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BY J. M. W., COLUMBUS, GEO. NUMBER 6.

sing of Jesus. Luke 2:21.

given to Abraham as a token of God' covenant with him and his posterity. During that long period of time, successive generations had observed it with punctilious exactness. En every Israelitish family, every male child was circumcised on the eighth day af-

esis 17th chapter, the covenant is given where it will be seen that the fol-

ter its birth. This was never allow-

lowing promises were made: Abraham was to be the father of

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 ever-

lasting possession.

Keeping these gracious promises in view, with what delight would faithful Israelites assemble on the eighth day after the birth of a son, and fix written you when I came from Pensa the token of God's covenant upon cola but when I came home your pahim; and at the same time give him per had suspended. a name to be borne in after life.- I found among the soldiers at Pen-Faithfully was this practice kept up sacola great destitution. Many were through successive generations, never without a copy of God's word, and being omitted, except when the chil- anxious to get it; I supplied them as dren of Israel were in the desert, on far as I could with Testaments, but the way from Egypt to the land of did not have half enough to supply

Canaan; and even then they were them. Some of the soldiers told me circumcised before they took possess- they had not heard a sermon in twelve ion of the land of promise. They ad- months. hered to this rite at all other times, I returned last week from Corinth, and under all other circumstances; where I found many of our brave men and thus kept up a regular line of sick. I visited them and talked and succession until the promised Shiloh prayed for and gave them Testaments of the tribe of Judah came into the and tracts. Many applied to me for world; and in his own person, set his Bibles and Testaments but was unaseal to that ancient covenant.

sus was an extraordinary day. The hear preaching, and but few to preach friends of the family met in the man- to them. I was asked several times ger, and according to the form observ- to preach of a night. ed on all such occasions, proceeded to I have returned from Carlowville circumcise him and to give him the where the brethren and friends gave name which the angel of God had me money and Bibles and tracts for previously announced. A name signi- the soldiers. I shall spend a few fying "a Savior" as some writers say: days in collecting money and Bibles.

"Jehovah Savier." Never before was there such a sub- again. ject to sobmit to the rite, and never before was the rite so sacredly honored. The eternal Word-the Messenger of the everlasting covenant-the We learn from a gentleman, direct only begotten Sou of God-the desire from Memphis by the last train, that of all nations was the sufferer. "He the Federal forces had evacuated was made of a woman, made under their positions on the Mississippi the law to redeem them that were un river. A flag of truce had been sent der the law." And while he was in from Memphis as far up as Hickman, the flesh he paid obedience to all the but none of the enemy were to be rites of Divine appointment thus found.

rite of circumcision-every thing that too, had also been evacuated by the belonged to the covenant of which it enemy. was a token-was ratified by Jesus Gens. VanDorn and Price had hem was not only the birth-place of rumored to be 30,000 fresh forces .-David and other illustrious persons; The number, however, was suppos but it was also the scene of a Savior's not to exceed 25,000. birth and a Savior's circumcision.

The descendants of Abraham still the circumstances, is extremely observe this rite with as punctilious probable. He is massing all his xactness as ever; and still clinging troops for service on the Tennesse to the promises contained in that an- It is a military necessity for him to cient covenant, when they offer up defeat our forces at Corinthe and their daily prayers to God, they turn occupy that place. Without this their faces towards the promised land nearly every purpose of his army wil the inheritance of their fathers, still be lost, and no formidable movemen looking to it as the rightful possess- can be made down the Mississippi ion of their people

Abstract,

\$4,511-55. Balance on hand \$3.652.03. not so decisive a one. Receipts of the Indian Department for the year, ending April 1st 1862, \$8,617.32. Disbut sements, \$9,505.90.

Napoleon entered Russia with SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That provisions of this act, shall be persons enrolled under the provisions of this act, shall be persons enrolled under the provisions of this act, shall be persons enrolled under the provisions of this act, shall be persons enrolled under the provisions of the volunteer in companies now in the

ed in the Domestic department and 27 my, 16 in the Indian, not including to interpress ded beyond

Server for the production

ters; 4 of the above have been sent s Missionaries to the soldiers of the Confederate army in the States and 2 to the Indian regiments, for whose re-ligious instruction no provision has been made by the Government.

Labor performed in the Domestic partment. 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 la bor 2648; visits to families 3218 pages of tracts distributed 12,476; bles 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

professed conversion but not baptiz-

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 ast quarter, not yet come in.

> M. T. S. For the South Western Baptist.

GREENVILLE, ALA., April 12, '62. MESSRS. EDITORS: I would have

ble to supply all of them, as I did not The day of the circumcision of Je- have many. They are anxious to

> and then I shall return to Corinth Yours in Christ,

S. A. CREATH.

Interesting by Passengers

magnifying the law and making it At Island 10, about fifteen hundred of our men ware taken prisoners, or Every thing that was implied in the the evacuation of that place, and it

then he submitted to the rite. Beth- arrived at Corinth with what was

The movement of the enemy under Our army controls him in this respecand as long as it is safe in its presen position, we have the advantage.

There is every probability the Of the 17th Annual Report of the before a fortnight we shall have a Board of Domestic and Indian Mis- more decisive battle at nearly the ions of the Southern Baptist Conven- same spot that witnessed our recent tion. Receipts of the Domestic De- victories for we now think that partment for the year ending April they are victories—on Sunday a 1st 1862, \$8,163 58. Dishursements, grand one, and Monday a bloody but

ury of \$888.68. Aggregate amount world. He gained sixty victories in persons enrolled under the provide volunteer in companies now in the in the two departments for the year pitched battles; he never lost a fight: ions of the preceding section shall service. but when he returned to France there be assigned by the Secretary of War 18 Missionaries have been employ- we and 40,000 left of that grand are to the different companies now in God is never a moment too let

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 a 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 herethe war shall have been sooner ended, tallions and regiments, whose

of original enlistment was for twel months, shall have the right, within person forty days, on a day to be fixed by duty, if they shall willfully refuse to the commander of the brigade, to remissioned by the President : Provided, further, That furloughs not exthe period of their orginal enlistviding for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and noncommissioned officers in the Provisional Army," approved 11th Decem- other States. ber, 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 a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation hereinabove granted shall be paid to each private, musician, or non commis- bounty. sioned officer who may elect to rewould otherwise be granted : Proviments for ninety day, unless their places can sooner be supplied by othand thirty-five years, and all laws be prescribed by the Secretary of and parts of laws providing for the re-inlistment of volunteers and the all vancancies shall be filled by the

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 ate. their company, battalion and regi- all provisions of the first section of

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 earollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted. That were originally appointed.

