

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

"Whether it be right in the sight of God to forsake unto you more than unto God, judge ye."—Act 17, 19

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## Communications.

For the South Western Baptist.  
Postulate.

NUMBER 6.

Sprinkling in baptism "is not only lawful but sufficient." Dr. Lightfoot, the Cypriote of the Westminster Assembly about 1646, utters this postulate and refers to two Jewish writers to sustain it. See his Journal: "Mr. Coleman went to a large discourse to prove *Tawval* to be dipping overhead. Which I answered at large, as Ist. Aben Ezra, on Gen. 35:34, says the Sechemites were admitted to Jacob's house by *Tawval*; and yet there was no water there but only Jacob's well. 2. R. Solomon on Ex. 24th, saith that Israel was entered into covenant with sprinkling of blood and *Tawval*, which Paul Heb. 9th, expounds of sprinkling of water. 3. John the Baptist sometimes preached and baptized in places where he could not dip the parties baptized." Ezra and Solomon were two learned Jews of Spain who flourished in the 12th century. But *Tawval*, the Hebrew verb that means to dip, immerse, is neither in Genesis 34th, where the Sechemites are circumcised not in Ex. 24. How should Ezra know what took place some 2800 years prior to his birth, except from the older Jewish writers; but as the Bible is silent about *Tawval* in that chapter, we are not to "add to these things" from the Talmud or any other apocryphal work. If Jacob's well was near it could furnish water enough in order to immerse; but Maund says Jacob's field was watered by a fresh stream running between it and Sychar, probably the head springs of Cana or Canah river, which runs over west into the Great Sea. Joshua 16 and 17 chapters. This river is in all the maps of Palestine. But as the word named by Ezra signifying to immerse, is not in the chapter, there is no need of further argument.

The Parliament had ordered, that in their rules for faith and practice, the Bible should be their guide—"what any man undertakes to prove as necessary, he shall make good out of the Scripture." But Ezra's assertion is not in the Bible, hence ought not to have been appealed to by Dr. Lightfoot—it was departing from the Parliamentary statute, and shows that the Postulate 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.

Nor is *Tawval* in Ex. 24, as Rabbi Solomon affirms: *Zavrek* is used in the 6th and 8th verses, meaning to scatter, sprinkle, distil in drops, which the Lxx. render by *Chao* and *Katas kedaro*. But admit what those two Jewish authors have written, be true, what have Jewish traditions 1500 years before Christ to do with Christian baptism, an ordinance instituted by the King in Zion? There is no record that the Sechemites were immersed, washed or sprinkled in order to be admitted to the national congregation of the Hebrews: circumcision was sufficient and all that God required of the Patriarch; but if they were immersed, it was not commanded from on high—hence not a divine requirement—not binding on us. It is clear that Dr. L. was in a strait, else he would not have resorted to the words of two Jews in the 12th century, in regard to the use of the verb *Tawval*; he is anxious to make good his postulate whether he outrage Scripture or the law of Parliament. If "sprinkling is sufficient," why did he not produce some passage where *rantizo* is employed to express that Christian ordinance? If a scholar will furnish such an instance, where Christian baptism is mentioned, in which *baptizo* alone is always used, then I promise to withdraw this paper and make a suitable apology for charging Dr. L. with employing a Postulate in support of his creed.

When did John the Baptist baptize when dipping was impossible? Dr. Jordan had abundance of water: Dr. Olin, who traveled in Palestine 1840, says, "the Jordan near Jericho is 35 to 40 yards wide—some bathed in it, others were drowned." Lient. Lynch, 1848, says 30 to 70 yards wide, from 2 to 10 feet deep. Yet we have been told since 1810, "that the Jordan is a small stream and frequently dry"—"you can stop it with your foot!"—Lynch's party sailed in large boats

from Lake Tiberias, the whole length 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 proposition *en* is translated about 220 times with in one version, and in some 2500 times. If numbers prove anything, then the baptizers have a majority of nearly 2300.

"But Paul was baptized in the house for he was too weak to go to the water." But Paul was not in the house, for *en* is the preposition employed: see 11th, 12th, 17th and 20th verses of 9th chapter. He was with, at, near the house of Judas—"seen," with, at, near a vision—"in the way," with, at, near the way—"preached in the synagogues," with, at, near the synagogues. If you are for hypercriticisms, I leave you this dose. Something like scales, which had obscured his sight, had fallen from his eyes prior to his baptism, as they have, from many a good man, who had been blinded by prejudice and the postulate of learned Doctors for 10, 20 and 30 years. The Abana and Parphar, two rivers, ran through the city so that water was convenient. Persons have gone to streams to receive the ordinance, who had been bed-ridden 7 years. But you try by inferring Paul's weakness, to make out a case on your side which has no foundation in the New Testament. So you argue about the impossibility of the immersion of the 3,000 on the day of Pentecost: But there were 12 Apostles and 72 disciples, in all 84, the record says 120, Acts 1:15, 3,000: 84—36 persons each; and one administrator can easily baptize 3 in 2 minutes, as Dr. Reynolds clearly shows by his own practice; if only 12 apostles, there would be only 250 for each.

"But we can not tell, as both Philip and the Eunuch went down both into the water, which was baptized?"—Could you not tell if a man with a broken leg should beg a physician—"Please set my limb," whose was set, the man's or physician's? The Eunuch's case is as plain, for he requested the ordinance.

Let these remarks suffice for the inferences and postulate of all such as are afflicted with hydrophobia.

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 the moral condition of our army. In conversation with General Bragg a few days since, he remarked, in speaking of our late reverses, "I attribute these disasters of ours more to the lack of moral restraints than to any other thing." This is the observation of one who knows and feels the necessity of elevating the religious character of our men.

I have just returned from a visit of ten days in Mobile. While there I mingled freely with the army. The officers and men fully appreciate this movement of the Board, to send them Missionaries. I was on board the Florida; my visit was welcomed by the officers. The 1st Lieutenant volunteered to distribute the tracts and books I left with him for the use of the men. He remarked that he had not failed to see the good effect of ministerial labor upon the ship's crew. Good order was promoted and efficiency secured. I told him the object of our Board. He bid it God's speed.

