

S. HENDERSON,  
H. E. TALIAFERRO, Editors.

VOL. 13—NO. 48.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

The South Western Baptist,  
A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
HENDERSON & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS.  
For Terms, see third page.

## Communications.

For the South Western Baptist.  
New Testament Scenes.

BY J. M. W. COLUMBUS, GEO.

NUMBER 2.

The Circumcision of Jesus. Luke 2:21.

Nineteen centuries had passed away since the rite of circumcision had been given to Abraham as a token of God's covenant with him and his posterity. During that long period of time, successive generations had observed it with punctilious exactness. In every Israelitish family, every male child was circumcised on the eighth day after its birth. This was never allowed to be omitted, as such omission involved a forfeiture of all the blessings of the covenant; and subjected the disobedient son to the penalty of being cut off from his people. In Genesis 17th chapter, the covenant is given where it will be seen that the following promises were made:

Abraham was to be the father of many nations.

Kings were to descend from him.

God was to be a God to Abraham and to his seed after him.

The land of Canaan was given to him and his seed after him as an everlasting possession.

Keeping these glorious promises in view, with what delight would faithful Israelites assemble on the eighth day after the birth of a son, and fix the token of God's covenant upon him; and at the same time give him a name to be borne in after life.—Faithfully was this practice kept up through successive generations, never being omitted, except when the children of Israel were in the desert, on the way from Egypt to the land of Canaan; and even then they were circumcised before they took possession of the land of promise. They adhered to this rite at all other times, and under all other circumstances; and thus kept up a regular line of succession until the promised Shiloh of the tribe of Judah came into the world; and in his own person, set his seal to that ancient covenant.

The day of the circumcision of Jesus was an extraordinary day. The friends of the family met in the manger, and according to the form observed on all such occasions, proceeded to circumcise him and to give him the name which the angel of God had previously announced. A name signifying "a Savior," as some writers say: "Jehovah Savior."

Never before was there such a subject to submit to the rite, and never before was the rite so sacredly honored. The eternal Word—the Messenger of the everlasting covenant—the only begotten Son of God—the desire of all nations was the sufferer. "He was made of a woman, made under the law to redeem them that were under the law." And while he was in the flesh he paid obedience to all the rites of Divine appointment—thus magnifying the law and making it honorable.

Every thing that was implied in the rite of circumcision—every thing that belonged to the covenant of which it was a token—was ratified by Jesus when he submitted to the rite. Bethlehem was not only the birth-place of David and other illustrious persons; but it was also the scene of a Savior's birth and a Savior's circumcision.

The descendants of Abraham still observed this rite with as punctilious exactness as ever; and still clinging to the promises contained in that ancient covenant, when they offer up their daily prayers to God, they turn their faces towards the promised land and the inheritance of their fathers, still looking to it as the rightful possession of their people.

For the South Western Baptist.

## Abstract.

Of the 17th Annual Report of the Board of Domestic and Indian Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention. Receipts of the Domestic Department for the year ending April 1st 1862, \$3,163.58. Disbursements, \$4,511.55. Balance on hand \$3,652.03.

Receipts of the Indian Department for the year ending April 1st 1862, \$8,617.32. Disbursements, \$9,505.90, showing an indebtedness to the treasury of \$888.58. Aggregate amount in the two departments for the year \$16,780.90.

18 Missionaries have been employed in the Domestic department and 21 in the Indian, not including 6 interpreters.

4 of the above have been sent as Missionaries to the soldiers of the Confederate army in the States and 2 to the Indian regiments, for whose religious instruction no provision has been made by the Government.

Labor performed in the Domestic department. Weeks service 512; churches supplied 24; stations 10; sermons preached 1178; addresses delivered, 457; prayer-meetings 395; baptisms of white 122, colored 78; miles traveled in performance of labor 2648; visits to families 3218; pages of tracts distributed 12,476; Bibles 9; Testaments 181; young men studying for the ministry 4; number of persons professed conversion but not baptized 15.

Labor performed in the Indian department. Weeks' service 7061; churches supplied 46; stations 87; sermons preached 1299; addresses 724; prayer-meetings attended 354; baptisms of Indians 105; total in fellowship about 3000 Indians and 125 colored; miles traveled in performance of labor 18,506; visits to families 508; Testaments distributed 3009; Bibles 7; tracts 1180; temperance pledges secured 50; ministers ordained 3; deacons 3; number professed conversion but not baptized 34.

