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TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862.

was capable of accommo- The Laptisteric ithout the public assemblies in the end of time. erformed by immersion, &c.

Writers of unquestionable au-hority maintain that primitive And light its torch at Nature's funeral pile." ristians continued to baptize in ivers, pools and baths till about the hiddle of the 3d century. Durant, Paciandii Antiq. Christian, Justin fartyr, Tertullian. Moshiem says instead of 3d century, vol. 1. p. Justin Martyr about 164 says went to streams for the ordinance Tertullian about 200 that candies for baptism made profession in entine now Constantinople.

ae or public baths at Rome re 800: those built by Dioclesian,

acres. This by the by. stulatum. The elder Pliny, uncle Chronological the Spartan mothers, so often quoted

ient and costly Baptisteries; for nany assert that baptism is to be classed among non-essentials; hence no great haste for accommodations, when all were poor. If it could be proved that Baptisteries were too small for purposes of immersion in the days of iny, this might furnish some evidence that the ordinance had been changed in a few years after the Apos-tles into sprinkling; but it would not lisprove immersion in Apostolic times or show that infants were subjects. Baptists have but little interest in

Sec. Broaden in Places Land

the question about the size of Baptis d of a Literary Institution teries; for wherever a people dwell, "Notes that have intelligence enough to ung this postulata derstand Gospel sermons, there are Pliny's Letters are cited as always streams sufficient to accommo-Prombull, within the last date the candidates for the ordinance the famous Bap- as there were in the age of the Apossa near Florenceite. fles; but they dislike to see the truth it is quite capacious-from 3 of History perverted. But are not sep and sufficiently wide to Pliny's statements entitled to as much n of the largest respect as those produced to controvert them? The testimony of nearly its a dozen are here presented, who were not arguing the question as sectarists,

3.000 persons in them Asia Minor, so large and costly, conwere held. Moshiem vol. structed of materials so imperishable, 08. N. Y. edition, 1824 says so much visited and admired for nearment of baptism was ad- ly a thousand years, will remain ered in this century (the 1st.) standing memorials of immersion to

laces prepared for that purpose and "lill "rapt in fire, the realms of etherglow.

And heaven's last thunders shake the world below.

For the South Western Baptist. Love One Another,

"Love is the golden chain that binds And he's an heir of Heaven who finds His bosom glow with love." The divine Spirit never issued a more beautiful injunction, sweeter accents never fell from mortal lips, no church and then again at the other four letters in the English er. The Catholics aver that Con- language has such a velvety sound as ine erected one of the earliest in love; or expresses so much tender ome in which he and his son Crispus beauty. The love of God is a ere baptised. Every school boy fathomless ocean, which washes the nows that he flourished in the 4th arid desert of humanity, which ferntury and died in 337 having tilizes the wilderness, and causes the ed 31 years; others say at By- Rose of Sharon to bloom in all its glory; its strength, its tenderness, A late writer in Greek and Roman its immensity will never be fully reintiquities, a classic in our Colleges, alized, either in this life, or during ves that those nations had many the revolving cycles of eternity. We blic and private baths, among them do not believe that the finite mind ptisterion and Lavacrum. The will ever be sufficiently expanded to grasp the illimitable thought, but its progressive gradations will concenns. Domitian, and Caracalla were trate rays of glory, of which we now pished for their extent and have no conception. If mental ficence: the custom of bathing culture causes so much pleasure here, ointing continued to the latest | if communion with the wise, and good, Barclay and other late suffuses the soul with rapture, or

avelers in the East assert in their melts it into sweetest tenderness, how ablished books that the pools and glorious will be the treasures of ther public bathing places in Jeru- knowledge, and gleams of bright inalem are large enough to cover some telligence to which it will have access forever. A mother's love, who can paint it? certainly none but those who have felt it. It is planted deepthe author of the Letters, referred est among the human emotions; it is holier, stronger, and higher than any ation caused by an eruption of Mount other; it thrills every nerve, trembles avius. The younger Pliny, who in every glance, controls every action. ote Letters from Phrygia and A mother will sacrifice her own feel hinia flourished in the 1st and be ings, her comfort, her all for the love ng of the 2d century. He wrote she bears her child; and yet an exwhen Consul in that alted sense of duty will cause her to s letters induced the resign even that dearest part of herseverity against | self, into her Creator's hands. Wit dis letters are still ex- ness the heroic conduct of the mothers Domitian he was Proc- of this our second revolution. 1 under Nero and Tra- know 'tis almost like tearing her elf A. D. 68. heartstrings to part with her dear soldier boy, but the master has need of him, and she bids him go, and show 113, aged 52. to the world the beauty of the lessons were written in 103 or she has taught him. The stoicism of

drops. Love is the antidote provided by an almighty Physician for those poisonous waters, a Savior's love, which will teach us to love one another. Love is the cement which binds angels together; love is the fountain from which flows every pleasant stream which fertilizes this sider them: sinful province of God's dominions. The wife catches every fresh gleam of her husband's love, and treasures it as her dearest possession; she tries to read his countenance, she listens eagerly to his words, she realizes the poet's conception,

"Oh! there are looks, and tones that dart An instant supshine to the heart." But if his brow be clouded, and pride. the most faithful duty she can render him elicits no commendation, no sparkle of the eye, no kindly tone of the voice, but a stolid indifference, then is the greenest spot in her existence rendered steril, and gloomy. Husband, herein lies your power, kindness to your chosen companion will render her life a blooming garden, whose beautiful flowers will encircle your brow with a fadeless arland, and whose fragrance will

way. If we are not happ tinkling cymbal." Sweet are the and our mouth in the dust and con

"Domestic Happiness, thou only bliss Of Paradise, which has survived the fall." Then try to penetrate your wife's soul with rays of sunshine, and you will find them powerfully magnetic on yourself. But "neglect, or temper sheds bitter dress into its crystal cup." Like the Harpsichord, touch its strings delicately, and it "disfingers rudely over it, and discordant er brethren of the North ever were. notes mar all its beauty. Love one another; let kindness be our study, even now, when brethren are arrayed in deadly hostility; such hostile feelings should be confined to the battle field, and limited to self-defence; we should not triumph over our fallen, or captive enemies; our prayer should rather be, Turn thou the hearts of foes and cause them to desist from the slaughter; the unholy crusade against us should excite pity for the actors, and deprecation of the fanatical spirit that inspires the Heavendaring conflict. Kindness is the "richest boon to mortals given," the fountain gushing from the rock, the spring in the desert, the sunlight of VIRGINIA. the soul. Shannondale, Jasper Co., Miss.

Evangelical Effort for Soldiers.

In a communication dated at Tuskegee, Ala., on the 14th of March, published in the "Enquirer," Mr. A. soldiers. He says:

A chaplain remarked to me that attention and of making a good im-

Another chaplain said to 'me : "1 have made an honest effort to be a are obnoxious, if not in one craving, faithful chaplain, but have come to yet in another-either and all o the conclusion that the only effectual which lead to rain by excessive indulmeans of reaching the soldiers, is this gence; but inasmuch as criminality colportage agency, direct personal under this charge brings its own pun appeals, and the printed page."

A colporter; at Pensacola, said "I am most cordially received by all, the evils of the day. from the commander in-chief to the Of our vainglory and pride as testaments or tracts."

has lately put in circulation one mil. is doing to-day one of twelve States coast, and still the "fields are white to effect what in our conceit we imunto the harvest." I find everybody agined South Carolina could almost disposed to aid, and am raising con- do alone.

Fast Day Thoughts.

AND NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN AFTER THE FAST IS OVER.