Now, my brethren, shall the Board receive the means to carry out this plan? In Mobile I secured over \$300 from the two Baptist Churches there, and put one Missionary to work. He will do valuable service. We wish to extend this work till the whole army shall have pious and industrious men to point them to the Great Captain of our salvation. Coming up the Alabama river, I had an opportunity of distributing a large number of tracts among the soldiers, (some 350) on their way to Tennessee. As I left the boat at Cahaba, one of them came to me and said, "Are you going ashore; we shall have no one to furnish us reading?" I wish I could devote my time altogether to this work.

The soldier is a noble man, only approach him in the right spirit, and you have his confidence and respect. Come, my brethren, to the help of the Lord. You will never have a bet-

ter opportunity to do good to your 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. Brodlove, of the  
"Battle Vant."

"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 smiting '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 Omnipotent word,  
To smite the war-cloud's rudest storms:  
Thou wast their help, and thou their shield,  
On every crimsoned battle field.

Once 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.

Girded, menaced by land and sea,  
By ruthless myriads 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 clouds thickly lower  
In angry folds upon our skies,  
Bid faith put forth her heavenly powers  
And let the bow of promise rise:  
Thou shalt then 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.

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 uncommon 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 the location of these homes a better spiritual climate than others?

Speaking of it some time after to an elder member of the family, as 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 the fields, in the woods, at morning, 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 as no one else could." Was not the old man on his knees wrestling for blessings which his descendants are now so richly and abundantly enjoying? How much the present owe to these wrestling Jacobs of old, eternally 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  
Robert T. Paine, of Massachusetts, . . . 93  
Benjamin Franklin, of Massachusetts, . . . 84  
William Williams, of Connecticut, . . . 91  
William Floyd, of Long Island, . . . 87  
Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania, . . . 83  
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, . . . 83  
George Wythe, of Virginia, . . . 80  
Francis Lewis, of South Wales, . . . 89  
Matthew Thornton, of Ireland, . . . 89

Being an average of eighty-six years and two months each, and the aggregate excess of the "time-honored thirteen" over fourscore is just eighty years. No deliberative assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable for virtue, temperance, and longevity of its members than the one which declared the American colonies free and independent.

## Reverses of the Revolution

The narrative which we gave a few days since of the reverses sustained by the American 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 guarded 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 thousand 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 magazines, military stores and shipping of great value.

The smaller casualties which succeeded, culminated in the defeat of the Southern army under Gates, at Camden. The British 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 dispersed and dispersed.

In consequence of these disasters, the whole country around submitted. The prisoners were discharged on parole, and it was assumed by the British 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 re-establishment of Royal authority."

But when the British quit their shipping and advanced into the interior to complete the work of subjugation, the contest became somewhat more equal. The defeat of Ferguson at King's Mountain, and victory of 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 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 Carolinas.

We offer but a summary of the remarkable reverses sustained by the American arms during the Southern campaign. With the want of all upon which the efficiency of an army depends—with a people dispirited, unarmed and divided—without adequate supplies of ammunition, provisions 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 stood was pressed down, so a conquered 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 Cornwallis or Rawdon withdraw his foot than the guerrilla bands of Marion and Sumter occupied the position. They chastised the disaffected and so harassed the enemy that "wearied victory" they withdrew.

With these examples of the reverses which befell our ancestors in a contest with a superior foe, during a war of seven years, why should we be discouraged at the temporary advantages of our enemies?

Those advantages have been in great part due to our having pursued the earlier policy of our ancestors. Whilst our astute foe have followed the plans of the British invaders.

We have defended everything to the water's edge. We have thereby divided our forces and sometimes placed them in positions where the whole marine and military fire of the enemy could be concentrated against 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 been thereby enabled "completely to envelope our troops stationed on the rivers and cut off their retreat into the broad, open country."

This policy will be changed, as it 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 defenses 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 submit, we shall, like our ancestors, struggle through the contest, and, like them, emerge purified and fit for empire.

(From the Central Presbyterian.)

## The Mediatorship of Christ.

BY GEO. WADSWORTH, C. E.

I had been a professor of religion and a member of the church for many years, but never until a recent occurrence 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 over-officious sheriff had seen fit to take me to the upper chamber of the county jail, and turn the key upon me, without any resistance on my part. Conscious of no wrong, I had no fear; and being ignorant of his purpose, suffered myself to be led whither he would. There I was in the cell of the criminal, and to all appearances myself a criminal. Suffice it to say by the assistance of a friend a writ of *habeas corpus* was presented to the Judge—the answer came—and I am free again. There was a sufficiency in the interference of my friend, and when I accepted his mediation I was released.

Jesus Christ offers in our behalf to present to an offended God a writ of *habeas spiritum*. We have only to accept His mediation, to be relieved of the *thralldom* and the *condemnation* that hangs like a pall over the whole human race.

A week's confinement to my room was the result of the untimely arrest, and there I had the opportunity for that reflection which every one ought to make, but which all are too apt to put far away. I bless God for the awakening which my soul has received, and for that hope and the new life with which my soul is inspired. "Great is the mystery of godliness;" and to me, from my mother's nursery to the present, has the mystery been great indeed. It is all clear now, and the office of Christ, whether as a *Unity* or a *Trinity*, is plain.

The first office of Christ is that of an *Intercessor*—and here He has full power—a plenipotentiary—with *carte blanche*. He is ample to work. Like as He is prefigured all through the role of the Old Testament—so earnest is the work, He goes in to the death—and makes the atonement which blood alone can make! Who could be more equal in the eyes of the Father than his only begotten Son. But how can man be quickened with out the influences of the Holy Spirit! And now this seems first in the good work of regeneration, for how can a soul be sanctified unless it is drawn by the Holy Spirit? But Christ is *all in all*—EMANUEL—God with us. He is the embodiment of God and man, and ever since that terrific hour when he cried with a loud voice ELOI, ELOI, the world has been dark indeed. Bless God the day is drawing near when He will appear in all His loveliness—and even now He is "with us"—if our hearts are right in his sight. For "behold the kingdom of God is with you." Again: The Kingdom of Heaven is like the leaven which was hid in the measure of meal until the whole was leavened.

"Ye shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye." Let the work begin now. Let every child of God—every Christian take the beam from his own eye—then can

he see clearly those things which pertain to the salvation of others.