M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec.

Marion, Ala., April 1862.

P. S. Most of the balance in the hands of the Treasurer will be required to meet the demands of the last quarter, not yet come in.

M. T. S.

For the South Western Baptist.

GREENVILLE, ALA., April 12, '62.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I would have written you when I came from Pensacola but when I came home your paper had suspended.

I found among the soldiers at Pensacola great destitution. Many were without a copy of God's word, and anxious to get it; I supplied them as far as I could with Testaments, but did not have half enough to supply them. Some of the soldiers told me they had not heard a sermon in twelve months.

I returned last week from Corinth, where I found many of our brave men sick. I visited them and talked and prayed for and gave them Testaments and tracts. Many applied to me for Bibles and Testaments but was unable to supply all of them, as I did not have many. They are anxious to hear preaching, and but few to preach to them. I was asked several times to preach of a night.

I have returned from Carlisle where the brethren and friends gave me money and Bibles and tracts for the soldiers. I shall spend a few days in collecting money and Bibles, and then I shall return to Corinth again.

Yours in Christ,

S. A. CREATH.

## Interesting by Passengers

We learn from a gentleman, direct from Memphis by the last train, that the Federal forces had evacuated their positions on the Mississippi river. A flag of truce had been sent from Memphis as far up as Hickman, but none of the enemy were to be found.

At Island 10, about fifteen hundred of our men were taken prisoners, on the evacuation of that place, and it, too, had also been evacuated by the enemy.

Gen. VanDorn and Price had arrived at Corinth with what was supposed to be 30,000 fresh forces. The number, however, was supposed not to exceed 25,000.

The movement of the enemy under the circumstances, is extremely probable. He is massing all his troops for service on the Tennessee. It is a military necessity for him to defeat our forces at Corinth and occupy that place. Without this nearly every purpose of his army will be lost, and no formidable movement can be made down the Mississippi. Our army controls him in this respect and as long as it is safe in its present position, we have the advantage.

There is every probability that before a fortnight we shall have a more decisive battle at nearly the same spot that witnessed our recent victories—for we now think that they are victories—on Sunday a grand one, and Monday a bloody but not so decisive one.

(Mobile Tribune, 17th.)

Napoleon entered Russia with 400,000 of the best troops in the world. He gained sixty victories in pitched battles; he never lost a fight; but when he returned to France there was not 40,000 left of that grand army. His soldiers never extricated him and the fate of his empire.

## A Bill to be Entitled "An Act to Further Provide for the Public Defence."

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our gallant army and of placing in the field an additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil; therefore,

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended: Provided, however, That all such companies, battalions and regiments, whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within forty days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to reorganize said companies, battalions, and regiments, by electing all their officers, which they had a right heretofore to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President: Provided, further, That furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act beyond the period of their original enlistment, and who have heretofore not received furloughs under the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army," approved 11th December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, said furloughs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; and provided further, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation hereinabove granted shall be paid to each private, musician, or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it at such time as the furlough would otherwise be granted: Provided, further, That all persons under the age of eighteen years, or over the age of thirty-five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in the regiments, battalions and companies hereafter to be organized shall be required to remain in their respective companies, battalions and regiments for ninety day, unless their places can sooner be supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and all laws and parts of laws providing for the re-enlistment of volunteers and the organization thereof into companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That such companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments organized, or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this act so far completed as to have the whole number of men requisite for organizations any persons now in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same, to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize, and shall elect their company, battalion and regimental officers.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Governors of the respective States, to employ State officers, and, on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That persons enrolled under the provisions of the preceding section shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies now in service, until each company is filled to its maximum number, and the persons so enrolled shall be assigned to companies from the States from which they respectively come.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where a State may not have in the army a number of regiments, battalions, squadrons or companies, sufficient to absorb the number of persons subject to military service under this act, belonging to such State, then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a reserve, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, determined by lot, shall be made from said reserve, so that each company shall, as nearly as practicable, be kept full. Provided, That the persons held in reserve may remain at home until called into service by the President. Provided, also, That during their stay at home, they shall not receive pay. Provided further, That the persons comprehended in this act shall not be subject to the rules and articles of war until mustered into the actual service of the Confederate States; except that said persons, when enrolled and liable to duty, if they shall willfully refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished as such under said articles: Provided further, That whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, not previously assigned to different companies in service under the provision of section four of this act; said reserve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt: Provided, The company, battalion, and regimental officers shall be elected by the troops composing the same; Provided, The troops raised in any one State, shall not be combined in regimental, battalion, squadron, or company organization with troops raised in any other States.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That all soldiers now serving in the army or mustered in the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled in said service under the authorities heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are confined in the service by virtue of this act, who have not received the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shot gun, rifle, or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof to be ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is willing to sell the same and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shot gun or carbine.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That all vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency: Provided, however, That the President may, when, in his opinion, it may be proper, fill such vacancy or vacancies by the promotion of any officer or officers, or private or privates from such company, battalion, squadron or regiment who shall have been distinguished in the service by exhibition of valor and skill; and that wherever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of the commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall be filled by election: Provided, That all appointments made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That all provisions of the first section of this act relating to the election of officers shall apply to those regiments, battalions and squadrons which are composed of twelve months and war companies combined in the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally appointed.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That each company of infantry shall consist of one hundred and twenty-five rank and file; each company of field artillery of one hundred and fifty rank and file; and each of cavalry of eighty rank and file.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That all persons subject to enrollment, who are not now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be admitted previous to such enrollment as volunteer in companies now in the service.