Rec. 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 eightly 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 per-

sons 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 provision 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 by, authorized to call out and place have in the army a number of regi in the military service of the Confed- ments, battalions, squadrons or com erate States, for three years, unless panies, sufficient to absorb the number of persons subject to military service under this act, belonging to such all white men who are residents of State, then the residue or excess the Confederate States, between the thereof shall be kept as a reserve ages of eighteen and thirty-five years under such regulations as may be esat the time the call or calls may be tablished by the Secretary of War. made, who are not legally exempted and that at stated periods of not from military service. All of the greater than three months, details, persons aforesaid who are now in the persons aforesaid who are now in the from said reserve, so that each comarmies of the Confederacy, and pany shall, as nearly as practicable whose term of service will expire be- be kept full. Provided, That the fore the end of the war, shall be con-at home until called into service by tinued in the service for three years the President. Provided, also, That from the date of their original en- during their stay at home, they shall listment, unless the war shall have not receive pay. Provided further, been sooner ended: Provided, however. That all such companies hat

obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished organize said companies, battalions, as such under said articles: Proviand regiments, by electing all ded further, That whenever, in the their officers, which they had a right opinion of the President, the exigenherctofore to elect, who shall be com- cies 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 ceeding sixty days, with transporta-tion home and back, shall be granted panies in service under the provision to all those retained in the service of section four of this act; said reby the provisions of this act beyond serve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt: Provided, The company, ment, and who have heretofore not battalion, and regimental officers received furloughs under the provis- shall be elected by the troops comions of an act entitled "An act pro- posing the same; Provided, The the troops raised in any one State, shall not be combined in regimental battalion, squadron, or company or ganization with troops raised in any

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 authoricompatible with the public interest; zations heretofore issued by the Sec and provided further, That in lieu of retary of War, and who are continned 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

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted; That ceive it at such time as the furlough each man who may hereafter be mustered into service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shot gun, rided, further, That all persons under fle, or carbine, accepted as an efficient the age of eighteen years, or over weapon, shall be paid the value therethe age of thirty-five years, who are of to be ascertained by the mustering now enrolled in the military service officer under such regulations as may of the Confederate States, in the War, if he is willing to sell the same regiments, battalions and companies and if he is not, then he shall be enhereafter to be organized shall be re- title to receive one dollar a month quired to remain in their respect for the use of said received and aptive companies, battalions and regi- proved musket, rifle, shot gun or car-

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That persons not liable for duty may be er recruits not now in the service, received as substitutes for those who who are between the ages of eighteen are, under such regulations as may

organization thereof into companies, President from the company, battal squadrons, battalions or regiments, ion, squadron or rgiment in which shall be, and the same are hereby re- such vacancies shall occur, by promo tion according to seniority, except in SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That cases of disability or other incompetency: Provided, however, That the such companies, squadrons, battal- President may, when, in his opinion, ions, 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 that wherever a vacancy shall occur now in service, shall be mustered in in the lowest grade of the commission now in service, shall be mustered in-to the service of the Confederate cy shall be filled by election: Provi-

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That mental officers.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons battalions and squadrons which are comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate which the officers thereof

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

DECATUR, ALA., March 13, '62. dispatches from Richmond, with your ville was incapable of defence from private letter, by Capt. Wickliffe its position, and from the forces adaffairs, and the necessity of getting my command across the Tennessee, prevented me from sending you an the stores and provisions, but did not earlier reply.

told me as to the censure which the troops were disheartened. The disfall of Fort Donelson drew upon me, couragement was spreading, and I orand the attacks to which you might dered the command to Murfreesboro, be subjected, but it was impossible for where I managed, by combining Critme to gather the facts for a detailed tenden's Division and the fugitives report or to spare time which was re. from Donelson, to collect an army quired to extricate the remainder of able to offer battle. The weather my troops, and save the large accumu- was inclement, the floods excessive, lation of stores and provisions after and the bridges were washed away that disheartening disaster.

I transmitted the reports of Generals Floyd and Pillow without examining or analyzing the facts, and ed, though with serious loss, in con scarcely with time to read them.

this Department, the government Tennessee at this point, so as to co charged me with the duty of decid. Operate or unite with Gen. Beaureing the question of occupying Bowl- gard, for the defence of the Valley of ing Green, Kentucky, which involved islature of Kentucky had put an end to the latter by sanctioning the form ation of companies menacing Tennes. the object warranted the ri see, by assuming the cause of the difficulty of effecting a junction is not 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-defence, at least in the first step.

About the middle of Septem 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 but justice requires to look at events 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 the lead in advising the surrender, 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 the command. copy of which I send to you. I determined to fight for Nashville at vestment was not so complete as their Donelson, and gave the best part of information from their scouts led them my army to do it, retaining only four- to believe. The conference resulted teen thousand men to cover my front, in the surrender. The command and giving sixteen thousand to de- was irregularly transferred, and fend Donelson.

made my force on reaching Nashville the cause and the country. Th Medical Director's report.

to defend Donelson, Buell would have augment than to cure the evils.

ordered before, and executed while and Pillow were assi the battle was being fought at Donel- for I still felt confidence to the defense of the fort, my means al- devotion to the Confederacy. lowed; and the troops were among the . I have thus recorred to the moti best of my force. The Generals- by which I have been governd, in Floyd, Pillow and Buckner-were high a deep personal sense of the friendship not cell it for at least two in the opinion of officers and men for and confidence you have always. We cannot out cutton; skill and courage, and among the best shown me, and from the conviction on hand would list officers of my command. They were that how have not been withdrich ments were asked. I awaited the official investigation buys been event opposite Nashville. The result ordered. Generals Floyed and

My column during the day and | night was thrown over the river-(a battery had been established below My Dear General : I received the the city to secure the passage.) Nashthree days since; but the pressure of vancing from Bowling Green and up the Cumberland. A rear guard was left under General Floyd to secure completely effect the object. The I have anticipated all that you have people were terrified, and some of the but most of the store and provisions were saved and conveyed to new deposits. This having been accomplishformity with my original design, I When about to assume command of marched southward and crossed the the Mississippi. The passage is al most completed, and the head column is already with Gen. Bra

wholly overcome, but it approaches completion. Day after to-morrow unless the enemy intercepts me, my ry patriotic heart. forces will be with Bragg, and my army nearly --- thousand strong .-This must be destroyed before the enemy can attain his object.

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 arm.y-On the 14th I ordered General Floyd, by telegraph, "if he lost the fort to to get his troops to Nashville." It is possible this might have been done, 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. Buckuer, being the junior officer, took and that Floyd acquiesced, and they all concurred in the belief that their force could not maintain its position -all concurred that it would regire a great sacrifice of life to extricate

Subsequent events show that the indevolved on the junior general, but The forces at Donelson is stated in not apparently to avoid any just General Pillow's report at much less, responsibility, or from any want of and I do not doubt the correctness of personal or moral intrepidity. The his statement, for the force at Bowl- blow was most disastrous, and almost ing Green, which I supposed to be without a remedy. I therefore, in fourteen thousand effective men, (the my first report, remained silent. This medical report showing only a little silence you were kind enough to over five hundred sick in the hospital,) attribute to my generosity. I will was diminished more than five thou- not lay claim to the motive to excuse sand by those who were unable to my courage. I observed silence, as stand the fatigue of a march, and it seemed to be the best way to serve less than ten thousand. I enclose the facts were not fully known-discontent prevailed; and criticism or Had I wholly uncovered my front condemnation were more likely known it, and marched directly on refrained, well knowing that heav Nashville. There were only ten small | censures would fall upon me; but steamers in the Cumberland in imper- convinced that it was better to endure fect condition-only three of which them for the present, and defer to a were available at Nashville, while the more proper time an investigation of

main objects of the letter,, and a statement of the disposition of the forces in command, which it is not deemed necessary to publish.] T 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 Rome Ga., Courier.] The Way of Triumph and Defeat.