When have the signs of the times been more portentous than sin and the works of the wicked one are about to culminate *to-day*? Let all Christians be ready to welcome the dawn of that New Jerusalem and the Kingdom of Heaven, which Christ declared *was at hand* so many centuries ago.

## An Incident.

One day last week, in making his usual visitations, the Rev. Dr. McCabe called in at the Maryland Hospital, Richmond, and in making his rounds, was attracted to the bed of a young and delicate boy, suffering from the effects of protracted fever. The little fellow had seen only fourteen 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 duty."

"Where are you from?"

"Mississippi, sir."

"What is your name?"

"Dwight Sherwood."

"Why, that is Northern name."

"Yes, sir; my father was a Northern 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 better return home, hadn't you?"

The boy turned his large, eloquent eye upon his interrogator, and finally, but modestly replied, as a slight flush passed over his pale, expressive face, "not until the war is over."

"Why, what can you do, you are so young, and so delicate?"

"I am a marker, sir, and I hope soon to be up, and in the field again. I think it my duty."

"Well, you ought to try and be a good boy, to avoid everything that is wrong, and you ought to pray to God to give you a new heart, and to keep you from falling into bad habits."

"I do, sir," said the little fellow, his eyes half concealing itself beneath the long, soft lash. "My mother taught me to pray. I have kept out of scrapes, and have had no difficulty with any one but once, and I did not seek that one."

The reverend gentleman then held further conversation with the brave little fellow, and promised to see him again.

He tells us that he could not help contrasting this boy's heroic, but modest bravery, with that of so many who are seeking to obtain substitutes in this day and hour of our necessities struggle.

If the boys—mere children—are willing to bare their bosom to the murderous and vindictive enemy, should not the cheek of the recalcitrant with shame, and that of the patriotic men who have bounded forward to re-enlistment for the war glow with honest pride, as they see such as these can do and dare in the hour of peril and strife? Be sure that that boy's mother gave from her bosom patriotic nourishment, on which traitors and recreants would have sickened and died in their infamy.

DYING WORDS OF WILBERFORCE.—

"Come, sit near me; let me lean on you," said Wilberforce to a friend a few minutes before his death. Afterwards, putting his arms around that friend, he said, "God bless you, my dear." He became agitated somewhat, and then ceased speaking. Presently, however, he said, "I must leave you, my fond friend, we shall walk no further through this world together; but I hope we shall meet in heaven. Do not weep for me, dear F—, do not weep, for I am very happy; but think of me, and let the thought make you press forward. I never knew happiness till I found Christ the Saviour. Read the Bible! Let no religious book take its place. Through all my perplexities and distresses I never read any other book, and I never knew the want of any other. It has been my hourly study, and all my knowledge of the doctrines, and all my acquaintance with the experience and realities of religion, have been derived from the Bible only. I think religious people do not read the Bible enough. Books about religion may be useful enough, but they will not do instead of the simple truth of the Bible."

## 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 to-day. 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 consequence of procrastination, the heaviest 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 hear 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.

## 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 *money*.

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 me 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?



## The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.  
Thursday, April 10, 1862.To those who intend to sustain the  
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 arrears. 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 friends 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.

## A Hopeful Sign.

A meeting of about sixty planters was held the other day in Russell 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 cotton 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 adopt 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 money 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 divide 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. KRESS, 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 he survive the struggle, and return to enjoy the fruit of his valor.

## Army Colportage and Missionaries

It is difficult to estimate the magnitude of that work which seeks to supply 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 brothers, 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 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 depravity of hatred and revenge. We say the depravity 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 reaped. 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 statesmanship, 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 statesmen, 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 to the task, and who shall pray with, counsel, and preach to these soldiers, is the great weapon with which our independence is to be achieved. Success without this might prove our ruin. For only think what would be the effect, if, after the most triumphant success upon every battle field—after we had secured all for which we are now contending—five hundred thousand drunken, profane, and abandoned soldiers should be disbanded, and scattered throughout every neighborhood, city and town of the Confederacy! The picture is too fearful to contemplate. Now is the time to avert so dreadful a calamity. God has declared that his word shall not return to void—that it is spirit and life—that it is his power unto salvation, every where, at all classes, and throughout all time. Let us not suppose that the tented field, the strife of arms, and the temptations of a soldier's life, can paralyze almighty power. Let us not be deterred from the discharge of this duty by any embarrassments that unbelief can suggest. Let us remember that we have the same Gospel that was the power of God unto the salvation of the Roman centurion 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 encouraging results have attended these efforts already. Scores of soldiers have been converted since they have been in the service.

Our Domestic Mission Board has also entered upon the work of supplying our army with the Gospel. It has occurred to us, that there might be some kind of cooperation between the Domestic Board and our Superintendent of Colportage, bro. Dickinson. The appointees of that Board could be supplied with Testaments and tracts by the Superintendent to be distributed at their discretion. The fact is, experience has shown that Colporters are doing pretty much all the good that can be accomplished in the way of evangelizing the army. A little experience in the camp has shown us that comparatively little can be accomplished by simple preaching—that chaplains can only be useful in visiting the sick, and private conversations. There are so many embarrassments in the way of regular preaching as to make it almost a useless expenditure of time and means.—We are inclined to the opinion, that it would be a wise policy for Congress to repeal the law creating this office, and throw the burden of supplying the army with religious instruction upon the churches. We doubt not it would be much more effectively done. As it is, Congress has assumed this obligation, and this has had the effect of diverting the attention of Christians from that work, while not one-fourth of the regiments have any chaplains at all. And moreover, many of these Chaplains are totally unfit for their positions. Instances have been mentioned to us, by persons of undoubted probity, where chaplains have had no religious service

in their regiments for months. The 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 authorities.