As a people, we deserve chastise ment for many reasons. Let us con-

1. Because of our forgetfulness o God.

3. Because of our hatred of men. 4. Because of our depraved man-

2. Because of our love for Mam

5. Because of our carnal excesse 6. Because of our vain-glery and

7. Because of our ill-treatment of inferiors. 8. Because of our all pervading sel

9. Because of our hypocrisy and

plasphemy. This is a strong indictment, and we trust no man amongst us can be convicted under all its counts. Yet we fear at the same time that no one of us can place his hand upon his heart in view of the whole accusation and say, "Not Guilty."

Of the first charge it is not for us write. In common with hundreds ands of our people, we can all other joy is "sounding brass, and but place our hand upon our mouth

fess. "I have sinned." The second charge, we fear, is almost as universal in its application as the first. We denounce the "Yankee Nation" for their lust of riches and greed of gain, and are too apt to forget that, with all our show of liberality and alms-giving, we are secretly as much devoted to money and the accumulation of property as our form

The third charge will at first sight be repelled by many of us; but when we honestly consider the bickerings of society in which we suffer our feelings to participate more or less, secretly if not otherwise; when we call to mind the antipathies that (like devils) possess us, and the encouragement we in one way or another give to slurs and backbitings that tend to injure the objects of those antipathies -we may not claim to be exempt from the charge. Of those who are openly denunciatory of their fellows and ready to wreak vengeance on them when occasion may offer, it is unnecessary to remark.

Against the fourth charge also, all hearts will revolt at the first mention. But the blush of indignation will change to one of shame if we rightly consider the true coloring of the manners of the age. And we cannot perhaps better illustrate our meaning than by pointing to the training of E. Dickinson speaks of continued en- our youth—the "fast boys" (as the couragement in the work of circula-ting bibles and religious tracts among ent day—too many of whom, alas! give proof that a due regard for superiors and respect for age have eninstead of preaching formal discour- tered but flimsily into their home inses, he was in the habit of reading struction; while the disposition to two or three short tracts to his con- strike and to stab for every insult gregations, and merely adding a fancied or real as they advance in word of comment; that he had found years, is but too strongly indicative this the best means of securing the that there is something radically wrong in the social morals and man-

ners of our people. To the fifth charge, large numbers ishment, often too, with celerity, it i erhaps more avoided than other o

lowest private, and hever have read people every one of us is now fully or heard of such eagerness to receive self-convicted. If not, let us but remember what we thought South Car-The Colportage Board in Rich- olina could do two years ago, and then mond, whose operations I superintend, consider calmly what she can do and lion of pages among the men on the all of whose energies will be strained

siderable sums at every city where We come to the seventh count of realive more ness, the perrental streams of Eden division of the army. Fellow-citizens, have we "used it a entences. The were the only sweet waters that man There is such a rush to arms in evel not abusing it?" Do the ashes of Christians had no houses of was ever allowed to taste, pure, ry State of the Confededacy, that, mal-treated slaves cry to heavon they met in beautiful, gashing from the reservoirs soon, several hundred thousand new against us? Have we given the hire tered of innecence, and the rock of obe- recruits will be added to our force of the laborar that God will require blic dience. They was bounded by the in the field, and thus this work of of us, in the most ample care for his

speak for themselves. Our object planned. Postpone the social call was merely to suggest food for re- you had designed. Go to your closflection suited to the present dark et. There renew your vows, there hour of our struggle. Our belief is seek to rekindle your faith and love, that the war is intended for the ulti- and then go to the place of prayer.

and terror of the infliction may be see you there, but they will rejoice of our reformation, morally and communion may be the beginning of socially, as to the development of better things for your soul-for the our political and military strength. Church. Let us then strive to heed the voice of Eternal Wisdom in all the duties of life, seeing that it may he His decree that thus alone shall we be I will be exalted among the heather the hand of all that hate us."- forty-sixth Psalm is evidently from Edgefield Advertiser.

Only a Prayer-Meeting.

new creature in Christ? What God will be exalted in the earth. like you in the Church, wholy stay to-day, and forever. away, or come occasionally with so This, prescription is suitable to the much of the world and its cares and age in which we live, in the scenes pleasures about you as to throw a that are opening on a world that apit? Were you to go from your clostrue Christians? Why is it that we et to the place of prayer, with your need the prescription, "be still?"be anything but lifeless.

see face to face, and whom you pro- the mementary cloud seems to have when He sends you a message and in- glory that succeeds, and follows it.vites you to meet Him, with two or We hear of divisions and disputes three of His brethren, who have come among Christians; we think the little interest in the heavenly visitant, is because we see but a part, we do the place where He is to be present? whole, we should discover that the . "Only a prayer-meeting." There momentary discord is only preparatoits love, found a ready utterance, as you exclaimed, "Come and I will there? Yet you are not with them. Week after week your pastor and a

olations of Zion, and to pray, "O Lord, revive Thy work." But your place is vacant. Your seat is filled on the Sabbath, and at prayer meeting you are. sledom seen. the covenant into which you once entered remains, "to walk in all the or dinances of God's house." Who has

remember the notice of last Sabbath. binds them to nothing. See, they to God, to shield as from all he It has grown familiar by repetition, seem to say, what enthusiasm I feel Most, Advanture about a religious discourse, and for

The eighth and ninth charge must | up the evening's amusement you had | mate good of the Southern people. The hearts of your brethren will be But, men of the South, the length encouraged. They may wonder to proportioned as much to the progress and be glad, and that hour of sweet

Quietness in the Storm.

"Be still, and know that I am God:

"saved from our enemies and from I will be exalted in the earth." The first to last a military or a war song. It assumes tribulation, warfare, in the midst of the world; and it points The Evangelist has the following: the Christian to his refuge, his safe -And so you who have covenanted and blessed retreat, amidst the war to walk in all the ordinances of God's storms gathering from the distant house remain away from the place horizon. God is not only our refuge, where prayer is want to be made, or but He is also with us. "He maketh allow the most trifling excuses to wars to cease unto the end of the keep you at home, while your breth earth; He breaketh the bow, and ren are meeting to plead the divine cutteth the spear asunder; He burnpromises, and invoke His presence eth the chariot in the fire."- If God hopes have you of being permitted to Fear not for his kingdom, be not less death. "Without me ye can do engage in the ceaseless worship of alarmed for his cause; not a hair of the upper sanctuary, or of finding the head of his saints shall perish .pleasure there ?- "The prayer-meet- Be still and know that He is not man ing dull and uninteresting." What to repent, nor a creature to fail; but makes it so, except you and many the mighty God, the same yesterday,

chill over the services of the hour. pears to be about to go through its Dull! Why then do you not go thith- last baptism. What are some of the er and try to add life and interest to grounds of disquiet in the minds of heart overwhelming with love to We answer, first: From the imper-Christ and to souls, you, at least, fection of our knowledge. We see would have no reason to complain of but a fragment of God's procedure; dulness, and perhaps your fervid, or we cannot see that out of evil He the few earnest words you might ut- still brings good. When we behold ter, would stir up some other heart, over-shadowing error, we think it and thus rouse a flame which would will deepen and darken till the whole sky is overcast; whereas, by-and-by "Only a pray-meeting." Yet One it is dissolved, and truth shines forth is there whom you hope by and by to with all the splendor of the sun, and fess to love above all others. And only increased in the intensify of the together in His name, have you so church is going to pieces; but that as to be regardless and neglectful of not see the whole. If we saw the was a time when your lips could not ry to lasting harmony; that the dishave uttered these words. Look pute of a day precedes the peace that back to the day of your espousals, will prevail through ages to come .when in the midst of your worldli- We see through a glass darkly; w ness and sin, the Spirit met you, do not always recollect this, and be and setting home eternal truth upon cause we forget it, and fancy that we your heart, brought you to the feet of can see more clearly than is the case Jesus. Was any place next to your we are troubled and disquieted. Be closet, so precious then as the house cause we are blind, we think the of prayer? Then your lips were un- world is going to pieces, and that sealed, and your heart glowing with God has left it to itself .- Cumming

OBEY AND YOU SHALL KNOW .show you how great things God hath Never was there a truer or more done for my soul." How is it with beautiful saying-as every Christian you now? Has that scene of social experience will testify-than that of worship lost its attractions? - Are our Savior: "If any man will do my not Christ and His brethren still will, he shall know of the doctrine. little handful of faithful Christians, gives us a practical insight into form meet together to mourn over the des- er mysteries. Not only so, but we in nature as well as in grace. None the communion table, but at the the noble relations of this life, and of Yet the vows of God are upon you, for those relations, as the obedient,

BY BEV. H. T. HUDSON,

"Will ye also go away? Do you, my reader, in these times of sin think about giving up your religion? Think, my friend, of your deplorable condition if you leave

Christ is our kind Shepherd, leading us into the green pastures of eternal life. To leave him is like the silly sheep wandering from its guard-fold into the pathless wilderness, where the devil as a roaring lion prowls about to devour.