If the South is at last conquered, the applanation 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 wo first in the camp as well as at ome, the rest everywhere over

army? God grant success to noble President and patriotic Governors-they deserve the praise of eve-

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 .-I have given this sketch, so that you 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 everything 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 unmerous at that, but alas, the eral desire is to extract the last

To those who intend to sustain the

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

Justice to our friends and to ourselves, as well as the very continuance of the paper alike demand that we take this

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

## Rev. l. T. Tichenor.

It will be remembered that this brother is chaplain for the 17th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers-lately commanded by Col. Watts, now by Col. Farrisa. We understand that Bro. T. has "purchased to himself a good degree," in his new field of labor. During the great battle of Shiloh, he bore himself most gallantly, fighting in the ranks of his regiment with onsurpassed bravery. More than one Federel officer fell under the crack of his rifle. We thank God for such a man, and for the preservation of his valuable life. He received, we understand, a slight flesh wound from which he will recover in a lew days. Most devoutly do we pray that he may survive the struggle to enjoy the liberty he has periled all for

## Word of Exhortation.

Now is the time for every lover of Christ who remains at home to show his attachment to the Master. Many of the most godly and active members of the various Churches are now in the field battling for our country, and can only give their respective Churches their best wishes and prayers. The barden, then, in anstaining our feeble she remain at home. Of such, the at feeble must be strong, and enter actively upon the duties devolving upon them individually, and then they must, as far as possible, discharge the duties of their brethren in the army. The

A great disaster to the Federal army i A Great Lesson-May it Long

divine injunction, "judge nothing mpressively illustrated than in the appatently disastrous retreat of the la- poleon marched four hundred thousand ted Jounston from Bowling Green, y., to Corinth, Miss. If we should say that three fourths of the newspapers in the Confederate States, and a still larger proportion of the people, in- not subdue; so that on his return to dulged in acrimonious criticisms upon the skill and even bravery of that great But how triumphantly have time and recent events proved the wisdom of may come into the very heart of our that movement. Those who were most country. They may capture our cities, clamorous for his removal, are now and lay waste our homes. But as sure oudest in their praises of his sagacity and bravery. But, alas! "He heed not, he hears not—he's fought his

'No sound e'er shall wake him to glory again!" a gathering of Southern freeman to Bitter must be those pangs of regret avenge the wrongs of a cruel, unnatuwhich pierce the hearts of those who ral, and implacable war of invasion assumed to criticise what they could has never yet been given to the pages not comprehend. Who shall say that of history. In many places, they are the aspersions cast upon that noble under the foot of their oppressors, and soul had no agency in goading him to it would be madness to show resistance those deeds of desperation which has but the moment that pressure is recost the Confederacy one of its ablest moved, the rebound will be as terrible Generals? It is at least a source of to them, as the pressure has been hu no little satisfaction to us, that we nev- miliating to us. er joined in that senseless cry that dog- In the mean time, let us not forget ed the heels of as pure a patriot and that "there is no arm of military power gallant a warrior as ever drew his stronger than piety." Let us cultivate sword for Southern independence. A a habitual dependence upon God for nation moorns her illustrious dead, and success; and when our arms triumph

His name to the sweet lyre. The historic muse, Proud of her treasure, marches with it down to latest time; and sculpture in her turn lives bond, in stone and ever during brass. To guard it, and improve the state of the state o

t is most sincerely to be hoped, that tributed to our disasters? God will be fault-finders and carpers will learn to glorified, even "by the wrath of men." e abuse of our civil and mili tion. It has done, and is doing more

tary authorities, is to weaken the cou- to subdue the South to the Lincoln desfidence of our people in their chosen potism than the whole Federal army leaders, and thus contribute no little to It is now an admitted fact that it prodemoralize the whole movement. It is cured our defeat at Somerset, where the enough for us to know that our soldiers lamented Zollicoffer fell. It contributin the field have the utmost confidence ed to, and perhaps procured, our defeat in the patriotism and ability of their at Newbern-for the commanding Genefficers from the President down to the eral was drunk and in bed with his lowest rank. In a recent private letter boots on during the fight. It caused a from one of our brave boys at York- useless expenditure of thousands of town, he says, "Whatever may be the dollars worth of ammunition at Pensasentiments of the people at home, the cola, during the temporary absence of soldiers have the most unbounded con- General Bragg. And at Shilob, it is fidence in President Davis, and will fol- generally admitted that the liquor found low him wherever he leads." Even in the enemy's tents on Sunday night those who have been the victims of our after the first battle, came very near recent disasters, when paraded through procuring a defeat on Monday. In the the streets of a city held by our enemies as prisoners of war, cannot re- our officers and soldiers, and our people strain their expressions of unconquerable attachment to our chosen chieftains Our own excellent Governor has inter-That he has erred is not denied. That he has mistaken the true line of policy in certain exigencies may readily be has done the same in Georgia. But granted. But what good is to come of still the evil goes on. The heart sickperpetual recurrences to these frailties? ens at the prospect. The proclamation A scale upon the most beautiful face is of the Governor forbids the sale of lithe chief attraction of a fly, Whatever of ability we have in the generals who now command our armies, bas been appropriated by the sagacity of the close of the liquor shops at these our President and Congress: And cer- places, physicians open "drug stores," tainly it exhibits no ordinary ability to appoint a list of generals to command four hundred thousand troops in a gov. has to do is, to procure a certificate ernment but little more than one year from some army surgeon that he is old-generals, too, that have no super unwell, and forthwith the liquid poison riors in any country. It is certainly is dealt out to him "according to law. no evidence of weakness and imbecility Is there not patriotism enough in the to call into the field, organize and equip army and in the country, to say such a vast army, with every Southern nothing of Christianity, to put down port blockaded. When the cool pen of an enemy far more formidable than half the historian comes to review these a million of hierling soldiers? We instirring scenes, it will be at a loss to voke the aid of every officer, civil and conjecture how such results have been military-of every soldier and citizen reached by such limited resources. Let who loves his country better than the ns, then, cense to oppose and unite one awinish privilege of getting drunk-ol and all in the glorious struggle which every mother and sister who would involves every thin, that can sweeten save their sons and brothers from a life or dignify death. We stand or fall drunkard's death and drunkard's doomtogether. We are destined under our to unite in an effort to suppress an present leaders to grasp the richest evil fraught with consequences which prize that ever blazed before the pa- the mind dare not contemplate. If it triot's eye, or clank the chains of the cannot be arrested in any other way most ignominious slavery that ever lay violent hands on this arch enemy cursed humanity. He who contributes with the same feeling that you would all his energies to these leaders, in on a band of our invaders, and destroy creases the lastre of the one, and mul- it in the most summary manner. It tiplies our chances of success -he who those engaged in its traffic have no weakens their hands does in effect, more regard to the interests of their whether he designs it or not, contrib-country than to deal out this poison to ute to the humiliation of the other.— our soldiers, when they know it will And it is a source of gratulation that utterly unfit them for the great work signs of improvement in this respect which has called them into the field, are manifest throughout our country.—