Let our churches take this matter in hand at once, and supply the means to send Colporters 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 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 gloriously 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 the 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 danger 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, the House twenty-five hundred—and the matter appears to have been compromised by splitting the difference—that is, by allowing each member twenty-seven hundred and fifty dollars a year, beside mileage! Our readers will bear testimony that we have never been a capricious fault-finder. On the contrary, we have uniformly sustained the measures of that body upon every leading question. But we are now fairly nonplused. The whole country stands aghast. We have yet to see the man who is not indignant at the measure. At a time when we are struggling for existence—when our sons, brothers and fathers are rushing to the tented field—when wives are giving up their husbands by tens of thousands, and cheerfully accepting the hardships, privations and poverty which stare them in the face—when the few that remain at home have to supply food and raiment to the immense charges thrown upon their liberality—our Congress is voting its members the snug salary of twenty-seven hundred and fifty dollars, and mileage beside, for about ninety days service! more than thirty dollars a day! almost as much for a single day 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, that we should form one of comparative purity. But it seems that our authorities are aping the Washington despotism with fatal accuracy. Every press in the Confederate States, so far as we have seen, has denounced the measure. And we now venture the prediction, that every member of that body who voted for it, has dug his political grave. Where is the spirit of Washington, who served seven long years as Commander-in-Chief of the American army, without one cent of compensation?

We have spoken plainly, for we feel deeply. We know not who did, and who did not sustain this measure, and therefore cannot be charged with making a personal attack upon any man. But the vote will and must be published, for the people will bear no equivocation on the subject.

## The Ascent.

"Beth," said the brave Aleph, as his bold eye gazed defiantly upon the dark masses of clouds as they swept the sides of the mountains, driven by fierce and stiff winds, "the sun is above the black clouds, shining brightly, let us depart, and ascend and enjoy his light and heat. We will be going, never mind clouds, wind and rain."

After a hasty refreshment they nerved themselves for the journey, and with vigorous tread commenced the ascent. But little was said by the thoughtful travelers as they ascended the slippery sides of the mountains—the rain pouring down in torrents, driven by the fierce gusts of wind. Soon they were wrapped in a dense fog, growing thicker and darker as they ascended, the wind dashing thick mists in their faces at every step. The heart of Beth waxed faint, and he exclaimed:

"Aleph, my brother, help! My courage fails me, and my limbs are feeble. The darkness is Egyptian, can be felt, and has shut out the light of day. We shall be lost, and swept away by these raging tempests."

"Courage, Beth! rally, brother!—The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." Onward! upward! the sun is shining brightly just above us, light will soon dawn."

The fog grew less dense, glimmering rays of sunlight appeared, and the travelers quickened their steps. As they neared the top of the mountain the sun broke forth in majesty, the winds were hushed, and the dark clouds were beneath them.

"Aleph, pardon my weak faith," said Beth, "for shadows and phantoms, of my own creating, have alarmed me all my life. Better to be here where the sun shines so brightly, and where all is calm, surveying the storm beneath, than to be at the foot of the mountain where it rages in full strength."

"I can cheerfully forgive you, Beth," replied Aleph, "but ask it of God. It is his word you have mistrusted; you have offended Him."

And Beth was instructed, and looked thankful.

The route the rest of the day lay on top of the mountain, and joyfully they sped on their way. The South wind, with zephyr wings, fanned them, the birds sweetly sang, and the sun was cloudless. Within their hearts were peace and harmony to correspond with the beauty and glory without.

"O Aleph! Aleph! it is thus at the foot of the mountain, in the regions from whence we came?" inquired the enraptured Beth, no longer timid and fearful.

"Nay, my brother," said Aleph—"Look down on each side of the standpoint—our Pisgah—and see the purged and curling habiliments of rain, storm, lightning and thunder, the dark clouds as they sweep past your feet. Let us rejoice that we are above them, and here let us remain."

And Aleph continued, his eye brightening as he drew his sound morals:

"All storms rage near the ground—in the lower atmospheric regions.—There are regions free from these, where there is uninterrupted sunshine, where the voice of every thing is harmonious, the streams are pure, and ever lasting spring abides, and never withering flowers."

These regions are the proper abodes of the soul—the true ecclesiastical heavens, wherein dwelleth righteousness. When the storm rages in the lower, murky regions let the soul by faith and love ascend to the heights of eternal sunshine above the clouds, there dwell, and it can see, unmoved, the desolations beneath, and can say like the Apostles upon Mount Tabor, "Master, it is good to be here." The soul that dwells habitually in the lower, secular heavens will always be riven by storm and tempest. But in God's holy mountain there is nothing to hurt nor destroy."

And Beth was happy, and exclaimed with heavenly rapture:

"Lord, let me ever more dwell in this holy mountain, where the Sun of Righteousness shines with healing in his beams."

And Aleph responded, "Amen!"

## The Indications.

We are now satisfied that our Government has waked up, and will promptly meet the crisis. The Spring and Summer campaigns will be stirring ones, and offensive movements will be made, which will teach the enemy some of the tender mercies of invasion. It will be seen that Southern soil will not always be the theatre of the war. The enemy will soon be hunted up, and driven to his own soil, and if a peace is not then conquered, he will be pursued, and, in turn, his own territory will be occupied. It will take such measures as these to bring peace. So long as the defensive policy is pursued, the war will continue, and our territory will be harassed by plundering Vandals. Let Southern men enter the army by thousands.

If we were fighting against a government in which a single tyrant reigned, Russia, for instance, our subjugation might not result in the trial and execution of more than a score of our more prominent men. That number might suffice to satiate the vindictiveness of one man of common depravity. But it is to be recollected, that we are fighting a nation of tyrants, who, in their collective capacity have disfranchised us, and who, in the event of their success in this struggle, will be clamorous for whole hordes of victims. Their wrath will know no bounds so long as a single man remains who has taken any prominent part in this great movement. The scenes of the French revolution will be thrown into the shade by the desolations which will follow in the wake of these vandal hordes. It is well for our people to look their danger squarely in the face, and realize what subjugation means. It means the destruction of State authorities, and the establishment of military governments in every seceded State, as it is to day

in Tennessee. It means the confiscation of the property of every man who has repudiated the authority of the Northern government. It means the trial and execution of every man whose name is identified in any prominent form with this great struggle for Southern independence. It means the parcelling out of Southern plantations to Northern task-masters. And how much more it means, depends upon the rapacity and cruelty of enemies who have set at defiance every principle of honor, justice and truth. Look at the picture, and then decide whether a temporary quietude at home is preferable to the tented field, where liberty is the award of brave hearts and strong arms.