The Lord is a sun. To leave him is to grope in midnight darkness among pitfalls of deep destruction.

He is a shield to cover us from the fiery darts of the wicked one. To leave him is as unwise as the soldier, who throws away his life-preserving shield when the fatal darts of the enemy fly thick and fast around him. To leave him is as silly as it would have been for one to have left the roomy Ark when the rising flood be gan to flow over all earthly refuges and sweep into a watery grave all outside of that Ark. Christ is the

nothing." To leave Christ is to leap into the eternal burnings of hell .-For "out of Christ, God is a consuming fire." To leave Christ is to go into damnation, "There is no other name given under heaven whereby we must be saved." Will ye go away with such consequences attending your departure.- Weekly Message.

A Picture too Eloquent for Words.

On the outskirts of the pretty little village of Citronelle, on the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road, as the 17th Regiment Alabama Volunteers passed rapidly by, my eye was attracted to a house not far from the road, and then my attention was instantly riv eted in admiration, by one of those natural pictures which never fail to arrest the attention of every beholders, a picture, though silent, yet more eloquent than any words can

ever be. A young and beautiful mother stood on the piazza, her eyes towards heaven, turned as if silently breathing a prayer, whilst in her arms, she held up to the view of the stalwart soldiers her darling babe; not a word was said by the mother, not a shout was heard from the soldiers. Voice answered not unto voice, but heart answered unto heart, through the curious mesmerism of the soul. As quick as lightning flash, eyes unused to weep were filled with tears. The fabled power of a magiciain's wand could not have wrought so sudde such an effect. Though she uttered not one word, this mother, by this living, breathing, moving picture, said to the soldiers. "My country, your country is invaded, and its soil polluted by a ruthless foe, who scorns your rights and disregards the claim of such as me and mine. ties cry alound for the avenging arms of Southern powers. Save me an my child! Save all the mothers and

ast one half of our active ns leaves a vast number of ches destitute of regeaching. Cannot these s supply this lack of ervice, in some measure, by astaining the paper, and hus keep them from disornization? 1)o this, brethen and we will do what we an through this medium, to reak to your souls the bread

Who shall Fout the Bill?

a nainful question may well ex icitade of both parties in vill "grind them to powder," ien shall be thrown upon the el States," as they are pleased to I us, avering that there is no justice ng "loyal union-loving Ohio, Confiscation of "rebel procry" is their only hope of ever payapparalleled debt.

us look at this picture, in the most of Ways and Means, i , in the most favorable event, to b dollars. A cotemporary ha and fitty one millions ninety-eight

etnal recognition of the principle hese were repudiated, and simple force abstituted for them, on the part of that rnment, it became by a kind of neity an unmitigated despotism. . In ree governments, right gives might. tain that no government can of righ ommand their obedience without their sent, and that they have the rigi to established a government that wi ecure their safety and happiness. Th Northern government has denied this ight to them, and has undertaken to loathe and despise. They have under taken to do the identical thing which the British crown undertook to do with the colonies in 1776. These times are but a reproduction of the history of that memorable struggle. They have fallen upon the use of the very terms other in the ways of the Lord. This which were bandled by the British Minstry, and have adopted the very policy unrighteous war. How glibly do the addition to their own spiritual necessi-Northern people speak and write the ties, their pastors and many of their word "rebel !" How clamorous for the members are exposed to the dangers of what hypocritical pretermes do they energies in this respect is most impera seek to decoy the unsuspecting to acgiance!" How are their prisons crowd Never has history recorded so complete a parallel; and never did the issue of ne struggle so faithfully foreshadow

the fasue of the other. Principles born smid the thunders urned over to "military Govern of mortal agedcy to estop the pro-

unworthy of so priceless a boon. lates how much of his pelf

We suppose that one third, or per aps one half of our Churches have en deprived of their pastors within e last six or eight months, these pas es having entered the army in some rches? In most instances, perhaps, all, the able bodied male mem e followed their pastors; and the mining membership is composed of men and old men. In many cases, inisters are not to be had for these ourches, and they are, therefore, left o other resources to keep up the regu lar worship of God. We venture to of-fer a few suggestions to such Churches, in the hone that they will be received the spirit which dictates them. In the first place, it would be well

or such Churches to meet at their reg

plar times and places of worship, and

by reading God's word; singing, prayer and mutual exhortation, encourage each igation, binding as it is at all times, culiarly so in these times. It seems to us, if they will but reflect, that in onfiscation of rebel property ! With a soldier's life, the call to redouble their tive. As dangers thickened around the cept of "federal protection !" How ut-terly do they sink all personal and "watch and pray." Extraordinary perils demand extraordinary exertions .-Who can calculate the results of earn. est and persistent faithfulness to religous obligations at this time? and who can measure the disastrops consenences of indifference to these oblig aions? Brethren ! sisters ! bow can you restrain prayer, when these objects your tenderest solicitude are exposed stractions; and when thoroughly com-prehended and appreciated as involving How it would cheer their hearts if they but knew that at every regular period n the old meeting-house where they ed to worship, you were in your or them ! How it would strengthen and encourage your own hearts in this ark hour ! Who is it that succeeds in eat enterprises? Is it the man who omes discouraged at disasters and strive at the very point where "paent continuance in well doing" in the to both houses, congratulating t ce of the greatest obstacles, is essenial to success ? No, no ! He only de erves auccess whose cuergies are stilated by difficulties. The award o salem; bessech the mercy of God for your dear absent loved ones; and God will bless you in the discharge of these distinct.

The Chairman having declined to sot in the matter, Gen. McGook has not the for a previous statem.

ens shall pass away with a great noise, and the earth and all things that are feated at that point. We are confident when the faithful in Christ Jesus wi thank Him from their hearts that He tested the sincerity of their faith befor the great day of his wrath. If we pasa honorably through this trial scene we may hope then

"____ to lift our heads with joy

The accounts from Corrinth are still omewhat confused. We gather from all sources substantially these facts :-On Sunday the 6th, the Confederate forces succeeded in driving the Federale from all their positions, with great slaughter, taking most of their field pices, stores, ammunition, &c, and a large number of prisoners. On Mon-day, Graat, the Federal general, was cording to the plan of the lamented and the money. This was the result Johnston, to their original position, of a little effort, which cost him but carrying with them most of the things little trouble and did us good service. captured from the enemy. The fight Friends of the paper may give it their lasted all day Monday, and the enemy good wishes, and speak of its prosperi were again driven back with "immense ty, but work, an effort on the part of slaughter." They sought the cover of its friends is what is needed. It will their gunboats, and our troops could never prosper till its well-wishers do not complete the victory. The loss on like brother Baird, get new subscribers our side is variously estimated. One and forward the money. Besides account is that we lost not more than great aid can be offered by persons a thousand killed and wounded-anoth- who will collect for us from delinquents, er that we lost well nigh three thou- Who will propose their names as col tween these figures. The estimated loss of the enemy in killed and wounded varies from eight to eighteen thousand-pretty large margin. We suppose the first figures approximate the truth. In addition to this, we captured about five thousand prisoners. T at least, is our last and most reliab account. We also took many thousand stands of arms-one account says twelve thousand. At last accounts, both armies had been largely reinforced, and an' armistice of two days agreed upon to bury the dead. We suppose the great contest is yet to come off at that oint. Buell had reinforced the Feder als, and Van Dorn had effected a junction with Beauregard. Our troops were quite confident of a brilliant vic-

To offset this success, Fort Pulask has fallen into the bands of the enemy and McCook, the Federal general, has ossession of Huntsville, in North Alabama, with a heavy force, say eighteen or twenty thousand. Our readers may prepare themselves for exciting news rom that quarter in a few days.