God is never a moment too late with his mercies; but he sometimes comes just at the last moment.

## Letter of General A. S. Johnston to President Davis.

DECATUR, ALA., March 13, '62.

My Dear General: I received the dispatches from Richmond, with your private letter, by Capt. Wickliffe three days since; but the pressure of affairs, and the necessity of getting my command across the Tennessee, prevented me from sending you an earlier reply.

I have anticipated all that you have told me as to the censure which the fall of Fort Donelson drew upon me, and the attacks to which you might be subjected, but it was impossible for me to gather the facts for a detailed report or to spare time which was required to extricate the remainder of my troops, and save the large accumulation of stores and provisions after that disheartening disaster.

I transmitted the reports of Generals Floyd and Pillow without examining or analyzing the facts, and scarcely with time to read them.

When about to assume command of this Department, the government charged me with the duty of deciding the question of occupying Bowling Green, Kentucky, which involved not only military but political consideration. At the time of my arrival at Nashville, the action of the Legislature of Kentucky had put an end to the latter by sanctioning the formation of companies menacing Tennessee, by assuming the cause of the government at Washington, and by abandoning the neutrality it professed, and in consequence of their action, the occupation of Bowling Green became necessary as an act of self-defense, at least in the first step.

About the middle of September Gen. Buckner advanced with a small force of about 4,000 men, which was increased by the 15th of October, to 12,000, and though accessions of force were received, it continued at about the same strength until the end of November, measles and other diseases keeping down the effective force. The enemy's force then was reported to the War Department at 50,000, and an advance was impossible.

Believing it to be of the greatest moment to protract the campaign as the dearth of cotton might bring strength from abroad and discourage the North, and to gain time to strengthen myself by new troops from Tennessee and other States, I magnified my forces to the enemy, but made known my true strength to the department and the Governors of the States. The aid given was small. At length, when Gen. Beauregard came out in February, he expressed his surprise at the smallness of my force, and was impressed with the danger of my position. I admitted what was manifest, and laid before him my views for the future, in which he entirely concurred, and sent me a memorandum of our conference, a copy of which I send to you. I determined to fight for Nashville at Donelson, and gave the best part of my army to do it, retaining only fourteen thousand men to cover my front, and giving sixteen thousand to defend Donelson.

The forces at Donelson is stated in General Pillow's report at much less, and I do not doubt the correctness of his statement, for the force at Bowling Green, which I supposed to be fourteen thousand effective men, (the medical report showing only a little over five hundred sick in the hospital,) was diminished more than five thousand by those who were unable to stand the fatigue of a march, and made my force on reaching Nashville less than ten thousand. I enclose the Medical Director's report.

Had I wholly uncovered my front to defend Donelson, Buell would have known it, and marched directly on Nashville. There were only ten small steamers in the Cumberland in imperfect condition—only three of which were available at Nashville, while the transportation of the enemy was great.