[The following communication was forwarded to the editor of the "Confederate States," but that paper having suspended on account of its editor's casting in the army, it has been handed us for publication.—EDITORS.]

CAMP AT MOSELEY'S CHURCH, NEAR  
NORFOLK, VA., March 31, 1862.

Dear States:—It is with mingled emotions of pride and pleasure that I chronicle the fact that the Tuskegee Light Infantry, true to its former prestige, has re-enlisted. As you already know, one of its most popular and efficient officers, Lieut. Mayes, is now at home, recruiting for the company, and very soon its ranks will be full. The Light Infantry was organized at the commencement of the John Brown raid, and has ever responded to the country's call when its services were needed, and it will be gratifying to its many friends in Macon county to know that it has again signified its readiness to "shoulder arms" in defence of the liberties of our young Republic.

There is no doubt that the Third Alabama Regiment will soon be re-organized, under the command of its present brave and accomplished leader, Col. Lomax. He is exceedingly popular with his command, is a thoroughly efficient officer, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire Regiment. The same may be said of Lt. Col. Battle and Maj. Forsythe. In fact, we flatter ourselves that no Regiment in the service is better officered than the Third Alabama. On Saturday a subscription was commenced in the Regiment to aid Gov. Shorter in building a gunboat for the defence of the Alabama river, and in the course of two hours the sum of one thousand dollars was donated for that purpose.

It is with much pleasure that we learn that the church bells of Tuskegee have been donated to the Confederate Government, and that the patriotic ladies are sending their brass articles of household economy to the foundry to be cast into cannon to aid in driving back the invader from our soil. The same is being done all over the South. Such weapons will be sacred. The glad tones of the church bells, which were wont to assemble congregations together for the worship of God, will now reverberate in the loud cannon's roar. A people animated with such a spirit can never be conquered.

It would perhaps be imprudent to mention what is being done in this department for the furtherance of our cause. Suffice it to say, however, that nothing that human foresight can devise, or human exertion accomplish, will be neglected that will aid in a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Virginia, since her brilliant achievements in Hampton Roads, has been at the dock, undergoing some alterations to render her still more efficient. She will soon be complete in all her department, and ready once more to test her strength with the Yankee fleet. You need not fear for the result.

Begging pardon for this intrusion upon your columns, and thanking you for your kindness in sending me the States, I remain yours, &c., SIOGA.

For the South Western Baptist.

## The Chaplainship of the Army.

The separation of Church and State was a leading idea of religious liberty in the minds of our revolutionary fathers. It is not the less so with their descendants. Our Constitution of government is understood to forbid their connexion. Does not the establishment of a chaplainship for the army, to be paid out of the public treasury, encroach on the principle underlying their separation? It so appears to me. The public taxes out of which the chaplainship is financially supplied, are levied by the authority of the government, alike upon those who advocate and those who oppose the Gospel—and these taxes are collected by the compulsory process of State laws. It is true that so far as the disbursement of the money is concerned, it embraces only certain classes of the people; but this can not vary the principle. For if the right to furnish the Gospel by taxation to a portion of the people be conceded to the government, it is clear that its authority to furnish it by the same method to all can not be denied. The constitution makes no distinction here. Moreover if the government has the right to supply it at the public expense, it has the right to declare what it is this it does in effect and of necessity through the doctrines of the chaplains appointed. A minister of a certain religious creed is chosen. When chosen he can not do otherwise than preach his creed. Thus we have in principle the evil of a partial connexion at least of the Church and the State—and it were easy to show that we have in practice many of its abuses. If the system be continued and relied on, the army and navy, as well as the whole country, will be but the sufferers by it. Many believe that the legislation establishing this system should be re-

pealed. The ministers of Christ, it is respectfully submitted, should see to it that in receiving this money they do not depart from the example and will of Him whom they profess to represent; of Him who freely shed his blood for all men, and yet who forces his Gospel on none.

But are those of our fellow citizens who are called into the military service of the country to be left destitute of access to the word of life? Certainly not. Let such in the camp and at sea as desire it, their countrymen whom they are serving, and especially the disciples of Christ, unite in procuring the needed supply. Our soldiers can be furnished as the great mass of the people are—with Bibles, Testaments, tracts, religious books, unpaid ministers, and with ministers paid, as they ought to be when paid at all, by voluntary contributions. And here we have an inviting and noble field for those free-will 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 labor with promptitude, liberality and 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 Alabama.

Amt. collected by Misses M. Sinclair and E. Swanson,	\$172 00
Amt. procured by Misses F. Graham from teachers and pupils of Tuskegee Female College,	53 45
Amt. obtained in town by Misses F. Graham and F. Swanson, 3 bales cotton and cash,	15 50
Amt. collected by Mrs. E. M. Price,	63 00
<b>Total cash, with 3 bales cotton</b>	<b>\$303 95</b>

Other subscriptions remain to be collected. Lists are in the hands of the ladies above mentioned, and additional donations are solicited. The money is left on deposit in the office of the Tuskegee Insurance Company. It will be retained until sufficient 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.

## Secular Intelligence.

## The Latest War News.

MOBILE, April 5.—A special dispatch to the N. O. Picayune, dated Memphis April 4, says:

"A general engagement is expected daily on the Tennessee. The hospitals have been ordered cleared and prepared for the reception of the wounded. Buell is reported to be near the Eastern shore of Tennessee river, in conjunction with a column from Nashville.—The Confederates are rapidly concentrating, and are confident of victory."

TRUEND 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 authenticated 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'clock, aided by gunboats. The fighting continued till 12, when the enemy 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.

RICHMOND, April 6.—The reports of 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 Picayune, dated Memphis, 4th, states that a very severe storm occurred at Fort Pillow and Island 10, on Tuesday night last. The steamer Kanawha Valley was capsized and wrecked. Ten men on board floated down towards New Madrid, but were saved by the steamers DeSoto and Grampus. Many were with out clothes. They arrived here on the Scotland.

Shelling Island 10, still continues without effect. One of the enemy's gunboats and one transport were badly injured. No further movements above.

The enemy has abandoned Union City.