Let us hope that our common calamic community. We do not counsel rashies will unite us in a common effort to ness, except in cases where all other roll back this tide of invasion, and free remedies fail. That officer and that our beloved South from the polluting soldier who unfits himself for the work tread of the veriest mercenaries that for which he has given himself to his walk the earth. A distinguished Ro- country, by the use of alcohol, is in an important campaign in a distant a man needs the full and calm posthe army, and this makes should conduct the war, (for Rome was called into deadly strife with enemies

The Conscript Law.

the very heart, of the Confederate

States, will not be a Manassas defeat-

fruitless to the victors, It subjects

him to the danger of annihilation. Na-

men into Russia, gained every battle

he fought until Moscow fell. But in his

retreat, his army melted away before

the impetuous charges of a fee he could

France he had but forty thousand.— Nine out of every ten paid the penalty

of his wild attempt at subjugation. Se

will it be in this contest. Our enemie

ly as "justice and judgment are the

habitation of God's throne," the day of

retribution will come. And when the

note of retreat shall be sounded, such

instead of glorifying some favorite gen-

eral; let us give God the glory; for

He it is who "teaches their hands to

war, and their fingers to fight." Who

knows to what extent our habit of glo-

rifying men for our victories has con-

Let ours be a willing and cheerful ser.

rice-then may we hope that He "will

fight against them who fight against

Alcohol is the Arnold of this revolu-

name of all that is sacred, when will

generally learn wisdom on this subject?

posed his authorty, and closed the dis-

tilleries in Alabama. Governor Brown

quor within ten miles of any milltary

camp of instruction. But yet drunken-

ness is common Immediately after

where, of course, the principal com-

modity is whisky, and all that a soldier

lish in another gulama what is known he times, does not admit of a doubt. The eneral favor with which it has been States, clearly shows that no measure and money to the last ability of the prosecution for them. We have been convinced for months that the entire south should be placed upon a war

The advantages of this law are many and important. In the first place, it will estop that humiliating scramble for office which has so long demoralized the volunteer service undertook to raise companies and regiments. This distracted the public to their full measure, it will give us an troops, beside cavalry and artillery.

burdens of the war. Many sections men, while others have given comparatively few. This is one of the section should be exempt from its due and conducted the expediton in safety proportion of responsibility. So equ

tant than all, it is, under God, the very salvation of the country. It must occur ivg of the war reached him, and travto every reflecting man, that if, at the eling from California by the overland expiration of the terms of service of route, reached New Orleans in August our twelve months volunteers, any con last. Proceeding to Richmond he was siderable number of them should re appointed, on his arrival there, Generfuse to re-enlist, the consequences might al to take command of the Department be disastrous beyond conception. But of Mississippi. this law stops every source of depletion, and multiplies indefinitely our sources of strength. Instead of having skeletons of regiments numbering some of them as low as three hundred, we the 14th inst., we find the following important shall have them all filled; and thus proceedings. How any sober man could be while we shall have no increase in our

a law which has always been affective the specimens who opposed it: to repel invasion. Whatever may be A bill to discourage drunkenness in its disadvantages under other aspects the army, with amendments of the Milof war, no man pauses to consider itary Committee, was taken up. which that body adopted it.

Rev. R. Holman, WM. H. McIntosh, President of the Do- conviction should work perpetual fumestic Mission Board, it appears that ture disqualification. this brother, (bro. Holman,) has been Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, said that appointed a missionary to accompany the Military Committee had amended Dr. Talbino's Regiment, which is about the bill so as to provide that it apply entering the service for the war. A only to commissioned officers. He was more suitable person could not have opposed to disqualifying forever an ofbeen selected in the State. His ability ficer found drunk, as it was equivolent as a preacher -his earnest piety-his to saying that such officer could never extensive acquaintance-and his devo- be reformed. tion to the cause of our country-point Mr. Wigfail, of Texas, was opposed him out as being the man for the place. to hasty and inconsiderate legislation Shall he be sustained? The Board on the subject. To cashier an officer, have called on the Churches for some to tear the epaulets from his shoulders assistance. The Church in Marion have for a single offence, is a disgrace which done a generous part to supply the ne- is terrible to a soldier. Reports were cessary means. Will not other church- rife of the demoralization of the army es move at once in the matter, and from drunkenness. He did not believe promptly place in the hands of the that such reports had any foundation, Board an adequate amount? We would and he would say that his opportunities suggest to our churches the propriety for forming a correct oppinion on the of making collections at their first subject had not been inconsiderable. meetings and forwarding the same to The regulation now in force were amthe Treasurer of the Board, Wn. Horn- ple, and be regarded increased legisla-BUCKLE, Marion, Ala. The Board are tion as wholly unnecessary. anxions to make other appointments so Mr. Clay, of Alabama, advocated the soon as the means can be furnished .- provisions of the bill. The first great They have now quite a number of mis- disaster of the war was the result of sionaries in this field; but we ought to drunkeuness, and if rumor, with her have ten times the number. We must thousand tongues, spoke truly, drunknot depend upon the government to sup- enness was a great and increasing ply chaplains. There is not to day one evil, and had repeatedly interfered with fourth of the regiments supplied with enlistments. preaching. Let us move now, and move Mr. Clark, of Missouri, was opposed efficiently, in the matter.

For the South Western Baptist,

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 24, '62. I have just returned from Talladega or eject them from the army. where I collected money and Bibles Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, sustained

The Richmond Examiner, alluding to the ath of this great General publishes the folving sketch of his eventful and brilliant ca

lbert Sidney Johnston, was born

n Mason co. Ky., in 1802. He was graduated at the West Point academy in 1826, as Lieutenant in the Sixth In fantry, and after serving in the Blackhawk war left the army, and in 1886, ople, can be too vigorous in its emigrated to Texas, arriving there shortly after the battle of San Jacinto, He entered the Texas army as a private soldier, and was soon promoted to succeed General Felix Houston in the chief command-an event which led to a duel between them, in which Johnston was wounded. Having held the office of senior brigadier general until 1836, he was appointed Secreta-When requisitions have been made for ry of War, and in 1839 organized an additional regiments, too many men expedition against the Cherokees, who were totally routed in an engagement on the Naches. In 1840 he retired mind, and in some localities none were from office, and settled on a plantation raised. The object of the law, in this in Brazoria county. He was an ardent respect, is, to receive no more regiments advocate for the annexation of Texas into the field after thirty days, and to the United States. In 1849, at the keep the present ones recruited up to request of General Taylor, he took the the maximum point. We have now in field against Mexico, as commander of the field at least five bundred infantry the volunteer Texan rifle regiment, in regiments. When these are filled up which capacity he served six months. Subsequently he was acting Inspecarmy of at least five hundred thousand ting General to General Butler, and for his services at the seige of Monte-This will be sufficient for all practical rey, received the thanks of his commander. In October, 1839, he was ap-In the next place, it will equalize the pointed paymaster by President Tyler, with the rank of Major, and upon the have well nigh given all their fighting passage of the act of Congress, anthorizing the raising of additional regiments in the army, he was appointed misfortunes of the volunteer service Colonel of the Second cavalry. In the that was beginning to be felt in the latter part of 1857 he received the country. In this contest, the interest command of the United States forces of one is the interest of all; and no sent to coerce the Federal authority.