The evacuation of Bowling Green was imperatively necessary, and was ordered before, and executed while the battle was being fought at Donelson. I had made every disposition for the defense of the fort, my means allowed; and the troops were among the best of my force. The Generals—Floyd, Pillow and Buckner—were high in the opinion of officers and men for skill and courage, and among the best officers of my command. They were popular with the volunteers, and all had seen much service. No reinforcements were asked. I wanted the event opposite Nashville. The result of the conflict each day was favorable. At midnight on the 15th I received news of a glorious victory—at dawn of a defeat.

My column during the day and night was thrown over the river—a battery had been established below the city to secure the passage. Nashville was incapable of defence from its position, and from the forces advancing from Bowling Green and up the Cumberland. A rear guard was left under General Floyd to secure the stores and provisions, but did not completely effect the object. The people were terrified, and some of the troops were disheartened. The discouragement was spreading, and I ordered the command to Murfreesboro, where I managed, by combining Crittenden's Division and the fugitives from Donelson, to collect an army able to offer battle. The weather was inclement, the floods excessive, and the bridges were washed away, but most of the store and provisions were saved and conveyed to new deposits. This having been accomplished, though with serious loss, in conformity with my original design, I marched southward and crossed the Tennessee at this point, so as to cooperate or unite with Gen. Beauregard, for the defence of the Valley of the Mississippi. The passage is almost completed, and the head of my column is already with Gen. Bragg at Corinth. The movement was deemed too hazardous by the most experienced members of my staff, but the object warranted the risk. The difficulty of effecting a junction is not wholly overcome, but it approaches completion. Day after tomorrow, unless the enemy intercepts me, my forces will be with Bragg, and my army nearly—thousand strong.—

This must be destroyed before the enemy can attain his object.

I have given this sketch, so that you may appreciate the embarrassments which surrounded me in my attempts to avert or remedy the disasters at Fort Donelson, before alluding to the Generals.

When the force was detached I was in hopes that such disposition would have been made as would have enabled the forces to defend the fort, or withdraw without sacrificing the army.—

On the 14th I ordered General Floyd, by telegraph, "if he lost the fort to get his troops to Nashville." It is possible this might have been done, but justice requires to look at events as they appeared at the time, and not alone by the light of subsequent information. All the facts in relation to the surrender will be transmitted to the Secretary of War, as soon as they can be collected, in obedience to his order. It appears, from the information received, that Gen. Buckner, being the junior officer, took the lead in advising the surrender, and that Floyd acquiesced, and they all concurred in the belief that their force could not maintain its position—all concurred that it would require a great sacrifice of life to extricate the command.

Subsequent events show that the investment was not so complete as their information from their scouts led them to believe. The conference resulted in the surrender. The command was irregularly transferred, and devolved on the junior general, but not apparently to avoid any just responsibility, or from any want of personal or moral intrepidity. The blow was most disastrous, and almost without a remedy. I therefore, in my first report, remained silent. This silence you were kind enough to attribute to my generosity. I will not lay claim to the motive to excuse my courage. I observed silence, as it seemed to be the best way to serve the cause and the country. The facts were not fully known—discontent prevailed; and criticism or condemnation were more likely to augment than to cure the evils. I refrained, well knowing that heavy censures would fall upon me; but convinced that it was better to endure them for the present, and defer to a more proper time an investigation of the conduct of the Generals; for, in the meantime, their services were required and their influence useful. For these reasons Generals Floyd and Pillow were assigned to duty; for I still felt confidence in their gallantry, their energy, and their devotion to the Confederacy.

I have thus recurred to the motives by which I have been governed, from a deep personal sense of the friendship and confidences you have always shown me, and from the conviction that they have not been withdrawn from me in adversity.

All the reports requisite for a full official investigation have been ordered.—Generals Floyd and Pillow have been suspended from command.

(Here follow some allusions to the necessity of an investigation of the

main objects of the letter, and a statement of the disposition of the forces in command, which it is not deemed necessary to publish.) The letter closes as follows:

I have troubled you with these details as I cannot properly communicate them by telegraph.

