finished, expressed the hope that they. would be permitted to see and hear him again.

"Gentlemen," continued the traveller "whether we shall meet again on earth is uncertain : God only knows; but, as I am about to leave you, I will tell you something more ;--it is about TWO PLANKS. A preacher, wishing to explain to his congregation what a dangerous delusion those persons are in, who seek salvation partly from the righteousness of Christ, said to them, Supposing it is needful for you to cross a river, over which two planks are thrown. One is perfectly new, the other is completely rotten. How will you go? If you walk upon the rotten one, you are sure to fall into the river. If you put one foot on the rotten plank and the other on the new plank, it will be the same,-you will certainly fall through and perish. So there is only one safe method left : Set both your feet upon the new plank.

Brethren, the rotten plank is your own unclean self-righteousness. He who trusts in'it must perish without remedy. The new plank is the eternal saving righteousness of Christ, which came from heaven, and is given to every one who believeth in Him .--Trust on this righteousness, and you shall be saved ; for the Scripture

would not be painted 'blinking Sam.' Mr. Boswell tells us, that Goldsmith | the bits I give them ; my heart warms attempted to show his agility to be to the soft and homely sound of their superior to the dancing of an ape, whose praise had occasioned him a fit of jealousy, but he failed in imitating in." his rival.

CHIVALRY,-About the middle of

Edward III., a. singular influence

occurred of the prevalence of chivalry

and gallantry in the nations of Eu-

rope. A solemn duel of thirty knights

against thirty was fought between

Bembrough, an Englishman, and

Beaumanoir, a Breton, of the party

of Charles of Blois. The knights of

the two nations came into the field ;

and, before the combat began. Beau-

manoir called out, that it would be

seen that day who had the fairest

mistresses. After a bloody combat,

the Bretons prevailed, and gained for

their prize full liberty to boast of

their mistresses' beauty! It is re-

markable, that two such famous

genrals as sir Robert Knolles and

sir Hugh Calverly, drew their swords

in this ridiculous contest. The

women not only instigated the cham-

pions to those rough. if not bloody

frays of tournament, but also frequen-

ted the tournaments during all the

gallantry encouraged this practice.

A GOOD REPLY .- An old farmer,

who feared neither God nor man, had

hired a devout negro; and to get

some Sunday work out of him, he

would always plan a case of "necessi-

ty" on Saturday, and on Sunday

would put the point to the man's

conscience. One morning Sambo

proved refractory ; he would "work no

more on Sundays." The master then

argued with him that it was a case

of necessity ; that the Scriptures

allowed a man to get out of a pit on

the Sabbath day a beast that had

gin' the pit for de very purpose.

fallen in.

1 30 1000 100

barefeet on the floor, and the door almost opens itself to receive them

DIFFERENCES .- 1. There is a difference between co-operation that stiputhe fourteenth century, in the reign of lates the exclusion of truth and co-op-

eration that does not. 2. Between systematic co-operation and occasional co-operation.

3. Between Church communion and Christian communion. I use the word "Christian," as a designation of the children of God. True, Church communion and Christian communion ought to be commensurate. But then the onus of inconsistency lies upon those who depart from the New Testament model of a Church .- Banner & Baptist. E. B. TEAGUE.

MALAY'S TEST OF HONESTY-WORTH TRYING .- A New England sea-captain who visited "India beyond the Ganges." was boarded by a Malay merchant, a man of considerable property, and asked if he had any tracts he could part with. The American, at a loss how to account for such a singular request from such a man, inquired, "What do you want with tracts ? you cannot read a word of them." "True, bat I have a use for them.nevertheless. Whenever one of your countrymen, or an Englishman calls on me to trade, I put a tract in his way and watch him. If he reads it soberly

and with interest, I infer that he will not cheat me; if he throws it aside with contempt, or a profane oath, I have no more to do with him : I cannot trust him."

CONSTITUTION

OF THE Confederate States of America.

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 liber ty to ourselves and our posterity-invoking the "Yes, massa," rejoined the black, favor and guidance of Almighty God-do ordain "but not if he spend Saturday in dig. and establish this constitution for the Confederate States of America. ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.

THE WAKING HOUR .- The hour of All legislative powers herein delegated shall awaking supplies an index to charac-tar. To what subject or class of sub-which shall consist of a Senate and House of ter. To what subject or class of subof Representatives. SECTION 2

jects do the thoughts most naturally recur? What feelings are apt to 1. The House of Representatives shall be kindle in the bosom ? Is there aught by the people of the several states ; and the of God and of Christ in these early electors in each state shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications stirrings of mind and heart? Such requisite for electors of the most numerous branch questions help us to know ourselves, of the State Legislature ; but no person of And perhaps every earnest Christian foreign birth, not a eitizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, has been taught by experience, to civil or political, State or Federal.