The operator at Bay St. Louis, telegraphs as follows:

"The enemy shelled Pass Christian yesterday. They landed 2,400 troops and attacked with 2,000 men and 12 twenty four pound howitzers. Our force was three hundred men, with two six pound howitzers. I was in the 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 revoked; and officers and men absent from duty, excepting on surgeon's certificate of disability, will return at once to their respective commands. It

is with extreme reluctance that the Department adopts a measure which deprives our patriotic soldiers of the relaxation they have so well earned; but the enemy presses on every side, and the necessities of the service demand new illustrations of that noble self-denial which has so many times been evinced since the commencement of our struggle for independence. The furloughs of all who have engaged for the war, which are thus curtailed, will be extended hereafter when circumstances will permit. But, judging from the past, no fears are entertained of an unwilling response to this call.—Those who have so many times proved their devotion to their country, cannot be indifferent or backward in this hour of her greatest need.

By order of the President.  
S. A. COOPER,  
Adjutant and Inspector General.

## The Battle in Arkansas—Further Details.

We had an interview yesterday with an officer direct from our army in the west, and from him obtained the following interesting details of the battle at Sugar Creek, or Elkhorn.

Gen. Price had remained at Springfield 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 between his rear guard and the enemy's advance until he crossed into Arkansas and effected a junction with Van Dorn and McCulloch. In all these skirmishes, our informant says the Missouri sharpshooters invariably got the best of their pursuers. Price's object was to drive them down into Arkansas, since Van Dorn had not joined him at Springfield.

The Confederates rested a few days at Cove Creek, in Washington county, Arkansas, some thirty miles below the line. At length General Van Dorn having 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 guard, 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 became general. The enemy was completely surrounded, Gen. Price attacking them on the north and Gen. McCulloch on the West.

It is now generally believed that we made a mistake in sounding the enemy and cutting off every avenue of escape. It is thought that if we had attacked them from one side only, as it is understood Gen. Price proposed, we should have driven them out and taken everything they had ere the sun went down. As it was, we drove them from 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 half-famished men fed.

Many of our troops who were supposed 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 hundred 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 terrific—probably twelve hundred to fifteen hundred—and the next morning they lost many more, among whom were several officers. Such prisoners have escaped from them, say there was no exultation among them, so heavy had their losses been. The Confederates took two hundred and twenty-five prisoners.

On the morning of the 8th, the enemy, 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 to withdraw his forces.

With the exception of a portion of regiments thrown into confusion by the untimely fall of McCulloch and McIntosh, the retreat was conducted in the utmost good order—so good, indeed, that many did not know but that they were making a flank movement on the enemy until late in the afternoon. Several of our batteries were in great danger, having to be brought off through the woods and over hills. The enemy did not pursue, except a few squads of cavalry who followed up some of our baggage trains. We brought off four more pieces of cannon than we sent on the field, having lost only two pieces which were disabled and spiked. Several of the enemy's batteries were taken, but they could not be brought off. They were dismounted and the wheels taken off; dry brush and leaves were piled on them, and they were burnt by our troops.

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 army. Many other officers were killed or wounded. Gen. Van Dorn paid a high compliment to Price's army. Many of their charges would have done credit to Napoleon's old guard. The troops in McCulloch's



division, up to the time of his and McIntosh's fall, fought with the most determined gallantry, and covered themselves with glory.

We left the field on the second day, for the reasons given above; and yet the result of the battle was as good as a victory to the Confederates. They have so crippled the enemy, that they will be unable to attack us until they get reinforcements. Price and Van Dorn, however, can march where they please without molestation. At last accounts they were recruiting and getting ready for another forward movement, in a direction but little suspected by the enemy.

With the exception of Stanwath's regiment, our Indian allies did not take much part in the fight. This regiment took a battery, having approached it behind trees, and behaved with much courage and gallantry. Owing to the early fall of McCulloch and McIntosh, some six or seven of our regiments were never brought into action. The enemy's forces were at least double that of ours.

#### Our Resources.

A half million of men have come into the South to subjugate six or seven millions of men, women and children. The proportion of men capable of bearing arms in a community is usually estimated at one in five. Any community can spare for distant war 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 sixth of its white population for resistance, or at least one million of men. It can do this the more readily, inasmuch as it slaves remain to cultivate the earth.

This force cannot be all armed in the best manner, 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 destruction 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 regular, by partizan companies and squads as well as organized 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, we have clubs to beat out the brains of horses and mules. If we have not armies of equal numbers to cope with the enemy in pitched battles, we have intimate knowledge of the roads of his march, swift horses to mount, and the capacity, if not wanting in courage and enterprise, to destroy his transportation. If we cannot meet him in March, we can succeed in embarrassing him greatly by the end of April; and if he dares penetrate the interior of our country by June, we can envelop and destroy his forces by July, or August.

An invading army is more easily whipped by avoiding decisive battles than by fighting them too often, if it be actively annoyed and harassed. That great general of the Revolution, Greene, 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 a quasi defeat than before. It is almost an axiom in warfare, that if any invading army does not crush its adversary in 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 retreat from the Roman territory. — *Richmond Examiner.*

**Capture of a Yankee Schooner.**  
An armed boat from the Confederate gunboat Gunboat, captured the Yankee schooner Isabel, bound from Key West to Ship Island, on the morning of the 2d. The schooner being off her reckoning had run close in shore of 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. Picayune of Tuesday, received a letter yesterday, from San Antonio, Texas, in which it was stated that authentic intelligence of the surrender of Fort Craig had been received there. The capitulation was unconditional. Col. Canby, the Federal commander, proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart, on condition that they pledge themselves not to serve again during the war; but Gen. Sibley insisted on an unconditional surrender. With the fall of Fort Craig, the last vestige of Yankee rule vanishes from New Mexico. We are now masters of that vast and wealthy region; and 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 months siege. All honor to the Texan Rangers.

**The System of Conscription.**  
On Friday last the following message from President Davis, was read in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Military Committee:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:  
The operation of the various laws now in force for raising armies, has exhibited the necessity for reform. The frequent changes and amendments which have been made, have rendered the system so complicated as to make it often quite difficult to determine what the law really is, and to what extent prior amendments are modified by more recent legislation. There is also embarrassment from conflict between Confederate and State legislation. I

am happy to assure you of the entire harmony of purpose and cordiality of feeling which has continued to exist between myself and the executives of the several States; and it is to this cause that our success in keeping adequate forces in the field is to be attributed.