Great Salt Lake City in the opening of the acceeding year. Since then he commanded the military district of And finally, and vastly more impor- Utah. He resigned the Federal service as soon as the intelligence of the open-

### Disqualification for Drunkenness in Army.

In the Confederate Senate at Richmond, on found to deny the fact of drunkenness to a demoralizing extent among army officers, and military officers, we shall well night the consequent propriety of some such law as double our effective force.

this, we are at a loss to determine. The pub-Such are some of the advantages of lie may be cognizant however, of the habits of

them now. The most chronic cases of Mr. Clay, of Alabama, said this croakers are either dumb or are forced bill had special reference to officers .to applaud the profound sagacity of The army regulations already provided our President in recommending it to that offenses of the kind are punishable Congress, and in the promptness with by court martial. He had substituted a court of enquiry for court martial, as trials for drnkenness could be more speedily finished. The bill, as offered From a communication we published by him, provided that officers should last week, over the signature of Rev. be punished off or on duty, and that a

to the bill on the ground that officers would be exposed to the jealousy and malice of those who desired to supplant

and Testaments and religious books for the bill. Drunkenness was the crime the soldiers. When I got on the boat of the country. Our cause is suffering to go to Selma, I found a number of morally from the disorganization of the soldiers and I supplied them with army from liquor. He had read letters tracts. There were some of them plays in which drunkenness in high places in s, and as soon as I gave them the army was deeply deplored, and in tracts they stopped playing and com-menced reading. At Selma a number of wounded and sick soldiers came

But he had traveled from Texas to Richmond recently, and found, to his own suprise and mortification, that the statements, of that paper were too true. The evil must be suppressed,

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, defended

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, presented an amendment which disqualified an officer convicted of drunkenness, from holding a military office during the war, instead of perpetual disqualification. After other modifications, the bill passed with one vote against while cold, the white of several are sented an amendment which disqualified an officer convicted of drunkenness, from holding a military office during meat is important at this time.—Old brine will contain a large proportion of the salt used, and may be recovered by boiling. Let the brine be poured into an iron kettle, and stir in while cold, the white of several are

The following is selected from a northern journal, and may serve to show the state of morals lo the Federal Capitol. It is the first ball ever given at the White House?

[From the Adams Transcript.]

ing. The Cabinet, both Houses of Con- as in that case, it will be impure and gress, many of the army officers, for- dark colored. By repeating the evapeign Ministers, leading citizens, &c., to oration, the salt may be obtained as the number of five hundered were present with their wives and daughters. The ladies were dressed in the highest style of fashion and extravagance, especially Mrs. Lincoln. The gentlemen is allowed to cool at rest, a coarse salt were generally very plainly attired.

About twelve o'clock the supper room was thrown open, and exhibited one of the finest displays of gastronomic art ever seen in this country-a temple of Liberty, a fort and war steamer, admirably moulded in candy, and a ton of turkeys, ducks, venson, pheasants, partridges, &c., all exquisitely prepared peace will again smile upon us. Then by Maillard, of New York, at a cost of our soldiers will return to the embrace

history, and on the eve of bankruptcy dreds of thousands of soldiers will exand ruin ; while it is even now a ques- ert upon the destiny of this young Retion -a fearful one-whether we are public! They will be universal favor. to be henceforth the free peeple of a ites; crowds will flock around them to free nation, or whether we are to become the sobjects of anarchy, a second have had of camp life. They will fill Mexico-we say, that while these dire- every post honor and emolument in the ful calamities are threatening our very life as a nation, such an extravagant gressmen, Senators and Presidents.and foolish display is shocking. At any time, such mimicking and aping of European courts is disgusting in the capital of a republic; but at such a crisis as the present, sach a wanton display of extravagance and indifference on the part of the administration is an outrage to the interests and feelings of the people. It is tempting a kind Providence to our destruction .-What will be thought in Europe of such frivolity? How forcibly and unpleasantly it calls to mind the fiddling of Nero at the burning of Rome !-That same night, while in Washington all was wanton and gay, the hunted Unionist in our bloody border land stole in secret from his den, and, aided by the glimmering moonlight, looked once more upon the ashes of what was once his happy home. That same night wounded volunteers died in the hospitals for want of care and comfort, and our noblest sons and brothers pined in the loathsome horrors of a Southern prison, and signed hopelessly for release; while on our Western frontiers the houseless mother clasped her starving babe, and the prairie wolf gnawed ravenously the loyal dead. And still with bands playing, and streamers flying, and the noble old ship of State tempest tossed, and drifting along the very verge of an abyss, the "august wisdom of the capital" are merry with wine, jolly and indifferent, toasting and feasting, dancing and capering about the White House goose with devil-may care imbecility, as though life were intended for a pastime -civil war an agreeable tableau. Shade of Belshazzar-ashes of Nineveh-golden calf of Aron-come forth, ye are wanted in Washington.

### Exemptions under the Conscription Law of Congress.

The following exemption bill was passed by Congress, and signed by the 4 o'oclck yesterday morning. When President just before its adjournment, the news reached New Orleans, the ex-A bill to be entitled "An act to exempt citement was boundless. Matial law

all persons who shall be held to be destroyed at I o'clock, to day. The unfit for military service under rules to operators bade us good bye, saying the be prescribed by the Secretary of War; enemy had appeared before the cit all in the service or employ of the Con. and this is the last we heard from the federate States; all judicial and ex. Crescent City. This is all we know re; ecutive officers of Confederate or State as soon as they can be had. Governments; the members of both houses of Congress, and of the legislatures of the several States and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate fighting at the forts yesterday. The Governments allowed by law; all en silence of the telegraph causes painted gaged in carrying the mails; all ferry: suspense men on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; all telegraph operatives and ministers of rethe some of action—and it, after view position that there is a place of an internal distance of the cars and I gave them the position that there is a place of a proper and a trong to the cars and I gave them the position that the position is the some of action—and it, after view ing the field flow his comp, they foll the view of the cars and I gave them the position that the position is the position of the cars and I gave them the position of the cars and I gave them the position that the position of the cars and I gave them the position of the cars and I gave the gion, in the regular discharge of minjourneymen printers actually employed of the First Alabams Regiment, of in printing newspapers; all presidents aged to run the Yankes blockade. It and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many mies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of the public heapitals, innatic asyluns, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind, in each apothecary store now established one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; so ethelent ats and operatives in wool and infinit his and operatives in wool and infinite feet size, who may be expected by the signet my of War, shall, have been a mirrored in my convictions

Saft Extracted from Brine.