The Merimac, or Virginia, had again gone out and captured three of the enenies transports and sent them into being a candidate to fill the vacance Norfolk-two brigs and one schooner.

Action of Congress. Upon the reception of the news barrassments? Is it he who ceases | the recent Victory near Corinth, Miss., as a suitable person for the office. the President sent a special messa country upon the great success, reg ting deeply the death of Gen. A and House of Representatives unaniate and House to have passed a law cants for aid and support out of the

ffeet of allowing your by rejoice to see retrouchment and resident and resident and the state of disorgan form, in times like these, from the President A. Barton, Benj. Thompson and S. B. by those who have met him in Nash and a destruction of the first and the state of the second state by the num- and why should they not hear their. The Committee adjourned to the -

rmiatic between the two armies has on agreed upon to bury the dead .we have the best of reasons to know hat we have, or can have, as sufficience d. my they can master. Only thirty-eig thousand of our troops were engage with the enemy at Shiloh while they had upwards of sixty thousand. Perape not one half, or at least not ore than two thirds of our troops at that point were engaged, and Gen. Van Dorn was about effecting a junction of is forces with Gen. Beauregard. With e blessing of God, we cannot be dethat the whole tide will soon turn, and our enemies will be driven at least beyond the northern line of Tennessee, f not beyond the Ohio. Let every oaches-our redemption draws nig hanks be to God for his unspeakable

The Right Spirit.

Dr. S. Clayton, of Cuthbert Ga., has

and Gap—waiting on a sick soldier, my I from a son who died on the 17th ult., of Ty phoid Pneumonia. I brought his remains home to be committed to the dust; he was a Baptist—died happy—and was confident that he would go to Jesus in Heaven. Thus a noble son has been immolated for his country.— I know not how many more of us wil have to go in the same way, but I do ing that has a drop of my blood coursing in his veins, to survive the subjugation of my country by the vile and wicked Yankees. I have yet two some in the Confederate army.

Result of an Effort. ced. Our forces fell back, ac sent us recently six new subscribers and sand. We suppose the truth lies be- lecters? Let us have your names and your post offices.

· Attention!

Sad havoc will be made with the names of subscribers unless our terms are complied with. See the terms, I they are not met we shall erase all the names who are in arrears. We dislike to do so, but necessity compells us .--Many a one will be cut off who does not expect it. No one can complain as we have given fair warning.

Owing to the freshet of last week and the consequent failure of mails, we are unable to present our usual variety of news items. Several Rail Road bridges have been washed away, and the Telegraphic wires are down in several places, cutting off communication with several points of interest. While the suspense is painful, we must bear it patiently, trusting in God and the valor of our troops that all is right! We understand that the waters in some | king here, I am your king-you are my when they cro ocalities are higher than they have ver been known before.

Mr. John D. Cunningham requests to say to his friends that he decline caused by the resignation of Col. E. 1 BREEDLOVE, in the 66th Regiment Alabama Militia. He thanks his friends who were kind enough to propose his

For the South Western Baptist. TUSKEGEE, 5th April, 1862.

At a meeting of the Executive Comwauson Chairman, called the meeting

icet at the house of God at your regu- to search for the year and nays on that kill, Burwell Barrow, Noah Segrest and which, in ar times; keep the light burning upon vete, and we to the man that voted Joel Padgett be appointed to selicit done from the first." he altar; pray for the peace of Jeru- for it. The scoper that deeply further contributions either in money or I do not think that any clergyman have arrived are

The people every where would great as both Treasurer and Chairman, My necessary power without order from

Bro. Breaker in Florida, reports

arrangements to preach every Sabbath out the city, I went burriedly to the pends his week in visiting the soldiers | waiting their torn for admis amps and in the hospitals.

Our brethren are supplied with tracts, ready to enter when it should again t testaments, &c., which they distribute raised. There presently app o those that wish them.

Statement of Rev. Geo. C. Harris,

On Saurday the 15th, I made my way given her, eve lace quietly among the people more "protectora" genial than those could be who these vigila ight the destruction of everything as they love to of bayonets, are ever true to the South which they profess to rebegged me upon leaving, to give to vine origin he public an account of what befel me Rector Church there. Many friends here have made to withhold what may be of interest to

the Federal enterprise succeed.

about to pass into Nashville, on the military occupation of the United Franklin pike, I was halted by the States, the adoption of the system of guards about one and a half miles from gradual emancipation, and in view of the city, and, after answering a few the fact that some of the Union citizen questions asked me by the lientenant, of those States might attempt to carr (with the view, I suppose, of indenti- his recommendation into effect, fying me,) I was told that I was ex- committee on Judiciary should be in pected to report to the Provost Marshal, structed to inquire into the expedience was given me, and I chose Gen. Mc slaves for merchandise, ing, on the day previous, said some adopted, and we suppose a bill wil thing not thought to be "respectful" by soon be presented in accordance the ing. After waiting an hour or more, I ernments of Miss was permitted to see Gen. McCook, and will take measures to comfrom him I learned that I had conjectur ed rightly. After introducing the subject of com-

plaint, he proceeded in the following

elegant style : "Those guards are mine-are my representatives, and them emanated from me, as an officer of the United States. If your people suffer inconvenience you have no one ures are pursued to prevent it. If B to blame but yourself. We have come here to enforce the laws - the laws of your own land. We are not abolitionists as your vile sheets have represented us to be. On the slavery question had an abolitionist in my army-and I have twenty thousand men-I would cut his cors off. No, sir, I am here on a legitimate errand and will not be tri Secular Intelligence. fled with. We intend to crush out the rebellion and restore the laws-cost what it may. The mind of the North House ern people is made up to that. If we at Valverde, four mi cannot accomplish this in one way we will in another-if we cannot subdue you, we will kill you-we will make it a war of extermination. We are the masters here how, and it is time you flank but were rethis division and have twenty thousand | re men ready to do my bidding. I am on our left and fo

ter between us You clergyman-choose guns and revolvers, by a de to take part in this rebellion, even in The enemy fled with gre your prayers - supposing, I guess, that ! your cloth will protect you, but in this . The contest was con are mistaken. I have plenty of on rec uard houses and jails, and may short- and 106 wor ly be necessary I should circumscribe and wor your limits. I have reports from your and Capt. Van Hemel, church of last Sanday. I was prepared Robards sli to hear it, and now, once for all, I give In the beginni you to understand, that clergymen of the Episcopal church will be required ittee of twenty, held this day, John to use their prayer books just as they are printed. You shall pray for the United States or be hong. That ought | m for Gen. Buell, I should long ago have

'Receiving Ship" in the bay. He number of citizens on a similar errand. May the Lord bless this mission, and stood against the sentinel's gun the outskirts of the crowd, a black, M. T. Sumpra. Cor. Sec. ugly negro woman. her advancing, and cried

