TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME

this war from the fact that I th I could see signs amongst our people from the President down, to rely up on the strong arm of God for su Our officers and privates and the co take delight in reading the New Testure, or letting his heart drop like a tament, and appreciated the efforts lead weight into his shoes when mismade by the people at home to furn- fortune came upon him? Why, man ed with the energetic manner of our again. There are some people whom tionist rule and corruption. Seeing sides you have stood in exactly the all this, I had a strong hope that God same spot, and struggled bravely free ourselves from the cruel power of lame or blind, that you cannot do could see that we were relaxing our and rainy very well, laugh between efforts and our dependence upon God, the drops, and think cheerily of the and relying more and more upon the blue sky and sunshine that will surely skill of our officers and our own come to-morrow. Business may be somewhat discouraging; but the great- and look forward to something more est mortification of all was to learn hopeful. If you catch a fall, don't over the country; and learning, too, thankful that no bones are broken .that we had many amongst us who If you can't afford roast beef and took no interest in any thing but to plum pudding, eat what you have joy enrich themselves upon the necessities fully, and bless your stars for the in enrich themselves upon the necessities fully, and bless your stars for the in-of the poor and needy, and those who digestion and dyspensia you thereby were enduring hardships and making escape. But the moment you begin great sacrifices to redeem our country to groan over your troubles and coun from ruin by their speculations and up the calamities, you may as well dealing out liquid fire to destroy our throw yourself over the dock and be army and ruin our country; and still done with it. The 'luckiest fellow a worse feature, I expected that many that ever lived might have woes of our soldiers would indulge in enough, if he set himself seriously t drunkenness if they were not restrain | work looking them up. They are ed; but could constantly hear of of like invisible specks of dust-you ficers who had gone into the army to don't see them till you put on your distinguish themselves as brave de-spectacles. But then, is it worth enders of their country, setting the while to put on your spectacles t example of drinking to drunkenness; these were all discouraging features in our progress. I will, however, turn again to the bright side of the question. My mind was made to loom ernment began to bear down upon quor to our soldiers, and was delight. like meal bags." Make another pu

brance for the bold stund which he took in putting a stop to the liquor

traffic in his army. I do hope that it

ople of the Confederate States at

shall be freed from

ed at least a few years upon the prin- "Gentlemen, will you allow me to ciple of justice and economy, and that deep a card among yours?" They our rulers would make any sacrifice answered, 'Yes.' I threw down among ciple of justice and economy, and that our rulers would make say sacrifice for the good of the Confederacy; and if I had have beard that our Congress now in our death struggle for existing the current their salary until we may be able to pay our tax, feeth-our groups and the current their salary until we may be able to pay our tax, feeth-our groups and that our congress the papers of the confederacy; and to the struggle for existing the season?

As our greatest good construction of the struggle for existing the season? The properties are constructed from the struggle for existing the season? The properties are constructed from the struggle for existing the season? The properties are constructed from the struggle for existing the season? The properties are constructed from the struggle for existing the season? The properties are constructed from the struggle for existing the season? The properties are constructed from the struggle for existing the season? The properties are constructed from the struggle for existing the season? The properties are constructed from the struggle for existing the struggle for existing the season? The properties are constructed from the struggle for existing the struggle for existing the season? The properties are constructed from the struggle for existing the struggle and conquer a peace, I would have

believed it; and it would link

firmed my settled opinion of their motives and determination. But when I heard of their wasting precious time in discussing and voting themselves wenty-seven bundred dollars a ve or their services to fill their ov kets out of our infant treasure on people will have to make to t we may start to live, I could ardly believe it. I am not well poste possible that we shall ever have a session of our Congress that will be so long that our members would d I not realize twenty dollars or more er day? I hope the matter will b uplained satisfactorily; if not I can of get my consent to give my sufrage to any man who supported the stasure. I had been led to believe hat economy was the watch word of

Don't Get Discouraged. Who ever gained any thing by mon people seemed to feel their de drawing down the corners of his pendence; the soldiers appeared to mouth when a cloud came over the ish them with the preached Gospel. if the world knocks you down, and We were successful, achieved one vic- jostles past you in its great race, don't tory after another; the people every- sit whining under people's feet, but where seemed to be united; all pleas get up, rub your elbows, and begin will only be to gather fearful strength officers and leading men. We were even to look at is worse than a dose pleased with the sacrifices made by of chamomile tea. What if you do against some future day when his them and their determined purpose to happen to get a little puzzled on the free our country from Northern aboli-dollar-and-cent question?—others bevoice will be heard in the deep tones the voice of this faithful preacher .-He seeks the good of his hearer. He was with us and that we should soon out of it, and you are neither halt, preacher said to a man awhile ago, yankecdom. But finally I thought I likewise. The weather may be dark you must pray,"-"I can't for the strength and valor. These signs were dull : make the best of what you have, you must pray." Thus a short diathat distilleries were springing up all lament over your bruises, but be your family."-"Oh, no, that I can't discover what is a vest deal bette not being in heart disposed to com-Don't get discouraged, little wife flaming your eyes and reddening

ake, and your hashand says the new ed with the prompt and energetic ac- ding-begin the shirts anew. Being tion of our governors, and shall al- a woman don't procure you an exemption from trouble and care; you have But nothing would answer. He was ot to fight the battle of life as well obliged to own himself a hell-deservo give up without a bold struggle our officers, private soldiers, and the

From the first I have telt that we were honored with rulers uppalle of mah, axes: "Passing from the dying in have not been a complainer. There have not been a complainer of the been complainer from their midst of an armoral them. Then the thick them the third them the third them. Then the third them the complaint of the part of the part of the been them. Then the third them the complaint of the part o