We publish for the public good, says the Raleigh Register, the annexed letter rom Professor Emmons to Gov. Clarke, There is, doubtless a large quantity of brine, in the country, and salt may be extracted from it :

the army against the imputation cast To His Excellency, Henry T. Clarke, Governor of North Carolina: RALEIGH, April 11, 1862

while cold, the white of several eggs.
Boil the brine and skim off the dire from the top as long as it tises. Now strain the liquid, while hot, in order to free it from a stringy sediment, Boil again and skim, if necessary, reducing the quantity of brine by evaporation until a pelicle of fine salt forms upon FIDDLING NERO AND BURNING ROME.

The first ball ever given at the White House, came off last Wednesday evenpure and white as table salt. Most truly your servant,

E. EMMONS, State Geologist. P.S.-If the brine is stirred while cooling fine salt will be formed; if it

### [From the Religious Herald.] A Weighty Consideration.

This war which is now filling so many hearts with sadness and gloom will come to an end. We cannot tell when, but within a few years at most very neighborhood, every family,

have some returning soldier to greet. most unnatural civil war recorded in What a mighty influenece these hunhear the wounderful experiences they land. They will be our Judges, Con-How important then, that the right influences be now exerted upon the soldier, so that he may return to bless and to save, and not to curse and blight A. E. D. all we hold dear.

### The Editor and the War.

One of our exchanges makes the following sensible remarks under the above caption :

The press throughout the country undoubtedly exercise a great influence, controlling, in a large measure, public opinion. It is equally potent for good or evil, and it depends upon the manner in which it exercises one or the other influence, whether it should be sustained, or condemed. We consider that a truly patriotic editor, is now as much in the service of the country, as one who shoulders his musket and goes forth to the tented field. Why is this? We answer because he is making a constant effort to place before the people the true condition of the country ; he is endeavoring always to keep alive the military spirit of the country, and through his paper the wants of the government are made known by those in authority. In fact, hundreds of things are done in aid of the war, of which no one is aware but the editor, and others in the service of the country. His efforts are rewarded only in a conscientousness of having done his

duty to his country and his God. We are not of those who will shrink from dangers in our noble cause. We wish truly to act in a capacity which will be of the most service to our country. We have done this heretofore, and expect to continue as we have begun until our sense of daty shall suggest a different course.

## Secular Intelligence

The enemy passed Fort Jackson a certain persons from enrolement for service was put in full force, and business com in the armies of the Confederate States" pletely suspened. All the cotton in the Section 1. The Congress of the Con. city, together with the steamboats, exfederate States of America do enact, That cepting such as were necessary to transport coin, ammunition, &c., was

> garding the fall. Will send particulars The city is excited to day on account of the advance rumors from New 0 leans. Nothing official has trans ired, except that there was severe

Nothing new from the Peninso minished. It is reported that the enemy are sending troops up to the Rappahannock.

# (From the Montgomery According.) Letter from Island Ten.

egrees have been decayed from the inhabitants in this region.

The Result at Island 10.

Dr. J. S. Kennon called upon us yesterday, and sommunicated later intelligence from Island 10 and vicinity—he baving left Madrid Bend five days after its surrender by our troops and occupation by the enemy. He reports the number of troops taken prisoners, sick and well, about heretefore stated. The and well, about heretofore stated. The surrender was a necessity; the Yan kees having effected a landing above and below, in a large force—their total, including a reinforcement brought
down from Hickman early Tuesday
morning, being about twenty-eight
morning, being about twenty-eight
most delicate and difficult undertaking."—

morning, being about twenty-eight thousand.

He also states that the work of scuttling the floating battery and boats was so hastily done that the enemy secured more than has been heretofore supposed. The battery, after being scuttled, was out loose late Monday evening. At daylight Tuesday morning it was found ledged a short life tance above Point Pleasant, and taken possession of by the enemy. The Ohio Belle was caught in the night, in a sink with all the stores on board, were saved, and the Yankes forces on the Island were receiving their rations from them. None of the magazines had been destroyed, and the claimed to have captured 500,000 annuals of powder. The guns or a but differently wooden. vere rendered servicable

when they first took possession of the Island and surrounding country, the Yankee officers, and soldiers, were very affable, and assured all the citizens that they came only to afford protection to persons and property. After they defined their fouthold secure, their manness changed, and it soon became evident than one were safe except such as would acknowledge the supremacy of the Liucoln government. Parties applying for protection against the marauders belonging to and accompanying their army, were coolly assured they would be secure on condition they would take the prescribed oath of allegiance. Those who retused were robbed of their property without hender ance, and several forced to flee from the rich they came only to afford protection against the marauders belonging to and accombed of their property without hender ance, and several forced to flee from their homes. In this, however, they have but pursued the policy exhibited.

We understand that the Yankees are taking they found that its valuable to them; their homes. In this, however, they have but pursued the policy exhibited elsewhere, and it is what our people may expect at every point of which they obtain possession.—Memphis Aphave burned Gen. Walker's fine residence in Hantsville. The General, with others, has

The Death of Mrs. Lincoln's Brother.

Among the many names of these was full upon the bloody field of Shiloh, while gallantly fighting for the independence of the South, we find that of S. B. Topp, brother of the wife of the Yankee President. If either Lincoln of the death of their brother at the bands of the ordinary sensibilities of human nature we should not envy their feelings when they learn of the death of their brother at the bands of the Northern mercenaries. We are aware that Lancoln is profuse in his tears when he deems proper to indulge in such inxuries. He wept when Ethawourn was killed, shed great tears of enguish over the body of Col. Bangs, and sobbed for joy over the commander of the Monitor; but we do not believe he will have one tear of ragret to shed when the intelligence of the death of the brave Topp reaches him.

Hantsville. The Geperal, with others, has made his escape.

Bangarries — While the members of Lincoln's Congress are laboring to excite the horror of the dividiced world by the investigation of imaginary barbarities practiced upon their dead at Mannassa, we have it in our power to ventilate a deed more atrocious than any that has ever before come under observation performed by one of Ball Nelson's soldiers at the light at Piketon, Ky. This field carried to Callettsburg after the fight, for exhibition, the givy head of a formen friend, whom he had found wounded, and demanding a carrenders was answered by a pistol shot from the hand of the dying man, which so enraged him that, after killing his brave opponent, cut off his head. Having exhibited the trophy until it became offensive, he boiled off the fiesh and preserved the skell. This statement is vouched of the death of the brave Toro reaches him. preserved the skull. This statement is vouched Mrs. Likeous, is of such a sympathizing nature that she falt compelled to put on mourning out of respect to the memory of the husband of the Queen of England? but notwithstanding this, we find her, within a few days after death had entered her own household and carried of the fact.—Richmond Disputch.

who was at the time under arrest in Catlettsburg on suspicion of sympathy with the South, and received it from his guards. If history records

ISLAND No. 10 .- Com Foote in his official.

that the capture was made by Gun. Baford, and that he took as prisoners 17 officers, and 368 privates, besides 100 of them sick, and 100

count of the surrender of Island No. 10. soya

THE WHEAT CHOPS,-We are glad to hear

dom of Heaven."

# Business Department.

Receipt List.