Yankee President in a late message had recommended to the border slave On Saturday, the 8th ultimo, while States of the Confederacy, now in the

or to Gen. McCook. Choice of these of prohibiting by law the importation of Cook. I was then placed under guard into any of the other States of this and taken to the headquarters of that Confederacy from any State or States General. Nothing had been said to that may adopt a system of gradua me of the cause of my arrest, but hav- emancipation. His resolution was having used in the public service of very timely and proper, for in all prothe church, the prayer for the President | bability the bogus Panhandle Governof the Confederate States, I expected ment of Virginia, the Livoorn Legislathat one or both of these would be ture of Kentucky, the Government of found to be the ground of my offend- Deleware, perhaps, the Military Govslaves will be very the permit with which you were to pass emancipating States of the North many aware, or any other portion of the slave Wm. L. Yancey is a baby to me. If I negros at a fair profit, while claiming redit for benevolence and philanthropy

"And now, sir, there is another mat- the battery and took it at the pr

perior arms and numbers, but that a is now broken. They have found no match for mon fighting for freedom. Araid they will be chary of giving us chance as them. There are rumors down of certain movements of the

be Mexican war. Upon the fall of his Colonel and Licutebaut Colonel, he assumed the command of the regiment. He distinguished himself by his gallantry at Cherubusco, and was severely wounded at the de Belen gate. For no weeks be has hed the immediate command e Iroops in and around Corinth .- Charles-

OUTRAGES IN MISSOURI .- Hon, J. II. Brown Texas, in his army newspaper, the War talletin, publised in the camp of McCulloch's vision, gives the following sample of Federal strages in Missouri:

arry

Will the God of 76—of Washington, Sumter,
Marion and Moultrie—vouchsafe His blessing
to the infidel ruffians who are now ravaging
to the infidel ruffians who are now ravaging urrellites, murdering unarmed men, brutally sulting helpless women, and performing deeds blood and violence known only to savage ges committed in Missouri. We could country, home, happiness—for whisky.

Some, alus, are drilling themselves more oot believe we came up here traveled in that State. We have had minute facts in hundreds cases detailed to us by ladies of the highest respectability. Many of them exiles from their families, are now in this town and vicinity.—

One of them, with whom we now board, was publicly cursed by a procession of over two hundred Southern born tories in the streets of the streets of the face of the traitor who would enslave you, while professing to befriend you, and finding him your deadliest foe, with Springfield, last spring, for wearing a secession apron. One was cursed and otherwise insulted for seeking from a tory captain the recovery of a favorite animal stolen from her by his tory o but a patriot) was siezed and carried with jeers and scoffs by her door without permission to see her though she was very sick and they reside in different counties. His life was only spored by her almost supernatural warnings of vengeance to the base and cowardly wretch, Capt. Wright. An illinois colonel book his fist in the face of a refined young

ters. O Heavens, grant as one great soul!—

Oue leading mini would extricate the best cause from that rain which seems to await it to which has involved us in so many disaswant of it. We have as good a cause he was ever fought for; we have great resources; the people are well tempered; one active, mas-terly capacity would bring order out of this confesion, and save the country."

How strangely history reproduces itself! The actions offerences with which the ardor of the ople is chilled in this exigency of our affairs, of it belongs to another era. It was spoken 1777, by John Adams, and referred to

be following is from the same source:
What is the army at Providence about?
It is become of the army at Peckekill, or the White Plains? What numbers have The White Plains? What numbers have The Waster of the forever, in this way, staining vast armies in idleness, and losing hirest operantity that ever offered of des-ing an enemy completely in our power?" ow exactly do these words match those of

re did John Adams stop there. He was tive member of a dark cabal that actually appeal what their successors of the present are as yet but threatened to attempt—the anting and supersedure of the selected Combine in Charles of the Army. First Charles

tion. His voice and rong, like a trumpet, load and clear and moding the very first, calling the people to restrance.—Rie claimed also to have alleged and administed Weshington for the post of Contradition in the Line and the line of Contradition in the Line and the line of Contradition in the Line and the line of Contradition in the lin since been acceptained from his correspondence.

The subject of this notice was quite a promthat it was enormy to his wish, and thus be sing and moral youth; his father has said to acted in relacted deforace to the choice of the me, that if John Thomas ever told him a false-

and my liberty, low in spirits, and weak in health, must have others to wear the lancel which I have creat—a common case. I'

How cract a counterpar to all this do we say in the present times! Man who, like A datas, claim the credit of being the carliest to take the standard of independence, seem in like manner to inagine that it gives them a right to imperil the success of the undertaking by every possible impredence; a right to war upon and weaken the hands of our standard beaves and basders; a right to censure and denounce ignorantly, and without scruple; a right to mornur and complain, if those who were hex eager to tender the gage of battle, are more forward to encounter its perils, and to seek fame as the defenders of their country leading the them down, and posterity shall write of them as we have written of John Adams. But they did harm hee, and they will do harm now. The dissensions which they way to Europe, and delayed that recognition and that aid from foreign powers which way you for Europe, and delayed that recognition and that aid from foreign powers which way you for Europe, and delayed that recognition and that aid from foreign powers which way to Europe, and delayed that recognition and that aid from foreign powers which was the aid from foreign powers which was the standard from foreign powers which way to Europe, and delayed that recognition and that aid from foreign powers which was the standard from foreign powers which was the standard from foreign powers which was the aid and that aid from foreign powers which was the standard from foreign powers which was the proper and that aid from foreign powers which was the standard from foreign powers which was the proper and the standard from foreign powers which was the standard from foreign p

they created here in the Revolution found their way to Europe, and delayed that recognition and that aid from foreign powers which were so valuable to us afterwards. In like manner, when Europe, which has seen so much to admire in the conduct of our affairs—the courage, the dignity, the wisdom of our leaders—shall hear the bickerings, the denunciations, the bitter accusations of our factionists—the ill disguised threats of supersedure or expulsion, which they have presumed to utter—the effect must necessarily be very disastrous to our interests. It will extinguish all sympathy for us, and delay indeficitely all idea of recognizing us as a nationality. And no wonder. How can a people be expected to repulse a powerful externi foe while expected to repulse a powerful externi foe while apparently torn by internal feuds and dissensions? Foreign nations will wait now, as they waited in the last century, until the magnitude of the dissension has been developed, and until the people have put their heef npon it. We my will not have to wait long! What

DEAR PRESBYTERIAL

lines out of an old newspaper long ago; will you give them a place in your columns, joining me in the hope that they may do some good? Does any one ask, why should I hate the bowl? Have you a dear one in the army?— Then hate it, fear it, fight against it with

Oh! I sadly fear that when this war is over many a once tender father and husband will e enact the scenes below depicted; that many a noble, promising boy will return to bring a desolating wee into the bosom of his family, and a withering curse upon social and civil

Missouri with fire and award, stealing like warning of the inroads of this insidious foe!-Surely some one in league with the Yankees

must be fighting us wish whisky.

Soldier I you have left home's Sabbath-bell fe? Persons farther South can form no and fireside comforts and joys to save your ate idea of thousand upon thousand of country; do you mean to lose all-religion

God's help escape the drunkard's doom.