I believed him, he was so honest and] "Conscience!" who was near, "did pit, which mortal eye and ear

on have any hand in the fall of this n the truth, and the whole truth "Did I not help Reason set it up? There was no such Altar till we put forth our power. I made that father or not. He is never mistaken appy while the Altar stood. I gave s. Sometimes he speaks in the a warning that made him tremntlest whisper, and at all tim , when I saw him likely to let it th intense earnestness, and in all. And my sharpest arrows went voice so loud and impressive that the guilly listener trembles in every limb, nto his soul when the Altar fell.and turns pale with terror, and wrings his hands in anguish of so Wife, mother !" said I, for she was We have seen such a one. We sa

The Invisible Preacher.

of the preacher, nor saw his she

orgotten. This preacher has or

has built his pulpit so near every

truth with great power and e

so that the stoutest hearts someti

great constancy and fidelity in times of

one wherever he goes, and give him

who was intent on gaining this world,

and who thought there was no need

logue continued for a long time be-

tween his conscience and his wicked

heart. It was renewed again the

next day, and the following, and so

on for nearly a week, when the im-

pression became so great that he

inally gave in that he must retire

and make a business of prayer. The

next day, or the next day but one

after this point was settled, he was

attacked in the same manner by his

consice as distinctly as if some one

spoke to him. "You must pray in

do."-"But you must do it." "No,

must do it." Thus the dialogue cou-

tinued for almost another week, and,

He used all his art to suppress his

using near the ruin, "had you anyhing to do with the fall of this Altar?" A flood of tears was the only answer. Her sorrow and sadness old me she was the deepest of mournrs over that fallen Altar.

"Children," said I, for they were t hand, 'you see this ruin; did yo e anything to do in bringing it to ey looked at me and woncred, and then at their mother; and

quail before him. He preaches with was wrong done to his Reason

revivals. He never tires or is weary it was a wicked resistance of his Night and day he will follow any Conscience." It weakened his spiritual strength. It gave temptation no rest but whisper in his ear the greater power over him. It made most solemn and effecting truths .-He can, indeed, he opposed, and reand other duties less inviting and other kinds of prayers less pleasant, sisted, and silenced for a time, like more burdensome. So it harmed the the good old noncomformist, but it

2. And the fall of that Altar harmed the household. The wife was sad : she needed just such consolation and of wounded friendship and reproach. support. The children wondered .-It is not well nor safe to trifle with They need just such a constant recognition of God and eternal things as they had while the Altar stood. The desires to make him better. This whole household lost many precious influences which constant family worship never fail to exert. A powerful barrier against temptation fell of so much ado about religion-"You with the falling Altar. And that must pray." "I can't pray." "But alarming danger was incurred which s pronounced against "the families prayer of the wicked is sin." "But that call not on His name."

3. The community is harmed when a Family Altar falls. If every house had one, there would be produced a atmosphere most favorable to the best welfare of the whole neighborbood. Even one such altar is a bless ing; the fall of one a loss. No community can be named that is not loser by the fall of Family Altar.

Then such a fallen altar is a melncholy ruin! What ought he to think who has done so great a wrong as to overthrow it?

Preaching Jesus.

it is unnecessary; it is not command-If the forces that are wasted in peculations, or spent in angry coned. "But it is your duty; and you flicts of brother with brother, were only loyally and lovingly concentrafinally, he was obliged to yield. But ted upon the study and unfolding of the life of Jesus, we should be filled with amazement at the fullness of the ply and not being accustomed to Gospel, its marvellous depth and compass, its infinite adaptation, its power one kind of guilt and another, from to satisfy the mind and soothe the time to time, starting up in his mind, heart. The New Testament is made up of the preaching of Jesus by the evangelists and apostles. The first three writers tell the story of His life with the most wonderful and singular simplicity, leaving the reader to draw his own inferences. John, as was to ave been looked for from one who e Lord, dwells reverently and lov rly upon the mysterious relation of e Father to the Son, and of the Son o the disciples, still preaching Jesu n words that supply food, bread from I had seen the Altar before it fell. to the mind and heart and cons Its remembered beauty and value all of Jew or Gentile. And so it was the more troubled me, now that I with Peter and James. How profou m, writing to the Christian Index, saw it had fallen. I knew the day and how practical are their discourses

Prayer for the Spirit.

The first movement of a soul towards salvation results from an influence exerted upon it by the Spirit. of God. Warnings, commands, invitations and entreaties are all unheeded till the Spirit breathes upon the soul, and wakes it to sensibility.

The sinner must understand the law

and the way of salvation through Ohrist, and that with a spiritual u derstanding. He must see his guilt and danger, and the way of escape. But this is not all. To him who i

arque in mid ocean, it is not enoug that he feels the cold wave embracing nim and sees the life boat near; must have the disposition and ower to strike out and reach that prisoner sees that his fetters have been stricken off, and that the prison doors are open; he must have the will and the power to walk forth a free man. And so the awakened sinner must have the disposition and the power to put his trust in Christ, and

promote the salvation of men, we my secure the presence of the Holy Spirit. Men, it is true, must have knowledge -a knowledge of God, of His law, hour ? The flag of our countr of their sins, of the gospel. Men are droops heavily from yonder staff; converted and sanctified through the the breeze has died away along the truth. Accurate instruction is all plain of Chadd's Ford; the plain important, but all will be unavailing that spreads before us glitters in the unless a Divine influence be exerted sunlight the heights of Brandywine upon the soul.

how to give good gifts unto your chil- the eve of the uproar and bloody dren, how much more shall your heav- strife of to-morrow. them that ask Him?"