The test of merit in my profession, with the people, is success. It is a hard rule, but I think it right. If I join this corps to the forces of General Beauregard, (I confess a hazardous experiment;) then those who are now declaiming against me will be without an argument.

Your friend,

A. S. JOHNSTON.

(From the Home Co., Courier.)

## The Way of Triumph and Defeat.

If the South is at last conquered, the application will be easily found. It can only result from the dreadful wickedness prevalent in the land thus leaving us exposed to the wrath of man, without the shield of Divine protection.

The drunkenness, profanity, avarice, and pride of the people will tell the tale of the sad calamity. These vices are alarmingly prevalent, the two first in the camp as well as at home, the rest everywhere over the land. What a commentary on our public characters is afforded in the recent efforts to suppress distillation and the use of alcoholic drinks in the army? God grant success to our noble President and patriotic Governors—they deserve the praise of every patriotic heart.

We have no ground to expect the favor of God, upon a people who depend for their defence on drunken officers, and a debauched soldiery.—Our heart absolutely sickens, at tails (too true) often told, of the wretched conduct in camp, and on the great routs of travel.

In alluding to the late sad disaster in North Carolina, a writer says: "whiskey will soon put North Carolina where Tennessee is," under the feet of the enemy.

But infinitely worse than every thing else, is the dreadful crime of extortion and avarice. Judge Crawford recently said the country ought to be divided into two great classes, "the fighters and feeders—the fighters are doing their part faithfully, but of the feeders, farmers refuse to sell at fair prices their produce, holding it off the market, with the avowed intent of raising prices, already so high that the poor can scarcely live."

The wretched "stay law" (which should only apply to indigent soldiers) enables them to do this as no man is to sell in order to get money to pay debts. These men are guilty, in the sight of God, of an entire disregard of their social obligations, and the course pursued tends to enslave their country, for who can willingly fight for a people, unwilling even to feed with their surplus, the army and the poor families, unless at prices disgracefully extortionable.

Exceptions no doubt there are, and numerous at that, but alas, the general desire is to extract the last drop of blood from a bleeding country.—Merchants are often censured, and to a large extent they deserve it, for their grasping greediness, exhibited in the enormous per cent, placed on goods, for which they have paid but little; in many instances they have paid nothing, having bought from the North on credit, before the war.—That which costs high, of course must be sold high, and when produce merchants must pay large prices for food, it is not their fault, it is the farmer's, when they sell at the present high rates.

There ought to be a general meeting of planters everywhere, to put down extortion, and then if merchants should be guilty, let them be dealt with by the strong hand of power. Georgia has made extortion a crime, and it is much to be feared, that the penalty some day will be heavier even than that which the law provides.

The salvation of the South is in the hands of the soldiery and the farmers, and even more depends upon the planters than upon the warrior.

The people and the army must have bread and meat, or complete ruin will visit this fair nation. We believe the supply at present ample, if it could be had on fair terms—for the future all depends upon the decision of the planter in regard to cotton.

There is absolutely no reason why a seed of cotton should be put in the ground, the South use not and could not sell it for at least five times the value we cannot eat cotton, and what is on hand would last the South the twenty years.

Let every man remember his personal responsibility in this matter, and will not so take advantage of your neighbor. Do your duty, and if necessary come on the land, and as a consequence the loss of our liberty, but your conscience be free from the awful guilt of treason, and may also, exhibited by every man who grows cotton now, instead of grain. If







**The Southern Literary Messenger**  
**MAINFARLANE & FERGUSON, Publishers**  
 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

**TWO VOLUMES A YEAR**  
 Each 480 pages. Price, \$3 00 in advance.  
**NEW PUBLICATIONS**

In announcing the Thirty-Second and Thirty-Third volumes of the Messenger, the Publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the unshaken confidence of the public and the press in a magazine which, during so many years, has obtained the favor of the Southern people. For more than a quarter of a century, the Messenger has been the exponent of Southern opinion, the medium of Southern genius, the bold and natural

an advocate of Southern isolationism, in abandoning the position he has once held in regard to the paramount question of slavery, it is prepared to take still other ground.