CUFFY AT THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG-The outhern Monthly has the following:

A negro who accompained his master to Virginia, was giving his "experience," at the battle of Leesburg, on his return to Memphis to a fellow-servant, as follows: "Folks may talk as much as dey please about not bein' skeered on de battlefield; dis chile kin tell different tale from dat. When dem minny balls' gin to whistle and de cannon to roar, and de horses to oitch and rar, I tell you de kink cum'd out o' dis nigger's wool. a I said, "Massa, les me and lady in Springfield saying, "G—d d—n you?

we have stolen your niggers and you can help
yourselves!" To tell ladies they were "d—d

dis niggers wool. It said, massa, its me and
you git back o'dem trees, and we can shoot
without being shot at. Young massa turn he
eye at me till I feel like gittin' into a augur hole. b the "was common among the Dutch Den I say, "Massa, you don't keer nuffin for your life, please sar give me your commission, to git out ob de way o'des bullets sare." He [Fom the Richmond Enquirer.] to git out ob de way o'des bullets sare. He kinder smile at me and say, "you hab my com-"I fear [the enemy] will deceive ---, who mission." I tell you, I runn'd like a skeered ens to be acting the same timorous, defensive dog. Putty quick I emm'd to biggest kind o' holler log, and just as I stooped down to git in og was stuck full o' dem Yankees. Yah! yah!

Obitnaries.

DIED, March 24th, 1862, ERASTUS CHILTON, mant son of Dr. U. R. and Mrs. Mary C. Jones, of Tuskegee aged 15 months.

In the spring time of the year, in the spring time of his existence, this sweet little bud has been placked from its parent stem, and translanted into the Paradise of God, there to loom in eternal beauty and freshness. It is a

heering thought, an abiding consolation to mow that our sweet little babes, far from earth o heaven, ere their guileless souls have felt the corroding touch of sin and care-Care has no home
Within the realms of ceaseless prayer and song
Its billows break away and melt in foam,
Far from the mansions of the spirit throng.

No night distills to chilling dews upon the tender frame, No Moon is needed there! The light which fills

| ij | Receipt List. | To the second |
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| j | Paid to Volume No. | Amon |
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ANNOUNCEMENTS. For Colonel of the Militia.

For Probate Judge. We are anthorized to announce LEWIS ALEXANDER.

as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of Probate of Macon county. Election first Monday in May. We are authorized to announce
WILLIAM K. HARRIS

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

The friends of Capt JEFFERSON FALKNER

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

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

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE. WILL be sold before the Court-house door in the town of Tuskegee on the first Monday in May next between the usual hours of sale, a negro boy named **Richmond**, about eight years old, to satisfy three fi fas issued from the Chancery Court for Macon county, for interest and cost due on said Execution, in favor of Susan M. Wray, by her next frierd, against Albert G. Wray. THOMAS L. McGOWEN.

April 12, 1862.

Sheriff.

NOTICE. By virtue of an order of the Probate Court
of Macon County, I will offer for sale at
public outcry to the highest bidder, on a credit
of 12 months, af Auburn, in Macon county, on
the first Monday in May next, a lot of Clocks,
Watches, Jewelry, &c., belonging to the estate
of T. Tscheusner, deceased.

WM E SMITH

WM. E. SMITH, Administrator. April 14, 1862.

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

Tuskegee—John Swanson, H. A. Howard and
George Marquis.

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

Society Hill—James M. Torbet, J. W. Covington and David Gassaway. Reuben Kelly returning officer.

Warrior Stand—J. S. Moore, Menefee Tatum and J. M. Davis., John Pride returning officer.

Enon-G. White, J. T. Crawford and A. A. Persons. F. G. Thweatt returning

Ridgely- W. L. Hendrix, W. W. Battle and Thomas Jett. Hanie returning officer. Aberful—N. C. McLeod, J. W. Morris and J. C. McSween. Ben Raiborn re-turning officer. Union Springs-W. H. Waugh, David Farrier, and J. M. Foster. H. M. Trice re-

turning officer.

alley—J J. 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.

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

Notasulga - H. H. Armstreng, A. H. Rowell and A. P. Roberts. J. W. King Louchapoka-J. C. Phillips, L. T. Wimberly and J. S. David. Wm. Davis re-

Auburn-James Ogletros, J. F. White and Simeon Perry. Lee Dillard return-

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

LEWIS ALEXANDES.

Indee of Probate.

April 10, 1862. Judge of Probate.

The Sinte of Alabama-Macon County.
Pages Cours. Spring Tensorm nar of Arise, 1861
Phills day came J. T. & W. A. Hades, Reconstruction of the will of Joseph Modes, decrease and the debeg account correct and reacher

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

CUTEI WESTERN BAPTIST



The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in

For Catalogue or unpublished particulars ap-NOAH K. DAVIS. MARION, ALA. January 30, 1862.

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA.

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

matomy, H. F. Campell, M. D.

urgery, L. A. Dugas, M. D.

hemistry, Joseph Jones, M. D.

steria Medica and Therapeutics, L. P. Garvin, M. D.

stitutes and Practice, L. D. Ford, M. D.

hysiology, H. V. M. Miller, M. D.

ostetrics, J. A. EVE, M. D.

djunct Professor of Obstetrics, Robert Campella, M.D.

t. H. Doughty, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City

pital.

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. securing claims. Office over the Post Office. TUSKEGER, ALA., February 6, 1862.

W. P. CHILTON & SON. announce him as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the 9th Judicial Circuit. Election first Monday in May next.

W. P. CHILTON & SON,

Attorneys and Counsellers at Law,

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

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building N. S. GRAHAM. B. L. MAYES, R. H. ABERCROMBIE 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 Alabawa, and in the United States District Court, at Mont-

gomery.

Office up-stairs in Echols' new building.

December 15, 1859.

32-17

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

Will practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Cham bers and Tallapousa Counties: in t e Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church. Taskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860.

SMITH & POU. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.

Office up-stairs in Biloro & Rutledge's new brick uliding. BYTHON B. SMITH. May 17, 1800. ED. W. POU.

AUG. C. PERRELL. FERRELL & MCKINNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, April 19, 1860

GEO. P. BROWN. BROWN & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Will, practice in the Counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at SAM'L B. JOHNSTON Justice of the Peace, March 14, 1861.

J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala.,

BR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM, June 18, 1861.

J. B. HART & SONS. DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods:

GROCERIES, BAGGING, ROPE, &C. Thankful for past patronage, wish it continued, and respectfully solicit new customers,

WETUMPKA, ALA. AS. G. BOHERTSON, } {I. CHAPMAN BROWN
Mobile, Ala. } {Sumterville, Ala.

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

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

MONTGOMERY, ALA. REEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

----LOWEST MARKET PRICE FOR CASH. PORT HARGEOVE, W. S. EZELL, & JOHN H. COGLUEN. April 4th, 1861.

CHANGE IN TERMS. FROM and other this date our Tames for Ma were, as well as for Groceries, will be

We do not new buy may thing on time

The Produce Loan.

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 exchanges for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, and the purchase of specie and of millitary stores.

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

States.

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

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

is secured, as will be perceived, by special Act of Congress.

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

The time of sale referred to in the caption of

transaction.

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

or through the instrumentality of the press.

The results of their labors will be communicated

from time to time to this Department, and it is requested that agents will endorse upon the lists the name of the Postoffiee, County and State to which they belong.

The sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith annexed.

C. G. MEMMINGER,

Secretary of the Trecorner.

Secretary of the Trecorner.

But the Verniftee will save Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN, AND ISSUE OF TREAS-URY NOTES, AND PRESCRIBE THE PUNISHMENT FOR FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFI-

FORGING THE SAME, AND FOR FORGING CERTIFICATES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be paid semi-annually.—The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange in such a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at its next ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any hank, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds. (Act May, 186f.)

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

WAR TAX FOR THEIR REDEMPTION.

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

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of funding the

the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act approved May 16, 1861; and this Act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions. The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the preceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the Act aforesaid; and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall he made payable at a particular date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sale until such date as he shall see fit to indicate.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of

as he shall see fit to indicate.

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

NOTICE. ETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last will Land testament of Hussan Holloway, having been granted to Laban Holloway 2d Monday in July, by the Probate Court of Macon county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred. HUSBARD HOLLOWAY, Ex'r.

Administrator's Notice.

Districtive.