It is not given to those who ask in And have they not taken the sword a formal and languid manner. It is Let the desolate plain, the blood not given in answer to the prayers of sodden valley, the burned farmhouse their daily conduct. It is not given village and the ravaged town answer; on account of vehemence and intensi- let the whitened bones of the butcherness and confiding in the promises of ing to the wretched breast that can our Lord Jesus Christ.

their children, their friends, their with murmuring tones that warked neighbors, their enemies. They can the last moment of her life-let the do much towards that desirable end. mother and the babe answer. It was

Duty to your Ministers.

minister deal with him candidly and cabin, and golden fields of corn looked honestly. Hold his reputation as a from amid the waste of the wilderness acred thing. Never, by word or and the glad music of froman voices deed permit yourself to injure it : if awoke the silence of the forest, von do, you injure his usefulness and Now, God of mercy, behold the your own interests.- If you think change! Under, the shadow of him; that's the manly and Christian name of God, invoking the Rede course, but never whisper scandal to their aid, do these for about him to others in his abscence, slay our people. They throng our and especially never speak deroga- towns, they darken our plains, and tively of him before the young. Palnow they encompass our posts on the rents little know what they do when lonely plain of Chadd's Ford, s conduct, or disparage his work perish by the sword. in the presence of their children. Brethren, think me not unworthy

A Patriotic Sermon. A discourse delivered on the eve of the battle of Brandywine, by the Rev. Jacob Trout, to a large assembly of the American soldiers, in presence of Gen. Washington, Gen. Wayne and other officers:

TEXT-"They that take the sword hall perish by the sword." Soldiers and countrymen: Whave met this evening, perhaps, for the last time. We have shared the toil of the march, the peril of the fight, and the dismay of the retreat alike; we have endured the cold and inger, the contumely of the internal e, and the courage of the foreign ession. We have sat night after ht by the camp fire; we have ther heard the roll of the reveille sich calls us to duty, or the beat of life-boat. It is not enough that the the tattoo which gave the signal for the earth for his bed, and the knar

> And now, soldiers and brethre ve have met in this peaceful valle on the eve of battle, in the sunlig

arise, gloomy and grand, beyond the In this great matter we are not waters of yonder stream; all nature powerless. "If ye being evil know holds a pause of solemn silence on

enly Father give the Holy Spirit to They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword."

those who would grieve Him away by blackening in the sun, the sacked ty of feeling, nor as the reward of a ed farmer, strewn along the fields of consistent life. It is given in answer his homestead, answer; let the to prayer resting upon the righteous- starving mother with her babe clingafford no sustenance, let hear answer Christians desire the salvation of with the death-rattle mingling But if their prayers are hindered by but a day past and our land slept in your sins, so that the Spirit is not the quiet of peace. War was not given, all their efforts will be in vain. there. Fraud and woe and want dwelt not among us. From the eternal solitude of the green woods In all your transactions with your arose the blue smoke of the settler's

you have ground for fault-finding, tell pretext, under the sanctity of the ermit themselves to censure . "They that take the sword, shall

That account, in many instances, for us, I see gathering, swift and fast the to hear the gospel, and murn tears,

God, the awful and infinite, fightfor you, and you will tritumph. "They that take the sword, shall perioh

You have taken the sword, but not in the spirit of wrong or revenge.

You have taken the sword for your homes, for your wives, and for your little ones. You have taken the sword for truth, justice, and right. and to you the promise is be of good cheer, for your foes have taken the sword in defiance of all that men hold dear, in blasphemy of God—they shall perish by the sword.

And now, brethren and soldiers, I bid you all farewell. Many of uwill fall in the battle of to-merrow. God rest the souls of the fallen !memory of all will ever rest and linger the quiet scene of this autur

Solemn twilight advances over t valley; the woods on the the green of the meadow; ground

- When we meet again, may the shadows of twilight be flung over the peaceful land. God in heaven grant it! Let us pray.

Another Encouraging Aspect of

In a former communication I made mention of the fact, that many ar now receiving religious instruction in the camp who were deprived of it when at home; that multitudes from the new and sparcely settled States are being thrown into the older and more evangelized communities, and that the missionary or colporter going among them can now impart as much knowledge of divine things in a few months as formely in as many

My purpose in these lines is to rect attention to another star shining of thousands are more susceptible they entered the service. At home. in times of peace and prosperity, how hard is it to realize one's dang feel that there is but a step between him and death! S the great concerns C replies, "What you say is true important, but there is no need haste. I have the prospect of many years, and shall have a attend to this matter. Go thy way for this time." It it very d certain is life. He sees his comra

ture of a few Southern cities by their

over the fall of New Orleans as an

event which virtually ends the war .-

ome of them are insune enough to pre

lot that it will close in two weeks, or

is it viewed by the English journalists.

at farthest in a month. Fre differen

What the yankee journals affect to re-

gard as an end of the war by a suppres

sion of the rebellion, (the capture of

our seaport towns and cities,) the Eng

lish press pronounce as but the begin

ning of the struggle. This was pre-

The first thing the British did was to

take our seaport cities, all our forts,

nd thus cut vs off from all fore

announced the rebellion crushed

ere successful in almost every be

in a single instance of any magnitude,

poats, and to bring him into the inte-

field. Nothing but his gunboate, ac-

These facts are quite suggestive, and

already transpired in the western divis-

ion of our army to show that the Fed-

eral forces there are doomed to utter de-

time of their discomfiture by evasion

to fight is with us. The enemy yields

that by invading our country.

ely the fact in our revolutionary war.

perior naval power will "crush the ebellion." Hence they are gloating

come when our subscripons that so soon esent volume is ch will be in about shall strike st every name that This we are to do. We have nd advance any reasonable mount to keep the paper go-

ess and at least somethin advance for the coming volun Justice to our friends and 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 ist 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.

Progress of the Monroe Doctrine.