These reasons would suffice for inviting your earnest attention to the necessity of some simple and general system for exercising the power of raising armies, which is vested in the Congress by the Constitution. But there is another and more important consideration. The vast preparations made by the enemy for a combined 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 stimulated. The right of the State to demand, and the duty of each citizen to render, military service, need only be stated to be admitted. It is not, however, wiser or judicious policy to place in active service that portion of the force of a people which experience has shown to be necessary as a reserve. Youths under the age of 18 years require further instruction; men of matured experience are needed for maintaining order and good government at home, and in 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 of emergency exists. But in order to maintain this reserve intact, it is necessary that in a great war like that in which we are now engaged, all persons of intermediate ages, not legally exempt for good cause, should pay their debt of military service to the country; that the burthen should not fall exclusively on the most ardent and patriotic.

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 military duty, shall be held to be in the military service of the Confederate States, and that some plain and simple method be adopted for their prompt enrollment and organization, repealing all of the legislation heretofore enacted which 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. Watts.—At a meeting of the 17th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, the following 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, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 17th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, do unanimously 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 gentleman. If he has ever erred, it was the error of a noble nature which preferred to sacrifice its own interest rather than ours—his faults have been learned to Virtue's side.
2. That we reluctantly give him up, even to fill the distinguished position to which his great abilities so fully entitle him; and nothing but the prospect of a more enlarged sphere of usefulness in the cause of our beloved and bleeding country could reconcile us to his loss.
3. That until we shall forget our labors and sufferings for our country, we will cherish the remembrance of his virtues and the most cordial and heartfelt wishes for his future happiness and success.

S. J. CUMMINGS, Chm.

I. T. TUCKER, Secy.

**THE WINCHESTER FIGHT.**—We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from the vicinity of Winchester, that the first day's fighting there, was one of those bloody and desperate encounters, for which the brigade of "Stonewall Jackson," has become noted. This gentleman reports that the loss of the enemy could not have been less than one thousand; and that battle ground was literally strewn with their dead. Near the place where the main fighting took place, was a stone fence, which both parties knew would be a most excellent breastwork. A Federal and a Confederate regiment immediately started at a "double quick," to gain the desired spot. The Confederate regiment reached the spot about thirty yards in advance of the Federal, and turning upon their contestants, poured a deadly fire into them, making one-third of the whole Yankee regiment bite the dust. The remainder of the regiment fled in great dismay. — *Richmond Enquirer.*

**"ATTACK ONCE AND FURIOUSLY."**—This is the watch-word of Gen. Magruder and the army of the Peninsula. They will give a good account of themselves if they can ever meet the invader. The following is a late general order.

**HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE PENINSULA.**  
Fort Mifflin, March 13, 1862.

**General Order, No. 150.**—All the arrangements having been made for the defense of this Peninsula, and the Commanding General, not having it in his power to be at the same time with each body of troops, the following directions are given for the government of all, viz:

When any body of our troops, large or small, meets with any body of the enemy's troops, however large, the commanding officer of our troops will cause the enemy to be immediately attacked, and the men will attack, at once and furiously. This is an Order as clearly understood by officers and men, and will doubtless be obeyed with alacrity by both.

The above instructions are not intended for those who have special orders under certain named circumstances not to fight.

By Command of

MAJ. GEN. MAGRUDER.

JOHN DONNELLY SMITH, Acting A. D. C.

**SETTING A PRICE UPON HIS HEAD.**—We can now estimate the terror Capt. Morgan has become to the enemy, by the fact that Beall has set a price upon his head. Says the Memphis Appeal:

The cavalry company commanded by Capt. Morgan has of late been rendering the most important service, and become a terror to the enemy. It is a picked corps, about one hundred strong, belonging to no particular division, and fighting when and where they please. They have already given the Yankees more trouble than perhaps any similar organization in the army. Capt. Morgan is a Kentuckian, the intimate friend of Gen. Buckner, and it is said has taken oath to get possession of a prisoner for whom the Yankees were glad to exchange Buckner. Gen. Beall has offered a large reward for the apprehension and seizure of this ubiquitous rebel, inasmuch as he has become a terror to his pickets in the vicinity of Nashville.

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

#### Business Department.

##### Receipt List.

Paid to Volume No.	Amount
T. F. Thompson, 13	42
Dennis Crosby, 13	34
Rev. John Robertson, 14	34
Rev. Louis Rogers, 15	30
Rev. W. E. Watt, 14	30
Alexander Varnum, 15	33
Cyrus Phillips, 16	9
Mrs. Mary Dill, 13	40
W. M. Sheppard, 13	15
Mrs. M. Dozeman, 13	21
J. E. Apple, 14	25
Rev. W. D. Cowdry, 12	48
Rev. W. D. Cowdry, 14	46
Mrs. Mary J. Aubrey, 14	45
	2 00

##### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

###### For Probate Judge.

We are authorized 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.

###### For Circuit Clerk.

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

###### For Circuit Court Judge.

We are authorized to announce  
**N. GACHET, ESQ.**  
as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court of the 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 next.

##### ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE will be an Election held at the different Precincts 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.

Texas—Josiah Sanford, Thos. H. Walker and T. J. Dismukes. W. C. Jinks returning officer.

Society Hill—James M. Torbet, J. W. Corning and David Cassaway.

Warrior—Stand-J. S. Moore, Menck Tatum and J. M. Davis. John Price returning officer.

Enon—G. White, J. T. Crawford and A. A. Persons. F. G. Thwaitt returning officer.

Ridgely—W. L. Hendrix, W. W. Battle and Thomas Jett. Hanic returning officer.

Aberfall—N. C. McLeod, J. W. Morris and J. C. McSwen. Ben Raiborn returning officer.

Union Springs—W. H. Waugh, David Farrier and J. M. Reeder. H. M. Trice returning officer.

Cotton Valley—J. F. Fort, W. A. Campbell and W. L. Heath. Camillus Fort returning officer.

Moore's Store—A. G. Tuttle, J. T. Haden and Wm. Thompson. Robert Crawford returning officer.

Cross Keys—J. M. Newman, Jesse Thompson and J. M. Nicholson. W. T. Griffin returning officer.