In LARGE Bottler and

aight out of every ten uness penerally require it.

A CARD

DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LITTLE'S WERMIFFOR, takes pleasure is asying it in the most valuable remedy to care children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar boints is quite sufficient for 25 cases.

TALBOTTON, Ga., Feb. 3, 1860.

LITTLES

A certain cure for Colds. Congies, Bronsaits,
Asthma, Pain in the Breast: also Cromp,
Whooping Coughs, &c., &c.,
amongot Children.

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

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe in the forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acuts, and No. 2 for the chronic stage,) and from its unexamples success is likely to supersede every other remedy for the care of diseases of the Kidneys and Biadder, Gonorrhead, Biennorrhead, and Leucherrhead or Fluor Albus affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopenia; and in point of safety and efficiency is not rivalled in America.

LITTLE'S NGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT.

FORTIS, No. 2.

and officers in applications in almost infallible.

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

LITTLE & BRO.

Children dying right and left!
Mothers not as yet bereft
Know that worms more infants kill
Than each other mortal ill;
But the VERMIFTER will save
Your pale darlings from the grave. MOTHER, MARR YOUR CHOICE.—Shall the Child die, the Worms? Remember, a few doses of Bryan's Tastele Vermifuge will destroy any number of worms, and brit them away without pain. Price 25 cents. Germir Not Ton Proprietor, 15 Beekman Street, New York.
Sold by C. FOWLER Tuskegee, Als.

July 26, 1860. MEDICINES, &C.

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

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

School Books! School Books! J.M. LUTTRELL, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Constantly on hand a large Stock.

Davies, Loomis', Ray's & Emerson's Mathematical Works.
Wilson's New School Readers—best published. Also,
M'Guffey's Readers.
Anthon's, Bullion's, M'Clintock'r, and Andrews'.
Greek and Latin Text-Books.
Bullion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Grammars.
School Histories, Philosophies, &c. &c.
Large stock Slates, Inks, I'ens, Pencils, &c. &c. &c.

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

As All accounts must be paid lat
January and July.

January 10, 1861.

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS. MOMTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

NIX, YOUNG & NIX

(SUCCESSORS TO H. W. HITCHOOCK) MONUMENTS, TOMBS. Railing. Furniture Work, GRAVE STONES and Tablets. GRATES, &C.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction. Feb'y 22, 1861. THE TUSKEGEE

FLOUR MILLS rrant satisfaction.
DRN sent to this Mili will be well cleaned before adding, and the best of Meal made.
Give mea trial, and I will be very much obliged for the 42- Iwill have MEAL and GRITS on head all the time J. LAMBERTSON & CO. Tuske gee, Feb. 7, 1861.

Change of Schedule. Office Tuskegee Rail Road, WHE Passenger Trains on this Road will lead Tuskegee, as follows: DAY TRAIN leaves Tuckegor

" " arrives at "
" " leaves " |
" " arrives at "

LAW CARDS.
N. GACHET can beyonfter be found at his aid J. T. Maximum over Billier's Hatt Ige's brick No. of Spaces

The Southern Literary Me

The Southern Field & Fireside

Devoted to Literature, Agriculture and He ticulture; edited by gentlemen of eminent abity, in their several departments, is publishevery SATURDAY, at Augusta Georgia.

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mend to our readers: RICHMOND DISPATCH

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he South Western Buptist.

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

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Neither the Semi-Weekly nor Weekly paper will be sent for a less term than twelve month.

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

COLUMBUS, GA.

The Daily Advertiser,

CHARLESTON, S. C. Tri-Weekly Courier, \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

Daily Enquirer, \$5 per annum, in advance. Six Dollars, if not paid in advance.

TERMS: Published Morning and Evening -Eight Dollars per annum, always in advance.

THE PROPRIETOR of this justly popular and well-known Hotel takes great pleasure in inviting the attention of the traveling public to the same. He has newly litted and furnished it, and feels well assured that those who favor him was patrounge, will find all the comforts and course usually met with at first-class Hotels.

he love we experience for domesti usings and vitality to social exie are herein originated and foste

who have played round th ne doorstep, basked in the same

s to her benevolence, or efforts for the welfare of others. There is 'something to do" for every one-a household to put in order, a child to sttend to, some parent to care for some class of unfortunate, degraded or homeless humanity to befriend. "To whom much is given, of them ill be required." That soul oor, indeed, that leaves the world without having exerted an influence that will be felt for good after she has passed away.

There is little beauty in the lives of those women who are drawn into the gay circles of fashionable life. whose arena is public display, whose nursery is their prison. At home does woman appear in her true glory in the inner sanctuary of home life, can she be most like those who walk above "in soft white light," and follow the Lamb whithersoever he

Facts for Parents.

The training of children before the age of sixteen, will fix their destinies for ever. This remark is no doubt true in nine cases out of ten.

Lord Shaftsbury stated, in a publie meeting in London, that from rsonal observation he had ascertained, that of the adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages I eight and sixteen years; and that f a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in his favor and

one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter. Thus it is in the physical world. Half of all who are born, die under twenty years of age, while four-fifth of all who reach that age, and die before another "score," owe their death to causes of disease which were originated in their "teens." . On a careful inquiry, it will be ascertained that in nearly all cases, the causes of moral and premature death, are pretty much one and the same, and are Inid between the age of "eight and startling import to fathers and mothrs, and shows a fearful responsibiliry. Certainly a parent should secure trol over the child until sixteen; it that centrol is not wisely and effit or remissness. Hence the thought of in wisdom, remarking of Representatives.

The second of this body, to meet Friday of the same shall take effect shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him; or being dis co and wine, of the circus, the min- them home

then follow the Spinday excursion, the

own to the gutes of social.

his wardrobe, were disposed of a

It was a dark time for youn Maurice, and more especially as the tyrant Philip, looking to him as his felt that she must die; but she was councils and at the head of its armies. in Jesus, was willing to go to that fail him. He put his shoulder under sad heart and weeping eyes her moththe burden with a resolute and un- er watched over her darling child .-

honored than his.

The motto of Prince Maurice seems one peculiarly appropriate for every young man to bear on his shield in the battle of life. It is at once a modest confession, and a resolute challenge. The "twig" is not a "tree,' but it has a tree's destiny. Its claim is not so much in what it is, as what it is resolved to become. If it has not present strength, it has purpose, and we all know that purpose wins more than half the battles in this world. Had the man who said that "Providence is always with the strongest battalions," said it was rather with those which follow the right banner to the field, he would have been much nearer the truth. It is motive to which God always looks and it is the life that has a right motive at the heart of it, which he world is to the next, as the east is crowns with favor and success. .

manly spirit is at the furthermost possible remove from either vanity or presumption. The truest bravery is always modest; and as it shrinks from no proper responsibility, and no danger that stands in the way of duty, so it never goes to seek either. It bides its time; it is willing to remain a twig till it becomes a tree; does not in the greenness and weakness of its sapling state put on airs as if it were already full grown, nor claim equality with the trees of the wood before it has, like them, its own strong arm with which to battle with the blast. Yet it remembers the root from which it sprang, and "the fallen oak" at its side is a perpetual reminder that it has a destiny to win, and a work to do. There are few things in regard to which young men more often mistake than the quality of true manliness. One can hardly walk down the street with out encountering some proof of this. Recklessness, displayed in a swaggering gait, in oaths and vulgarity and miscellaneous rowdiness, is no element of real manhood. A roll of sixteen years." This is a fact of filthy weed in the mouth, however daintily puffed and fingered, is no symbol or type of manliness. Contempt for home and its simple pleasures, or familiarity with the manners and language of bar-rooms and sanot be a difficult matter to do loons, is no part of what constitutes one a man. Pretension, and foppery, and assumption are no nearer the mark. ciently exercised, it must be the One may have all these qualities, parent's fault; it is owing to paren- apparently coveted by so many, and yet be destitue of the first and least property of real manhood. He may

very reason all the more a man .-

mey navor carned by the spender, house, immediately on the public ening the doors of confectiounries square. At either place a committee al sode-lountains, of beer and tobac will be found in waiting to assign ;

strol, the restaurant and the Manco: Let all who feel disposed to attend Sunday drive, with cosy temestion to | feel assured of a hearty-greeting, and he company of those whose ways comfortable entertainments.