There is a lock in the affairs of the lealition in Mexico. The parties were the onus of choosing when and where Ingland, France and Spain, and the allie object at the beginning was, lu blockade the purts of Mexico am ollect a sufficiency of her revenue to indemnify themselves for claims they eld against the Mexican Government This was doubtless the object of Engand and Spain, but France had scheme eaching far beyond a little revenue .laking advantage of "Uncle Abe's? subjugation proclivities, Napoleon re-solved to break up the Monroe doctrine, which forbids the settlement of a monnelly in North America. Troops from here three powers were sent into Mex leawn from the coalition. Spain odestly withdrawing, while Napoleo id threatens to greatly increas them. He seems determined to carry out his policy single banded. He has intwitted his two allies; he managed o get thom committed to invasion pol they might withdraw after el that he was at liberty to prosecute

by rate, his policy of conquest is

conspicuous in the difficulties it sur onts. So soon as these difficulties cease, the hero ceases to be an oject o admiration. It is thus that the lustre f patriotism is most resplendent when surrounded by the shade of disaste and defeat. When the dying patriarch Jacob, was pronouncing his parting blessings upon his twelve sons, he uttered none which indicated a loftier courage or purer patriotism than that which was to mark the history of de cendants of Gad : "Gad, a troop shall vercome him; but he shall overcome at ast." It expresses that courage that always wins—the courage that is born

Let us, then, "hope on, and hope evr." Let us cultivate the spirit of enourage. Let us trust in Him whose avor is worth unnumbered legions of

Prayer for the Country.

Our chief Executive has called on he Churches of the Confederate States o meet at their bouses of worship of ay the 16th inst to pray for

f all suggestions from governmental anthorities, is also a fact. From every sanctuary, from every family altar, rom every closet, from every Christian eart, the swift winged messengers go up before the mercy seat day and night, -and yet the war cloud darkens more Does not every man know that all conand more portentously opon our horizon. tests of this description have to be decided first or last on land? And where, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father Why is this? The divine promise is, a my name, he will do it." There must lost us the day, - where have we failed be a cause for this. Christian reader, has not the time come for a general o achieve decided victories? The fallonly to prevent a flank movement of vid, "the Lord will not hear me." Unhallowed passions may be lurking within us-passions, to gratify which, would rior where he will be compelled to accept the gage of battle apon the open be wholly inconsistent with the economy of grace-passions toward our enemies, to which the Divine Being never cording to his own account, preserved can become a party. If we desire their him from total annibilation at Shiloh, destruction otherwise than is essential to entitled to consideration. Enough has of pure malignity, we wish them evil, r preservation-if, in other words, out and are seeking to wreak our vengeance on them-we may be assured that our prayes will be an abomination feat in the end. They may protract the with God. We must rise above the depravity of the passions when we apand strategy; but come it will, if not proach the mercy seat. We are acting at Corinth, at such other point as we in the defensive, and can, therefore, preay choose to make a stand; for now serve a conscience void of offense toward God and man. The war on our part is not to injure our enemies, but to preserve ourselves, our homes, our lib-Again: The recapture of Pulaski, erties, our earthly all, from rain. Let

Tenn, in the enemy's rear, indicates us learn to cherish no sentiment incon-what will take place at every advance sistent with this position. attempts. The obiquitions Captain Again: In our prayers for the seculorgan, so the telegraph says, has takrity and peace of our country, may en that place, capturing 268 of the fedhere not be mingled so much of selferals, besides a considerable train of ishness as to mar the sacrifice? Why valuables. Our enemies will find it the do we desire security to our rights and most difficult problem that ever yankee ngenuity undertook to solve, how to may promote the bonor and glory of God, the advancement of his kingdom on earth, and our own spiritual growth and in an enemy's country. Every riv. in knowledge, and love, and zeal? If so, we may hope that the time is not distant when He will "open the wingate," whose stern exactions will have dows of heaven, and pour us out a blessto be honored to his sorrow. The "par- ing that there shall not be room enough tizan class" are rapidly forming, that to receive it." For observe, dear readwill dog his beels at every step. Too er, it is only as the cause of God is identiemote from his own home to replenish fied with our supplications that He has enhis exhausting forces and previsions, gaged to answer them. He never becomes isaster must set at no distant day; a party to the caprices of his creatures. ad he will retreat, he must retreat with The results of the impending battles, least, in its desires. "Ye ask and rear can inflict are light and trivial prays, that if his interest is deeply apared to our subjugation to North involved in the latter, God's interest is far more deeply involved in the former; meets the demand, and we therefore stellerable that it is not taken into the and that he may only expect God's transfer it to our columns. So soon blessing upon his interest, as it shall as one copy is filled with names, send it others people. General Benureyard react upon the cause of his Savior .tered the true sentiment of every true Again we say, the crisis demands great the Confederacy when he searchings of heart. It well becomes us Lot every one of our readers circulate tist church in Savannah, has recently aid, "There can be no peace so long to adopt the prayer of the Paulmias, the foot of a single invader pollutes and say, "Search are, O God, and know thern soil." It is meet that our my heart; try me, and know my carenty. Futher should carry us thro; thoughts; and see if there be any wick-

America : of with success. It is a granicating "-Ps. 139: 25, 24, attribut that that which costs." Regalish the temper ; exoal in

possibility of subjugation, and plainly as diplomatic prudence will allow ex ! hort the South to maintain their posi- And tion wlittle longer, and she will be rewarded by independence. The fact is, no event would be more painful to Eng-A Rebuke. of the South. Indeed they would not suffer it, since the events of the last bers of the Ch twelve months. They are determined his indebtedness, and that the great and growing power that I am very much once existed on this continent shall be Church men

ng to the rapid improvements in navi- stingy they would derstand the selfish diplomacy of cunstereotyped in heartless selfishness .--Reasons clear to them have infinenced heir action, and they will remove the natic weil at the proper time .-While they are deeply prejudiced gainst the South for orm, yet the very s ments will compell them to act ere long

aration here will be sustained by them,

in the event that it is not able to main-

and aid in the settlement of this co

ed for longer time uin and again, and it has been grantd. The time given them, and the day of grace, are nearly out, and they are browing all their vast powers upon the South. The South must meet it and endure for a season. They cannot long sustain such a war. If the South can not meet by physical force such a shock, she has but to endure and suffer and it will be as effectual as a defeat. For when force is met and strength exhausted the difference as to how it is done is