и	
1	Patd to Volume No.
Н	Jeptha Harrington 8 33
H	S Maxwell
g	Geo Kiser 14 17
ä	J H Wolf 14 48
g	W S Askew 13 28
ğ	D W Ravin
i	John G Butler
ŝ	
ã	Isaac B Welch 14 26
8	TW Transaction
ž	J W Hanson 14 13 Cyrus Billingslea 14 47
ä	
	J H McCreary 12 6
	Mrs Nancy Fansher 15 35 W D Burford 14 42
9	W D Burford
ä	8 R Smiley 15 1
3	W J Vernon 14 45 Rev W H Stanton 14 47
ğ	Nev w in Stanton 14 47
ä	Mrs F E Shealey 14 47
3	Rev D H Slaton 15 15 W J Tompkins 14 47
3	
ŝ	Wm Russell 14 46
	John J Jones
	Mrs E J Matthews 14 45
	B F Ivey
9	J E Lockheart 14, 8
٩	John H Barton 13 22
	Nathan Welch 13 28
g	Nathan Welch 13 28 Mrs Isabella Welch 14 48
9	M G Byrne 14 7
ì	Rev John McWilliams 14 48
2	W P Thompson 14 45 E S Perryu an 14 28
g	R P Lide. 15 1
i	Rev J O B Dargan 14 46 Mrs S J Foentaine 15 1
	Mrs S J Forntaine 15 1
	W M Watso
B	Rev. J. C Beverly 14 12
1	MIS A B SQUEE 14 30
	Wm Ivey

ANNOUNCEMENTS. For Colonel of the Militia.

We are authorized to unnounce

Rev. F. G. FERGUSON

as a candidate for Colonel of the 66th Regime of the Algebrama Militia. Election 26th April.

as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of Probate of Macon county. Election first Monday in May.

andidate for the office of Judge of Probate on county, at the ensuing May election. For Circuit Court Judge.

The friends of

Capt. JEPPERSON FALKSER

announce him as a candidate for the office of

Judge of the Circuit Gourt of the 9th Judicis

Circuit. Election first Monday 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.

Or County Superintendent,
We are authorized to announce

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

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 friend, against Albert G. Wray. THOMAS L. McGOWEN.

April 12, 1862.

Sheriff.

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

WM. E. SMITH,

April 14, 1862.

Administrator.

ELECTION NOTICE. THERE will be an Election held at the of ferent Precints in Macon county, on at Monday in May next for a Judge of the recuit Court of the 9th Judicial Circuit to State of Alabama, and Judge of the President Countries of the President Countries of the President Countries of the President Countries of Cou 368 privates, besides 100 of them sick, and 100 men employed on board the transports. 70 cannon tegether with ammonition and provisions 7 steamboats, 3 of them supk—and 1 flusting battery of 18 guns, were also explored. This explodes the Herald's statement inhout 5,000 prisoners being captured, and i den. Halleck's statement of 6,000—Sun.

The Statement of 6,000—Sun.

The Statement Adam—fensorious Beginner Lei—The Knowlife "Register" 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 acnot their returns to me at Tuskegee;

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

Texas—Jusiah Sanford, Thos. R. Walker and T. J. Dismutes. W. C. Jinks returning officer.

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

Wayrior Stand—J. S. Moore, Menefee Tatum

The Produce Loan.

Confederate States of America,
Treasury Department, Richmond,
August 22, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hundred millions of dothars, 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 military stores.

Under the authority of a previous Act the Secretary appointed Commissioners, resident in different sections of the several States, to solicit in advance from planters, manufacturers and others, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in Bonds of the Confederate States. N of this institution will begin in October 1861. The present fors will for the most part be re

regarded for the benefit of Young Ladies who have grasted in this or other Institutions, who may desire more extended course. The advantages derivable from this higher scheme of studies are no longer problematics. The experiment of the past year, with a noble classive Young Ladies, has demonstrated the wisdom of the reature. The members of this class may prosecut by of the studies embraced in the curriculum, or may trote themselves to the study of English Literature bitical Science, the Constitution of the Confederate ates, and Composition. The advantages in the Musical Department are unealed. The Principal has been a leader in some of the st eminent Musical Establishments of Europe, and is Artist of the first class. His Assistants, trained unto the same system as himself, educated at the fiest Multonservatories of Europe, possessed of the rarest in execution, and successful as leaders, have ably need the efforts of the Principal to place this Dement of the Institution beyond all competition. The Departments will maintain their established charthe War need not interfere with the operations a College nor the designs of parents to give their teers the best advantages.

For Catalogues apply to

of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in Bouds of the Confederate States.

To the patriotic and zealons efforts of these Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriotism of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches algready 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 corry 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 July 25, 1861. A. J. BATTLE, President.



SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

ALABAMA

The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in

For Catalogue or unpublished particulars apply to NOAH K. DAVIS, MARION, ALA. January 30, 1862.

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA.

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

Anatomy, M. F. Camperli, M. D.
Surgery, L. A. Dugas, M. D.
Chemistry, Joseph Jones, M. D.
Chemistry, Joseph Jones, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, I. P. Garvin, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, L. D. Ford, M. D.
Physology, H. V. M. Miller, M. D.
Oostetries, J. A. EVE, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetries, Robert Camperli, M.D.
W. H. Doughty, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City tospital.

Business Cards,

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell and Tallapposa counties.

Particular attention paid to collecting and securing claims.

TO Office over the Post Office.

TUSKEGER, ALA., February 8, 1862.

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

Solicitor in Chancery, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building

GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama,
Will practice in the Courts of Macon, and the surgounding Counties; in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court, at Montcomery.

gomery.

Gom Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in

Ghancery,

Will practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Cham
bers and Tallapousa Counties: Int 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, \*\*
Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1800.

' SMITH & POU, ATTORNEYS AT LA.W,
TUSKEGEE, ALA.,
Practice in Macon and adjoining Courties.
Office up-stairs in Bilbro & Rutledge's new brick wilding 188
RYTHON B. SMITH. ED. W. POU.

FERRELL & MCKINNE ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Ala. BROWN & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

TTORNEY AT LAW

DR. LITTLES

In LARGE Bottles and Vials. Nothing else is required to relieve children of Worms; and besides being one of the cheapest and best Vermifuges ever offered to the public. Its fre-quent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children-for-eight out of every ten cases generally require it.

A CARD. DR. J. B. GORMAN having extensively used LIT-TLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure to saying h is the most valuable remedy to care children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle to quite sufficient for 22 cases. TALBOTTON, GR., Feb. 3, 1860. LITTLE'S

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the forms of No. 1 and 2; the first for the acute, and No. 2 for the chronic stage,) and from its unexampled success is likely to supersede every other remeity for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhead, Blennorrhead, and Leuchorrhead or Fluor Albus afections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in tasts and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacoposis; and is point of safety and officiency is not rivalled in America.

· LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT. FORTIS, No. 2.

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 eash subscriptions to the loan previously authorized. Their sarplus 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 scone of patriotism, may be regarded altogether as advantageous and as safe as any other business transactios. FORTIS, No. 2.