blished in Christ, he shall B e promises of God are yea and in cisterns, as Asa did when "in his dis ease he sought not the Lord, but to the physician." He shall not be alarmed or driven about as one who has not a strong-hold to enter, but move me ! neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy !"-With respect to his character the Christian shall not make haste. If a cloud come over is reputation, and men will sus his integrity without grounds, he will commit himself to God, and wait his ortunity and not make rash haste to justify and clear his character .-Richard Cecil.

father's ultimate successor in its the child of many prayers, and trusting But his brave young heart did not "happy land, far, far away." With a

Elizabeth, of England, more justly memory of it in these simple stanzas: "Mamma," a little maiden said,

Almost with her expiring sigh,
"Put no sweet roses round my head,
When I within my coffin lie."

"Why not, my dear?" the mother cried; What flower so well a corps adorns? Mamma," the innocent replied, They crowne'd my Saviour's head with

goodness of the Divine conduct, only when we can perceive them, savors neither of humility nor of faith; for the same appropation is due an equal or an enemy, but it becomes us and is honorable to God, when we adore the depths we cannot fathom, and believe that though clouds and darkness are round about him, yet justice and judgment are the basis of his throne .- Thomas Scott.

An Arabian proverb says, "this to the west, if you approach the one From all this it appears that a you must turn away from the other.'

Let the citizens of the Confederacy ultivate a courageous and cheerful spirit. Our reverses when summed up, do not amount to much .- The nemy has not dared to attack us on equal terms—and we have punished im very severely notwithstanding. Donelson, and Roanoke, and and Sugar Creek, and Newbern and Newport's News have retired probably more than ten thousand men forhim. We are decimating his armies at a rate, that will make his recruits shrink form a trip South as a trip into the aws of death! And we have better times ahead. The spirit of our armies is excellent. The factionists have grieved and saddened some of the oldiers, but their patriotism is bombproof and their resolution unshaken. The spirit of the people too is admiraole. The energy of our Government

is worthy of all praise and confidence. In short the skies are clearer, and the prospect is hopeful and cheering We shall chastise the enemy if he gives us a chance; we shall at all events wrong him and torture him and exhaust him, and will conquer a peace, and win a name and fame among the nations. Courage thenwe repeat the consummation of our appiness hastens on and each day rings it nearer.

CONSTITUTION Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate State

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

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but

shall have no vote, unles they be equally divi-

of the Vice Pres

s; but the party convicted shall, neverthe-

ess, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, adgment and panishment according to law. 1 .The times, places and manner of holding be prescribed in each state by the legislat of, subject to the provisions of this Consti-

tution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

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

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elecmay adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penal
6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles

tics as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-lation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

No money shall be drawn from the treas

shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.
4. Neither House, during the session of Con-

ress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

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

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

SECTION 7.

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

sented to the President of the Confederate
States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large or the shall not warrants shall is not be wich at the shall have originated. 2. Evry bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law be presented to the President of the Confederate who shall enter the objections at large on their probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after, and particularly describing the place to be such reconsideration, two thirds of that House searched, and the persons or things to be seizshall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, tome a law. But in all such cases, the votes

ter the first day of March inth year of our Lord ghteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid ut of its own revenues :

8. To promote the progress of sc

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

sal, and make rules concerning capture on laud and water: 12. To raise and support armies: but no ppropriation of money to that use shall be for longer term than two years:

13. To provide and maintain a navy:

14. To make rules for the government and

plation of the land and naval forces : 15. To provide for calling forth the militia

ess insurrections, and repel invasions : states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Con-

this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or officer

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

effectually prevent the same.

2: Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this

3. The privilege of the writ of hapeas corpus chall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may re-

4. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or tions, returns and qualifications of its own mem- law denying or imparing the right of property bers, and a majority of each shall constitute a in negro slaves shall be passed.

quorum to do business: but a smaller number 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles

thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their jugment require secresy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question,

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

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

een made or such service rendered. 11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any and whatever from any king, prince or foreign

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

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

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

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, of both Houses shall be determind by yeas and or in the militie, when in actual service, in time ting for of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, within in any criminal case, to be a witness against if; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or pro-without due process of law; nor shall

> hich case it shall not be a law. The 17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused ascertained by law, and to be informed of the

20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shell relate to but one subject, and that hall be expressed in the title. Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, a

the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certific. ted; and if no person have such majority.

two-thirds of the states, and a majority of state, who shall flee from justice, and be all the states shall be necessary to a choice. | in another state, shall, on demand of the Exe And if the House of Representatives shall not cutive authority of the state from which be fied, choose a President, whenever the right of choice be delivered up, to be removed to the state shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day
of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the
or labor in any state or territory of the Condeath, or other constitutional disability of the federate States, under the laws ther

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-Presidis dent, if such number be a majority of the whole shall be delivered up on claim of the party to number of electors appointed; and if no person whom such slaves belongs, or to whom such have a majority, then, from the two highest num-service or labor may be due. bers on the list the Senate shall choose the senators, and a majority of the whole number

shall give their votes; which day shall be the as of the Congress. same throughout the Confederate States.

2. The Congress

of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may evist at the time of his election. exist at the time of his election. 8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the

or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Confederate States and Territories, shall have lawfully held by them in any of the states or territories of the Confederate tates.

4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to every state that now is or hereafter man be every state that now is or hereafter.

shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

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

1. The President shall be commander in chief the proposed amendments to the Constitute of the army and navy of the Confederate States, be agreed on by the said convention—vo Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate, and provided two-thirds of the Senate, and provided two-thirds of the Senate prize of the Government established by this Con-

provided two-thirds of the Senators present concer; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls. Judges of the Supreme Court, and all continue in force until the same shall be repeated or modified; and all the officers appointed appointments are not herein otherwise provided by the same shall remain in office until their for, and which shall be established by law; but for, and which shall be established by the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of the boads of Departments.

Offices abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagement in the President alone, in the courts of this proper, in the President alone, in the courts of the boads of Departments.

3. The principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be remove from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Depart ment may be removed at any time by the President. ident, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the senators and Representatives before

vacancies that may happen during the recess of officers, both of the Conference Senate by granting companions which the recess of the conference of the conf

mission all the officers of the Confederate State

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

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or lawfully carried into another. sequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from sch sservice or labor: but

1. Other states may be ad 5. But no person constitutionally ineligible of the Senate, the Senate voting by states; but to the office of President shall be eligible to no new state shall be formed or erected within that of Vice-President of the Confederate the inrisdiction of any other state; nor any 6. The Congress may determine the time of states, or parts of states, without the consent of choosing the electors, and the day on which they the legislatures of the states concerned as well

ame throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural-born citizen of and make all needful rules and regulations

territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the in-habitants of all territory belonging to the Con-federate States, lying without the limits of the provide, to form states to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and prosaid office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, pro-vide for the case of removal, death, resignation, Confederate States and Territories, shall have

1. Upon the demand of any three states, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the states, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said states shall concur in sng gesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of when called into the actual service of the Con by states and the same be ratified by the leg federate States, he may require the opinion in islatures of two-thirds of the several states, or writing, of the principal officer in each of the by conventions in two thirds thereof—as the

stitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of American

3: This Constitution, and the laws of the

ARTICLE VIL