We pretend not to know how England will intervene in American affairs. We had as soon undertake to tunnel a mountain with our eyes as to penetrate promptu : the dark regions of their diplomacy .-It will be done, however. The Confederate States ask no more than a simple recognition of their independence, nor

may strongly expect external aid.

not commit such another blunder. Let you will be punished together." fort and endurance will free her from every on his knees and gave thanks to God

President Davis' Proclamation,

mation setting apart Friday 16th as a from his perplexities. day of prayer. We are sorry it come to hand too late to reach our readers nearly gone, used to say that, forget in time to give it circulation through what he might, he never forgot two the Baptist. We announce it, however, things : "1st. That he was a great sinas one of the significant facts of the ner. 2. That Christ is a great Savior." times. The object is thus stated:

To this end, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate A Good Work among the Sol-States of America, do issue this my proclamation, inviting all the people to suite at their several places of wore 3d duy of May, A. D 1862.

the repeal of such laws as require any of its functionaries, civil or military, to violate the law of God in respect to tlet Convention appointed a committee to draft such a paper, which exactly as one copy is filled with names, send it on and repeat. Peradventure we may accomplish a vast amount of good. a copy for signature :

Petition to Congress. To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States

ivided, and the party wishing the sep- per. I know of my or all nations are now neighbors, ow- But if they were to a

> We are greatly indebted to our ng to our calls upon them for their instedness, and, also, for sending us sany new subscribers. We could fill our sheet entire with the many and complementary letters we receive weeky. Such letters, filled with cheering words, and the needful, greatly encourige.us. Words and acts go together, writers. Many thanks, brethern, to

ary to persecute the Protants in Ireland, but on his way he showed his commission to the Mayor of Chester, and while he accompanied the Mayor down stairs, the hostess of the inn took it out of his box; and when he reached Dublin behold he discovered a pack of cards instead of his authority to lash the heretics! He returned to England, obtained another commission, but while he waited for a fair wind. news reached bim, "The Queen is dead." Thus God saved the poor heretics from bloody persecution and cruel death .-Was not this a special providence?-Should we not appeal to Him in our present distresses?

Dr. Watts was of rather diminutive size. A lady jocundly depreciated him while he answered in the following im-

Could I, in stature reach the pole Or grasp creation in my span; I'd still be measured by my soul; The soul's the stature of the man.

Mr. Thomas, a missionary at Seram do they wish for more than this and its pore, addressed a crowd on the bank of advantages. As to an armed interven- the Ganges, when a Bramin accosted tion the South does not desire it. She him as follows: "Don't you say the does not wish to be under obligations to devil tempts men to sin"? Yes. Then any power that would trammel her fu- answered he, "the fault is the devil'sture action and intercourse with the na- the devil, and not man ought to suffer tions of earth. She has a heavy bill the punishment." Many of the people against the Lincoln government, and showed their approbation of the Brashe does not want the aid of others in min's inference. Mr. T. retorted : "Do you see yonder boat full of men? Sup The South should not, however, relax pose I send some of my friends to desher energies in the least though she troy them and capture all that is valuable; who ought to be punished, I Last year she relied too much upon for sending them, or they for the wicked foreign sympathy and upon her own re- act? Why, answered the Bramin,sources. It was a reliance that had "You ought all to be put to death towell nigh proved fatal. She has not gether." Aye, replied Mr. T., "If you yet recovered from her folly. She must and the devil sin together the devil and

her ignore every other help but God A good man was perplexed about the and her own strong arm, and her inde doctrine of election, and fearing he was endence will soon be achieved. Unity, not among the chosen number, fell upfor having elected some to everlasting life, though he should be passed by. In this exercice, he obtained assurance of his Our President has issued a Procla- own personal election and was freed

John Newton, when his memory was

For the South Western Baptist,

The Colportage Board located in this city has felt much encouraged by the success which has been bestowed by the Lord of the vinyard upon its labore. Handreds on the tented field have thus been made to rejoice in the love of Christ shed abroad in their hearts, ustions of our enemies; and while hundreds of thousands are now receiving at our hands the bread of life. Having distributed several milliven noder my band, and the seal lions of pages of religious truth among the Confederate States at Richmond, the soldiers within the limits of our own commonwealth, we have of late been endeavoring to reach those on the sea-coast, and now rejoice to be able to state that we have depositories at Wilmington, N. C., Savannah, Ga., and at Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., where "without money and without price" our brave men are being supplied with "leaves from the tree of life."

A few Testaments sent into a camp near Savannah were instrumental in establishing a prayer-meeting and a Sabbath school; and now a protracted meeting and a religious revival are in progress at that camp.

Rev. S. Landrum, paster of the Bap ptized a captain, who is a brother to a Brig. General in the Confederate sergrience said that though he had long sen deeply anxious about his soul, the he set himself to prepare to meet

amp life, ready to fight and to die for length, proves that the Federal o God. Can it be that our own leved and shot. The acts of diplomacy ones who shelter us from disgrace and now to be put in practice, and en death, shall be swept to distru behalf, Men of Israel help!

For the South Western Baptist, Our Tracts.

A few days since a Baptist colporte was distributing tracts among a p ber of soldiers. He gave to an o of high grade a tract entitled "A Moth er's Parting Words to her Soldier B Turning to the colporter, he said: "O. sir, I can never thank you enough for this tract. The title itself is a most affective sermon to me. My mothe spoke words of tenderness and love to me as I was about to leave her for the army, and every thing that reminds me of those words effects my heaat."-Tears rolled down his checks while spoke, so that a bystander afterwards remarked that he had never seen a man more perfectly subdued.

Thus it is that a mere sentence often blessed of God to the good souls. A one page tract headed "ETERNITY," was handed to a wild young man, and the word eternity

the weak things of the world and things that are despised, yes and things that are, not to bring to nought the things that are, that no flesh should glory in his presence."