With respect to its literary merits, the Messenger must speak for itself. Its editorial columns have been illustrated by the pens of Edgar A. Poe and John R. Thompson, and its pages have been adorned by many of the ablest essays, the profoundest criticisms, the most brilliant sketches, the best poetry, and the most popular novels of the age. No pains have

spared no course literary material that has been  
among the many that have appeared in the  
Original Illustrations, Fashion Plates, Popu-  
lar Scientific Articles, and a Section of Home  
Sketches and Pottery and Furniture. The  
annual Lectures of Professor Fawcett will  
be continued. A sparkling Novel, entitled  
*Story of Champagne*, will appear. A  
Translation of the *Arabian Nights*, and most  
startling of the younger Dumas and other celeb-  
rated French writers.

## The Southern Field & Fowls.

Dedicated to LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and TRA-  
VEL, edited by a large body of eminent and  
loyalty in their several departments, is published  
every SATURDAY, at Augusta Georgia.

**Terms of Subscription.**—Single Copies, 5 Cents.  
Advance.

Single copy, per annum, \$1.00  
Six copies, \$5.00

Two penny copies.  
Spotless copies sent gratis.  
The Press & Tribune will shortly enter upon its Third Volume, and is now **FREE** and **UNLIMITED**. It is handsomely printed, fully bound, on fine paper, and with about every exertion is made to render it as useful as the first weekly paper in the South.

JAMES SAUNDY, Proprietor,  
Augusta, Ga., July 8, 1881.

---

**DE BOW'S REVIEW**  
O. S., VOL. XXX—NEW SERIES.

Adapted primarily to the Southern and Western States of the Union, comprising statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Commerce. Published Monthly in New Orleans, Louisiana.

TUES, \$3 per annum in advance.  
**DAILY PAPER.**  
 With which we Exchange.  
 The following valuable Daily Newspaper or  
 mended to our readers:  
**RICHMOND DISPATCH.**  
 DAILY PAPER.—Two cents per copy at the  
 counter and from the regular carriers of the city.  
 Per annum, \$5. Six months, \$3.  
 SEMI-WEEKLY—\$3 per annum.  
 WEEKLY—\$2 per annum.  
 Neither the Semi-Weekly nor Weekly paper  
 will be sent for a less term than twelve months.  
**THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.**  
 TERMS.—Daily Paper, seven dollars per an-  
 num, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken  
 for a shorter period than one year. The  
 Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and three  
 dollars for six months, payable in advance. The  
 Weekly, two dollars per annum, or six cents  
 per copy, to be paid invariably in advance.

letting containing money are sent by mail, but must be *registered*, as they will be at the risk of the writers.

**THE DAILY SUN,**  
COLFISHUM, GA.

Subscription Rates.—The Sun is published daily at 25 a year, payable strictly in advance. Subscriptions for less than a year at the rate of 50 cents per month, advance.

**The Daily Advertiser,**  
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Advertiser, per annum . . . . . \$5  
Weekly . . . . . 1 00