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

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

LITTLE & BRO.,

manner, by personal appeals, public addresses or through the instrumentality of the press. The results of their labors will be communicated from time to time to this Department, and it is requested that agents will endorse upon the lists the name of the Postoffice, County and State to which they belong.

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

Secretary of the Treasury.

HECRING A WHITER IN GRASH Decrey & Hitz Bons, Parkers & County & May 10, 1806.

NO TASTE OF MEDICINET

REVENUE A WHITER IN GRASH DECREY & MINISTRE COUNTY & May 10, 1806.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of the Treasury.

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

MEDICINES, &C.

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 pansactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the bundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bank, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed: Provided, That nothing herein centained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds. (Act May, 1861.)

\*\*RELITORE ENTITIED AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE

\*\*MEDICINES, \*\*

\*\*Wissiow's Beaudant Pills, Wilson's Headache Pills, Blier's Politics and Produces, Shallenberger's Pills, Wilson's Headaches Pills, Ballenberger's Pills, Wilson's Headaches

School Books! School Books! J. Mr. LUTTBELL, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER

TUSKEGEE, ALA. Constantly on hand a large Stock,

bonds. (Act May, 1861.)

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

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months 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 pieasure, until the same are payable, but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former Acts, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax hereinafter provided, and of all other public dues, except the export duty on Cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the net proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of funding the Davies, Loomis', Rey's & Emerson's Mathematical Works Wilcon's New School Readers—best published. Also M'Guffey's Readers.
Anthon's, Bullton's, M'Clintock's, and Andrews'.
Greek and Latin Taxt Books.
Bullion's, Smith's, Ricard's, and Clark's Eng. Grammary School Histories, Philosophies, Sc. &c.
Large stock Slates, in M., l'eas, Pencils, he. &c. &c.

22 Asy Book will be sold at Publishers' prices, an east by mail, postago paid, on receipt of the money. Ca and get our prices. 23 All accounts must be paid 1
January and July.

January 10, 1861.

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS, MONTGOMERY, AMABAMA.

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MANTLES, Railing. GRAVE STONES and Tableta. GRATES, AC. All Work Warn sied to give Satisfaction.

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ticulture; edited by granity, in their several depa every SATURDAY, at At Terms of Subscription-

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THE DATEY ENQUERED

CHLESIES BY W. S. JE

MACON HOUS

s lovely, gentle, and Edmund: sobbed out-"Oh! yes, I know I must be very I give you-so much pain." t her heart was melted, red a thousand ways in ad grieved her motherand to desire to be cleansed the first time she had This detached and independent vine ns of sorrow for sins the happiest of her life. God for your conversion .-tear do they shed, until they ged that you have given ip to Christ. And Olif your throne to dwell among h-who suffered everything lived; and at last died upon Il that you might be saved is Father, amid the welcome of ten thousand glorious beings ontinually surrounded His

e Harmony of Life.

life of a family has been beauompared by some one to a full a separate part. The bass ats, calm and deliberate, like srents; keep the time and o rest of their duties. The rest of their duties. The rebling flutes, like a nestfull on, breathe to the sun their songs of unconscious joy.—
no end the tenors, fathers now what life is, and know The sighs of the horns and

But if the parts clash,

picked up the stone which m tasted as sweet as a nut. But m each I sold, and have received so such money for it, that I can, when I

Then cried they all:

"Brother Edmund has!"

the mother kissed him with tears in of the evils of life, and have had a

### I Am The Vine.

sapling which I hold in my hand, how you little creating the closest connection possi-struggle in ble. You engraft it. You take this jug and abounding experience that vein by vein, the sapling clings and help fails, is the sincere and ardent coheres, till the life of the tree is the prayer of your affectionate friend." parents rejoice thus over coheres, till the life of the tree is the prayer of your affectionate friend."

version, how much more life of this adopted branch, and the graft buds and blossoms, and matures

PARADOXES.—Behold a few seeming its clusters from the flowing juices of contradictions in the true Christian's the vine. How is this dead and character. Humility is his honor; dreary soul to be made partaker of danger his only safty. Sorrow is Christ's life and joy? By creating essential to his rejoicing; poverty, the closest possible connection. That to his riches; while to him a state of sapless twig lives when united to the warfare is a state of peace. When vine. That sinnes lives when united he watches he is easy; and by being to the Saviour. But what is the ever awake, he may rest. In sinking, closest possible connection between he rises. If he wish his sins forgotten the sinner and the Saviour? It is by God, he must remember them such a connection as joins the feeble himself. His path of flowers is hedged and finite soul of the sinner to the with thorns; and he finds a smooth holy and divine soul of the Savior. plain by climbing up a rough hill. It is such union as confidence and Life to him comes from death. He It is such union as confidence and love, congeniatly and dependence, tor Jesus died that he might bring us unto God; and when a soul is persuaded that health is from sickness; his confidence from distrust; and the better he and resigns itself entirely to him as a becomes the worse he teels. While sufficient Saviour, the soul that thus beautiful to other eyes, he is hideous clings to Christ for salvation is by in his own. Yet, when meanest to God regarded as one with Christ. -- his own view, he is greatest in God's; Rev. James Hamilton.

## The Deadly Poison and its Reme-

"There is," says one, "a tree called the Manchancel, which grows in the West Indies; its appearance is very attractive and the wood of it peculiarly beautiful; it bears a kind of apple whole—solumn or gay.

There is, says one, a tree tailed the many a Christian, who deems himself far away from heaven, finds, to his joyous surprise, that his next turn has brought him to the very gates of the celestial home. ole solumnor gay resembling the golden pippin. This fruit looks very tempting and smells Master above has write very fragrant; but to eat of it is instant death; and its sap or juice is so g from its appro- poisonous, that if a few drops of it d dignity, becomes fall on the skin it raises blisters and triling if the tenors, occasions great pain. The Indians onsistent and gentle | dip their arrows in the juice that they may poison their enemies when the wound them Providence has so

They had not a mind to rest.

under a growing disorde, for which "I took my peach to our neighbor's there is no cure-I mean old age. I son, the sick George, who has a fever- am not sorry it is a mortal disease, covering her face with He was not willing to take it, but I from which no one recovers ; for who laid it upon the bed and came away." would live always in such a world "Well," said the father, "who has, as this, who has a scriptural hope then made the best use of his peach?" of an inheritance in a world of light? I am now in my seventy-second year, and seem to have lived long enoug But Edmund remaind silent; and for myself; I have known somethin large share of the good. I know what the world can do, and what it cannot do; it can neither give por take is it to be made partaker of the life a wounded conscience nor enable us and fatness of the living vine? By to meet death with comfort. That leafless rod, and you insert it in the the gospel is a catholicon, adapted quick vine-stock, and speedily the to all our wants and all our feelings, graft has taken. Fibre by fibre, and a suitable help when every other

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive 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 attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate 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 apportaining to his depart ment.

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

Confederacy.

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

4. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law denying or imparing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles

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, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be cutered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be 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

lish.

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 been made or such service rendered.

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

State.

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

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

fringed.

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 manuer to be prescribed by law.

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural-born citizen 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 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

seligible to the conce of President; neutree shan any person seligible to the difference of the concern of the