"A Mother's Parting Words" &c., is a most interesting and touching tract, sation" in New York, and has, we of eight pages, written by one of the assured, taken all parties by surpr best writers in the Southern Confederacy. Let every mother buy a copy (price one cent) and send it "to her Soldier boy." A. E. DICKINSON.

[From the Montgomery Adventiser.] To all the Churches.

The salvation of our country and its that "the war continues to be an deliverance from the enemy now at- dispensible means for the restoration tempting its subjugation and over the Union; yet at the same time throw, depends solely upon the religion scheme is projected which would requi and patriotism of the people. In the for its realization the appropriation present exigency of our affairs, beset the moneys at present expended on the on every hand by the most terrible and war. It is difficult therefore, in the determined foe the world can send presence of these contradictory assur against us, unless we place our cause tions, to understand from what some in the bands of the "God of battles," the funds would be supplied to carr and "in all our ways acknowledge out the project of the Federal Govern Him," so that "he will direct our paths," ment. But dismissing from consider we need not expect to triumph in the tion this matter, let us see in what the war now waging against us.

It is pleasing to witness such a gen- President seems to have opened h eral inclination on the part of even the eyes to the possibility of being oblige irreligious portions of the community, at some time or other to recognise to to publicly acknowledge God in the independence of the Southern Confe present hour of trial, and such united eracy, or some portion of it, and supplication on the part of those who cordingly makes that possibility, or profess to serve God, for his providen- least the hopes entertained of it tial interposition in behalf of our cause the seceded States, the ground fork and country.

In view of the gradual approach of ues, so long will these hopes be enter the enemy to the sea ports and larger tained in the South; and should the cities of the Confederacy, we desire be realised, it occurs to President L briefly to call the immediate attention of colu that it is by no means improbe the pastors and congregations of all that some of the Border States mig our respective Churches to the appoint then elect to join the Southern Confe ment of Friday the 16th inst., or the eracy instead of the Union. In order earliest Sabbath day possible, for the to blight these hopes, secure for ow religious and patriotic purpose of allegiance of those States, and at the warning all the people against ever same time put an end to the rebellion taking the hated "outh of allegiance" to there is but one step necessary, name our foe. "United we stand, divided we ly, the emancipation, or, as it is not fall." We know not what menace and estly expressed, the initiation of the cruelty, or entreaty may be attempted, emancipation of the slaves. we should resist such an act of dis- The manner in which this operat hnor and sabjugation to the death.

While your fathers, brothers and sons to us. We are left to guess at the are on the battle field shedding their tails. As far as we can understa blood, and hereically sacrificing their the scheme of Mr. Lincoln, it suggest lives in your behalf, will you turn your that the Northern States should proback upon them, and acknowledge the pose to buy up all the slaves of all dominion of the enemy, by taking the the States which elect to barter the oath of a slave to support that Govern- "institution" for a pecuniary consider ment which has pronounced against tion. The Federal Government wou them the doom of traitors?

and betray your country for such a a State, it being optional with each mess of pottage as Yankee facor for a State to accept or reject the propo few days, or months? If so, take the No suggestion is made of any in sop, Judas like, and if a returning con- ition on the part of the North to al cience shall ever again visit you, ish slavery, and the only difference which your end and infamy will be like that would be detected between the Uni

Could there be found a Southern man tuted, and what they once were, w or woman so base and dastardly as to consist in the constant reading take the oath of allegiance to any Eu- the free States to buy up the free ropean Government who would make of those beld in servitude in the war open our country, and attempt its States. On the question of the P aubjugation? It would be better to ble expense of carrying out these bow the knew to a distant foreign foe lauthropic designs we are rather lo powerful enough to avercome us, than ly informed that "the current exp to "lick the dust" from the feet of those ture of the war would "very soon to whose religion and politicis are united chase all the slaves in any "na tion, and the ultimate destruction of to divine for what length of tim our rights and liberty. There can be no current expenditure should be codestructive; and whose boundaries rather valueless. It is not anticipated on the state of the st

tinels warn the people ere it be too Government; but it is expected that ate. We call not upon you to foreake the Border States would take the inyour sacred calling to become politicions, trative, and thus demonstrate to the but so to exhort and entreat the people, States of the extreme South how

two matheir behalf. There can be

The Message of President Line Congress, which we this day gir ment have begun to dispair of "cr of ing the rebellion" by means of por who cannot be subdued by fore arms are to be bought over money. In no country in the work than in America; so it is not surpri that in a grave political exigency Chief of the State should call is aid of the favorite idol. The wa an expensive one to both sides. North and South are creating for th selves burdens of which posterity never succed in getting rid. Comm. stagnant-trade at a standstill. ional honor, however, of one of eligerents is at state, and the i endence of the other and the

arty is subdued. Such being the erent prospect of affairs, Mr. Lin ddeoly starts forward and proby one and the same stroke of pol o put au end to the war, relieve auntry of the present drain on it avery, and put money in his ene iets. In American parlance, ous offer to purchase, with har

ver, the emancipation of some mill of slaves. Such, in fact, is the me sal which has emanated from Mr. L coln's Government, and has been se mitted for the consideration of Federal Congress. As might have been expected, it has created no little " That surprise will be shared by

who are made acquainted with

President's Message on this side of the

Atlantic. It is far from easy to ent

into an examination of its merits

appears so utterly preposterous. I

assumed, and indeed expressly state project itself really consists. proposal. So long as the war conti

not however, claim a right to inter Will you thus sell your birth-right, fere with slavery within the limits of States as they would be newly co Pastors pray, and like watchful sen- the generous offers of the

is to be effected is not comm

that they may so love and fear God, groundless are the hopes entertained that the fear of man may be taken from by them of their joining or remaining them. The defense of our liberty, the per- Thus, says Mr. Lincoln, will the pov the of the truth had never broken in petuty of the Government, and the of the Southern Confederacy be weak trincile shereas of the esser gauss, is ened; thus will its expectations be

national independence, but the liberation from slavery of a class to which,
perhaps more than any other people in
the world, they entertain the greatest
antipathy f. There may be found, in
Europe many who regard a South Caroline stars in a man and a brother,
though we fear that the number is but
small who would submittee largely to
effect his liberation. But the notion of
finding it Philadelphia or Boston of ading it Philadelphia, or Boston, or The Abolitice Dill for the dangers or gallows."