**Notice.**—Continually no advertiser is trusted or continued—without cash in advance.

**DAILY COURIER,**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Terms of Subscription.



1  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5  
 6  
 7  
 8  
 9  
 10  
 11  
 12  
 13  
 14  
 15  
 16  
 17  
 18  
 19  
 20  
 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25  
 26  
 27  
 28  
 29  
 30  
 31  
 32  
 33  
 34  
 35  
 36  
 37  
 38  
 39  
 40  
 41  
 42  
 43  
 44  
 45  
 46  
 47  
 48  
 49  
 50  
 51  
 52  
 53  
 54  
 55  
 56  
 57  
 58  
 59  
 60  
 61  
 62  
 63  
 64  
 65  
 66  
 67  
 68  
 69  
 70  
 71  
 72  
 73  
 74  
 75  
 76  
 77  
 78  
 79  
 80  
 81  
 82  
 83  
 84  
 85  
 86  
 87  
 88  
 89  
 90  
 91  
 92  
 93  
 94  
 95  
 96  
 97  
 98  
 99  
 100  
 101  
 102  
 103  
 104  
 105  
 106  
 107  
 108  
 109  
 110  
 111  
 112  
 113  
 114  
 115  
 116  
 117  
 118  
 119  
 120  
 121  
 122  
 123  
 124  
 125  
 126  
 127  
 128  
 129  
 130  
 131  
 132  
 133  
 134  
 135  
 136  
 137  
 138  
 139  
 140  
 141  
 142  
 143  
 144  
 145  
 146  
 147  
 148  
 149  
 150  
 151  
 152  
 153  
 154  
 155  
 156  
 157  
 158  
 159  
 160  
 161  
 162  
 163  
 164  
 165  
 166  
 167  
 168  
 169  
 170  
 171  
 172  
 173  
 174  
 175  
 176  
 177  
 178  
 179  
 180  
 181  
 182  
 183  
 184  
 185  
 186  
 187  
 188  
 189  
 190  
 191  
 192  
 193  
 194  
 195  
 196  
 197  
 198  
 199  
 200  
 201  
 202  
 203  
 204  
 205  
 206  
 207  
 208  
 209  
 210  
 211  
 212  
 213  
 214  
 215  
 216  
 217  
 218  
 219  
 220  
 221  
 222  
 223  
 224  
 225  
 226  
 227  
 228  
 229  
 230  
 231  
 232  
 233  
 234  
 235  
 236  
 237  
 238  
 239  
 240  
 241  
 242  
 243  
 244  
 245  
 246  
 247  
 248  
 249  
 250  
 251  
 252  
 253  
 254  
 255  
 256  
 257  
 258  
 259  
 260  
 261  
 262  
 263  
 264  
 265  
 266  
 267  
 268  
 269  
 270  
 271  
 272  
 273  
 274  
 275  
 276  
 277  
 278  
 279  
 280  
 281  
 282  
 283  
 284  
 285  
 286  
 287  
 288  
 289  
 290  
 291  
 292  
 293  
 294  
 295  
 296  
 297  
 298  
 299  
 300  
 301  
 302  
 303  
 304  
 305  
 306  
 307  
 308  
 309  
 310  
 311  
 312  
 313  
 314  
 315  
 316  
 317  
 318  
 319  
 320  
 321  
 322  
 323  
 324  
 325  
 326  
 327  
 328  
 329  
 330  
 331  
 332  
 333  
 334  
 335  
 336  
 337  
 338  
 339  
 340  
 341  
 342  
 343  
 344  
 345  
 346  
 347  
 348  
 349  
 350  
 351  
 352  
 353  
 354  
 355  
 356  
 357  
 358  
 359  
 360  
 361  
 362  
 363  
 364  
 365  
 366  
 367  
 368  
 369  
 370  
 371  
 372  
 373  
 374  
 375  
 376  
 377  
 378  
 379  
 380  
 381  
 382  
 383  
 384  
 385  
 386  
 387  
 388  
 389  
 390  
 391  
 392  
 393  
 394  
 395  
 396  
 397  
 398  
 399  
 400  
 401  
 402  
 403  
 404  
 405  
 406  
 407  
 408  
 409  
 410  
 411  
 412  
 413  
 414  
 415  
 416  
 417  
 418  
 419  
 420  
 421  
 422  
 423  
 424  
 425  
 426  
 427  
 428  
 429  
 430  
 431  
 432  
 433  
 434  
 435  
 436  
 437  
 438  
 439  
 440  
 441  
 442  
 443  
 444  
 445  
 446  
 447  
 448  
 449  
 450  
 451  
 452  
 453  
 454  
 455  
 456  
 457  
 458  
 459  
 460  
 461  
 462  
 463  
 464  
 465  
 466  
 467  
 468  
 469  
 470  
 471  
 472  
 473  
 474  
 475  
 476  
 477  
 478  
 479  
 480  
 481  
 482  
 483  
 484  
 485  
 486  
 487  
 488  
 489  
 490  
 491  
 492  
 493  
 494  
 495  
 496  
 497  
 498  
 499  
 500  
 501  
 502  
 503  
 504  
 505  
 506  
 507  
 508  
 509  
 510  
 511  
 512  
 513  
 514  
 515  
 516  
 517  
 518  
 519  
 520  
 521  
 522  
 523  
 524  
 525

m,  
 h  
 d  
 e  
 l,  
 e  
 e  
 r  
 g  
 r  
 e  
 at  
 io  
 ch  
 is  
 he  
 us  
 at  
 in  
 ay  
 re  
 of  
 ell  
 se  
 ns  
 te  
 w  
 to  
 n-  
 n-  
 be  
 ch  
 he  
 w  
 the  
 n-  
 he

to be an of the ic