sympathize with the language of 2. No person shall be a representative, shall not have attained the age of twenty live 2. No person shall be a Representative, who Sandeman in his diary : "Grieved to years, and be a citizen of the confederate Si find that I do not awake with a grea- and who shall not. when elected be an inhabitant ter sense of divine things upon my of that state in which he shall be chosen. 3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be

- Visiden

mind. I fear this shows there is little apportioned among the several states, which

1 3 1

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 bills

Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be pre- to be prescribed by law. sented to the President of the Confederate shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to- ed gether with the objections, to the other House,

Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its re- out just compensation proved by the President. 3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which for his detence.

the concurrence of both Houses may be necesstions prescribed in case of a bill,

SECTION 8.

throughout the Confederate States :

exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. 7. No preference shall be given by any reguly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two- lation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

SECTION 9.

effectually prevent the same.

8. No money shall be drawn from the treas agment require secresy; and the yeas and mays of the receipts and expenditures of all public

> 9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of Department, and submitted to Congress by the President ; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the invest gation of claims against the government, which

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

pensation to any public contractor, officer, gent 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 cindewhatever from any king, prince or foreign

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

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

14. No soldier shaft, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of 2. Evry bill which shall have passed both the owner ; nor in time of war, but in a manner

15. The right of the people to be secure in 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, jonroal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after, and particularly describing the place to be ich reconsideration, two thirds of that House searched, and the persons or things to be seiz-

16. No person shall be held to answer for a by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a f approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall presentment or indictment of a grand jary, exme 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. It may bill in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or probeen presented to him, the same shall be a law, perty, without due process of law; nor shall in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the private property be taken for public use, with-

turn ; 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 jury of the State and disbill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, trict wherein the crime shall have been commit-designate the appropriations disapproved; and ted, which district shall have been previously shall return a copy of such appropriations, with ascertained by law, and to be informed of the his objections, to the House in which the bill nature and cause of the accusation ; fo be 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 his favor ; and to have the assistance of counse. 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 disapprov- examined in any court of the Confederacy, than

> excessive fines imposed, nor ernel and unusual punishment inflicted.

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

SECTION 10. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, allibut no bounties shall be granted from the ance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque treasury ; nor shall any duties or taxes on im and reprisal ; coin money ; make anything but portations from foreign nations be laid to pro-mote or foster any branch of industry ; and all debts ; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto gold and silver coin a tender in payment of duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform law, or law impariring the obligation of contraets; or grant any title of nobility.

2. To borrow maney on the credit of the Cor- 2. No state shall, without the consent of the

for to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be territory; and Congress shall have eligible to the office of President ; neither shall legislate and provide governments for the in-any person be eligible to that office who shall habitants of all territory belonging to the Connot 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 exist at the time of his election. times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form states to be admitted into the

8. In case of the removal of the President' from office, or of his death, resignation, or ina-bility to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-tected by Congress, and by the territorial President ; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accor- territories of the Confederate tates, dingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which from of government, and shall protect each of shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, violence,

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

SECTION 2.

Intion thereof."

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 Executive Departments, upon any subject refating 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 ad vice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present oncur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassatlors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided or, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of

or in the heads of Departments. 3. The principal officer in each of the Execntive Departments, and all persons connected

with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President, All other civil officers of the Executive Depart ment may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty ; and when so removed, the removal shall state to the contrary notwithstanding. be reported to the Senate, together with the

reasons therefor, re appointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

SECTION 3.

1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Coogress 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, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high

mademennors ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

L. The judicial power of the Considerate assembling the same. Until the assembling States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, of such Congress for Congress ander the Porand in such inferine Courts as the Congress | visional Constitution class continue to care

Confederacy. In all such territory, the institutected by Congress, and by the territorial government : and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories, shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the states or 4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to every state that now is or hereafter may be come a member of this Confederacy, a republicant them against invasion ; and on application of the legislature (or of the Executive when the

> ARTICRE V SECTION 1.

legislature is not in session) againsts domestic

1. Upon the demand of any three states, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the states, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said states shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made ; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitut be agreed on by the said convention-voting by states- and the same he ratified by the leg-islatures of two-thirds of the several states, or by conventions in two thirds thereof-as the one or the other mode of ratification may b 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 Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of Ameri ca, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repeat ed or mod.5ed; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their ccessors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished

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

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

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

the Confederate States. 5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, c 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 Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VIL

1. The ratification of the conventions of five states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so rat-

ifying the same. 2. When five states shall have ratified the Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice Bresident; and for the meeting of the Electoral College ; and forcountingthe votes and inaugurating the Pre-ident, 'They shall, also, prescribe the line for holding the first election of members of Con-gues acder thin Constitution, and the time for

ed by him, shall be re-passed by two thirds of according to the rules of the common law. both Houses according to the rules and limita- 19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor

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;

saith, "Whosoever believeth on flim shall not be ashamed."—Rom.x: 11.