The Abolitice Dill for the destruct of Columna, the Confiscation Bill, and others, have in the alightest pecuniary sacrifice to grant him freedom, is so atterly abound that it is impossible to entertain it so of Fort Warren, in denouncing. Their protests picture. The means of duri writer the bowever, have availed nothing, except to have

equal to the present war expendit should be incurred in effecting an ob- made up their minds terminating the war, what reason is mond Enquirer. there to suppose that it will be succeed. RIGHMOND, May 7 -An official letter from ed by complete emancipation? Alto- Gen. Johnston states that we had an affair at sion to arrest.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

MOBILE, May 6. A special dispatch to the Evening dispatch says the enemy are again pressing News says that General Beauregard forward. moved out this morning, and attacked the enemy in his own position on our right.

The conflict opened at noon, and still Northern papers of the 4th, have been received. A special Washington dispatch to the New York Times' says it is rumored that all the continues. The cannonading, though regular, is not rapid. A courier refrom other States, are seriously considering the ports the enemy to be falling back, and the Confederates pressing forward - Senate and House.

himself has just gone out. went westwardly this morning.

WILMINGTON, May 9. Pickets report the landing of Yau kees at Swansboro, twenty miles South | The steamer Bermuda, which sailed from

of Fort Macou, yesterday. There was Liverpool about the 1st of April, for Bermuda, to Confederate force there to oppose was captured on Sunday last and taken to them. All quiet here. Philadelphia. Her cargo consisted of powder them. All quiet here. RICHMOND, May 9. The Casualties in the 10th Alabama Regimet at Willaimsburg, on Monday, jurists of Virginia, and a prominent member are as follows: Maj. Wm. H. Ferney, of the late State Convention, was killed Satur-

severely wounded in the shoulder. In Captain Couck's company, Jasper Wil son, kiled; A. C. Gunningham, wonned ded in both arms slightly; Elbert Chartersons, May 6.—Stares left, here Rose, forefinger shot off; P. H. Toy, CHATTANOOGA, May 6.—Starns left here left arm broke ; B. J. Spence, wounded in hand In Capt. McKinzie's company, Daniel Dye, killed ; Lieut Calhoon, slightly wounded; James Pope, se verely, and a prisoner; Madison Giddens, ditto; Wm. Pope, a prisoner. RICHMOND, May 9, A dipatch from Staunton this morn-

ing says Jackson's advance force en five o'clock yesterday evening, and after four hours fighting succeeded in driving them back. Our toes is said to be 300 Gen. Edward Johnson was wounded in the Ankle. Col. Gibbons of the 10th Virginia Regiment was killed. A big will soon be launched.

fight expected to-day.

A dispatch received in Richmond this morning ways on authority of Capt. Hill of the steamer Shultz, that our batteries at Day's Point, isle of Wight county, were attaked by threu gunboats yesterday. The batteries succeeded in silencing one vessel and the iron clad steamer Galena.

Three handred and twenty Vantees Starke Perry foreman) reports as follows

arrived here last eveni

The city is excited by reports more lighting on the Peninsula.

The London Times, his the following references to the inflaring now being felt by the working population in the manufacturing towns of England:

"Deep is the distress, and small the mean to obviate it. The town of Blackbur contains sixty-three thousand people, near one fourth of whom are now suffering privition from the scarcity of food, clothing, but

in the consider that it utterly repudate of the Government as well as the organic de of the Government itself; when we er that it does this for the sake of abolish slave institutions, and destroying the ipal freedom of the States which have consider the apprehension of this very result, and which the nation is seeking to win back to their allegiance; when we consider that if corriso out, its inevitable effect would be the permanent destruction of the Government; when, in short, we consider that it combined in bolf conspicuously, all the arbitrarless, and

their own servicity to what is called the Union nignificantly questioned, and to render necessary naw pladges of abject devotion.

j ect to which they are not only indiffer- humiliation and degradation the Northern ent, but in many respects decidedly usurpation may impose. They crawl in the hostile. But even supposing that Convery dust before Lincoln, and would kiss his gress assented to the proposition of great toe, after the manner of Oriental servility, the President, what guarratee would were it but required. In spirit they do it now. be afforded to the Southern States that Their profession of indignation against the it would be carried out, as Mr. Lincoln admits only the initiative in emancipation can at present be effected? If this initiative is to have the effect of

gether the scheme is so puerile, the Williamsburg, Monday. The enemy attacked hopes which it engenders of seducing our rear guard in great force and were driven from the Southern Confederacy the back to the woods, about a mile. The troops Border States so vaiu, that its submis- principally engaged on our side were Longstreets sion to Congress by the Federal Gov- and Stuart's. A report is current on the street ernment can only be accounted for as this morning, that in the above affair the being the last resource of a Government which feels that it is engaged in traced to a soldier who arrived this morning a struggle which, if continued, must from below and affirmed that a letter from involve it in roin, and which it would Gen. McLaws to Gen. Cobb was read in his make any sacrifices short of submis- hearing communicating the above information. Scriff Intelligence.

Striff Intelligence.

Scriff Intelligence.

Secretary of War from Gen. Magruder via Petersburg, which states that he heard the loss of the enemy was heavy, including 900 prisoners; also 10 pieces of artillery. Our loss in killed and wounded is repoted to be 500. The

prepriety of withdrawing in a body from the

The battle ground is near Farmington, There was great excitement in Baltimore on five miles distant. Gen. Beauregard the 3d, growing out of a rumor that France intended to interpose in American Affairs .-All quiet at Fort Morgan. The fleet The New York Herald says diplomatic movements have been set on foot in Washingion with the view of bringing about a com-promise involving a recognition of the political independence of the South.

and munitions of war.