Cloughs—A. S. Chapman, C. Gibson and C. T. Segrest. J. M. Clough returning officer.

Notaula—H. H. Armstrong, A. H. Rowell and A. F. 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, Sheriff.

At the same time and places there will be an Election held for County Superintendent of Education for Macon county to two years; and 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, 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 desirable than any other branch of the service. Patriotic friends who wish to see their country in this hot 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 \$400. per day, and if lost, his valuation. Troop of man and horse is \$28 per month. Each troop joining, my company will receive in addition to his regular monthly pay, an annual commutation of \$50, and the sum of \$50 bounty.

The Government will furnish upon my requisition, saddles, bridles, halters and spurs &c., free of charge. Also all necessary camp equipment.

The General commanding this Department also assumes 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 me at J. W. Phillips Esq., La Fayette Ala., for the next ten days, after which, I will be pleased to visit upon them in person.

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

Testimonial: We take pleasure in recommending Lieut. Prater as a gentleman soldier, and recently qualified to command a company, and do not doubt he will give full and entire satisfaction to any company with which he may be connected.

Lieut. Col. R. BREWER, Comd'g Battalion.

Capt. A. W. BOWIE, Capt. A. W. BOWIE.

JEFF. FALKNER, C. C. CLAY.

March 24th 1862.

##### NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS.

On and after this date all Lumber sold at the Tuskegee Steam Mill will be CASH on delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will please come forward and settle either by Cash or Note. The accounts are made out on a future, by asking for credit.

W. E. KEELING, March 24th 1862.

##### CHANGE IN TERMS.

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

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

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

Feb. 6, 1862. MC MULLEN & CO.

#### ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

THE FOURTH SESSION of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in October 1861. The present student body of Teachers will be the most perfect in Alabama. It is especially called to the attention of the ladies of this State, who are desirous of a higher education, that this Institution is now open for the reception of students. The experience of the past year, with a noble class of young ladies, has demonstrated the wisdom of this feature. The members of this class may prosecute any of the studies embraced in the curriculum, or may devote themselves to the study of English Literature, Political Science, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and Composition.

The advantages in the Musical Department are unequalled. The Principal has been a leader in some of the most eminent Musical Establishments of Europe, and is an artist of the first class. His Assistant, trained under J. F. Apple, is himself an excellent singer. The best Musical Conservatory of Europe, possessed of the rarest talent in vocalization, and successful as teachers, have been secured for the purpose of placing this Department of the Institution beyond all competition. The other departments will maintain their operations with the operations of the College, and the designs of parents to give their daughters the best education.

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

July 25, 1861.

##### Medical College of Georgia.

AT AUGUSTA.

THE Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in progress.

For Catalogue or unpublished particulars apply to NOAH K. DAVIS, MARIETTA, ALA.

January 30, 1862.

##### Business Cards.

**JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM,**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell and Tallapoosa counties.

Particular attention paid to collecting and securing claims.

Office over the Post Office.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., February 6, 1862.

**W. P. CHILTON & SON,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery and the surrounding counties; in the Supreme Court of the State, and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama.

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building.

December 15, 1861.

**GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama.

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, and the surrounding counties; in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery.

Residence up stairs in Echols' new building.

December 15, 1861.

**GUIN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG,**  
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers and Tallapoosa counties; in a Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery.

Residence up stairs in Echols' new building.

December 15, 1861.

**SMITH & POU,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Practices in Macon County, Alabama.

Office up stairs in Echols' new building.

BYRON B. SMITH, ED. W. POU.

April 18, 1861.

**FERRELL & MCKINNE,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Tuskegee, Ala.

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

Office up stairs in Echols' new building.

March 14, 1861.

**J. H. CADDENHEAD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala.

Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Tallapoosa, Chambers, and Russell.

June 13, 1861.

**BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM,**  
HAYING determined to resume the practice of Physics in Tuskegee, and his professional services to the citizens thereof.

Office in the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets.

June 13, 1861.

**J. B. HART & SONS,**  
DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;

GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &c.

Thankful for past patronage, with kind regards, and respectfully solicit new customers.

WETUMPA, ALA.

May 31, 1860.

**ROBERTSON, BROWN & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants.

No. 35 North Commerce St.,

MOBILE, ALA.

**HARGROVE, EZELL & CO.**  
(Successors to HARGROVE & SMITH.)

No. 104 Commerce St.,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A large and well selected Stock

OF

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH.

PORT HARBOR, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN N. COBURN.

April 24th 1861.

##### CHANGE IN TERMS.

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

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

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

Feb. 6, 1862. MC MULLEN & CO.

#### The Produce Loan.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Treasury Department, Richmond.

August 22, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars, for the purpose of funding its Treasury Notes and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of new produce and manufactured articles, and the purchase of specie and of military stores.

Under the authority of a previous Act the Secretary appointed Commissioners, residing in different sections of the country, to solicit in advance from planters, manufacturers and others, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in Bonds of the Confederate States.

To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriotism of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches at least many millions of dollars. The liberality of every class of the community has been evinced. 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 advance from planters, amounts to one-third of the entire crop.

It is not proposed, as has been frequently explained, to interfere with the usual and customary place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who is authorized to pay over the proceeds and Bonds carry interest of eight per cent, payable semi-annually, and are not to be issued of less denomination than one hundred dollars except where the subscription is for fifty dollars. When the limit is fixed at fifty dollars, the payment of the principal and interest of the Bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by special Act of Congress.

The agricultural and manufacturing interests which have now the opportunity of contributing to the wants and sustaining the credit of the Government, were not in condition to make cash subscriptions to the loan previously authorized. The same subscribers are now enabled to do so, and their demand of resources, in the nature of things, was mainly to be looked for in the future. Upon such future resources they are authorized safely to draw, and the investment proposed, while not resting on the score of patriotism, may be regarded altogether as advantageous and as safe as any other business transaction.

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

Special agents have been appointed, or will be appointed, in every County and District of the South. They will be furnished with subscription lists, and required to bring the same before their fellow-citizens in every proper manner, by personal appeals, public addresses or through the instrumentality of the press. The results of their labors, in the 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 sale of the loan are here annexed.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE SAME.

SECTION 1. That the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury, may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in Bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest of eight per cent, per annum until they become