RICHMOND, May 7 .- Hou. Robert E. Scott of Faquier, one of the most distinguished

to-day; had a smart brush at Point Rock, but did not burn the bridge—Yankees said to be stampeded in Middle Tenuessee.

A Memphis paper says: A gentleman who has returned from the interior of Kentucky, within a few days, reports a great revolution having taken place among the people of that State. He thinsk if they could get arms, they would assail the Federals in the rear.

London, April 15-There is great distre gaged the enemy near McDowell's at among the operatives in Laneashire. In the town of Blackburn alone, there are more than of food, clothing, bedding and fuel, on account of the stopping of the mills.

From France, it is reported that the iron-

and frientes Herome, Sullivan and Solferino,

silencing one vessel and the iron clad steamer Galena.

Three bondred and twenty Yankees captured at Williamsburg on Monday

Good For Fingles.—In Grand only in Voluncian Starks Perry forentan) reports as follows concerning the war:

Our little States has done nobly in volun-

teering—eight regiments, a battalion and twelve independent companies (all in the service) have been raised out of 12,285

What State can point to a prouder record? Old Aluchon, to her honor be it said, has seven companies in the field out of 725 voters. And the ladies. God bless there, are arwing, knitting nursing, and in some instances overseeing, to make corn for the soldiers, while their husbands are on the tented field to drive back the hold invaders who pollute our soil with so

aving manufied in Chagren over the Dem Hall, Window H. M. G. densits and conservations by more than a two. Miss Kings P. Band

hirds vote. Under the head of "The March

Resolutions on the State of the

AT LA GRANGE, APRIL 28, 1862.

and to the last extremity.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

as the tracts are free from any sectarian bias, are written by pione men of different evan-

gelical denominations, and are placed in the

ands of all who wish to do good by acting as

tract distributers. Since the war has been

ADOPTED BY THE GEORGIA BAPTIST CONVENTIO

more than two-thirds vote, passed the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Senate, by an equally gratifying majority, repealed all laws disqualifying colored persons from carrying the mails. In the House several Republican members who had prepared speeches in layor of the abolition bill, voted for immediate action upon it.—Among the ayes were several Democrats, and several ultra conservatives, and every Republican. A number of Democrats from New York were convenently absent. The House grew wild with exil munt as it rejected amend ment after amendment, and finally passed the bill as it came from the Senate. It now only awaits the signature of the President.

the Baptist Camb over twenty years. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn have leaves a husband and AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE BURNING OF OUR COTTON AND TORACCO.—The London Times in an editorial, says that the time cannot be far distant when the South must either surrender their colton and tobacco or burn them. If they give up their crops to the integrate, we may consider they intend to succumb. If they give them to the flames, all the worst that can happen to them will have happened, and that task of conquest, which never can be performed, will have commenced."

Guards.) and went into the service the 22d of last August; but his health soon declined. In his last illness he seemed anxious about the sal vation of sinners, but his own prospects were bright, and his dying testimony was such that his nurse, although an irreligious man, exclaim ed, "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his." He left a father and mother, one sister and six brothers, (three of which are now in the Confederate service, and numerous relatives and acquaintances to mourn his loss. They mourn not us those that have no hope, being confident that their loss in his eternal gain."

A FRIEND.

never can be performed, will have commenced."
CORRETO. April 30.—Skirmishing continues to-day. The enemy are slowly advancing, Died, in Chimborago Hospital in Richmo

Corners. April 30.—Skirmishing continues to day. The enemy are slowly advancing, feeling their way.

Our friends, the weather, retards his progress and embarrasses his movements.

Forrest's Cavalry met the enemy yesterday between the Monterey and Purdy Roads. The cavalry was surprised, and after a sharp brush lost a few prisoners. A few pieces of the Washington Artillery came to their relief, and drove the enemy back with considerable loss.

Artillery firing is going on in our front near Monterey, with no important result. The chemy is gradually advancing, and evidently with the design of a general attack. They will be hadly taken in as to our strength. With Van Doyn we mill larve — Thomand men, two gmit the numbered to productive from the sorrows of earth. Such a faithful performance of duties, his neckees, putient endurance of such as a seckness, putient endurance of such as a seckness, putient endurance of duties, his neckness, putient endurance of such as a seckness, putient endurance of such as a seckness, putient endurance of duties, his neckness, putient endurance of such as a seckness, putient endurance of such as a seckness and such a

Resolved, 1st. That this Convention heartily, solemnly, and unanimously, re-assert the sentiments, so far as applicable to the present circumstances, of the resolutions on the state of the country, passed at the last session of this body.

Resolved, 2nd, That while profoundly feeling that our cause is just, we, nevertheless. ing that our cause is just, we, nevertheless, our good. By one who LOVED HIM. have great reason to humble ourselvs before

ried the daughter of Wm. R. Stone, a deacon most loves; and that trusting in Him with the in the Baptist Church at Talladega, Ala .whole heart, we are more and more determined, by His blessing, to oppose the invader of our soil by every means placed in our power, and to the last extremity.

College. When this savage war for our subjugation commenced against us, Simon left his wife and little ones, George his studies, should TRACTS IN THE ARMY—Rev. A. E. Dickenson of Richmond, delivered a very able discourse at the First Baptist Church, in this city, on Sunday morning, in which he gave some exceedingly interesting facts regarding the distribution of religious tracts among the soldiers of our army, and the influence exerted thereby upon their minds. Truly a noble work is being performed by the Christians of the South, and God will bless their labors.

Five years since, when the American Tract Society determined to bring out books and tracts on the "evils of slavery," Rev. Mr. Dickenson was selected by the Baptists of this State to initiate and superintend the operations dered their muskets, and marched off side by

State to initiate and superintend the operations of a Society for colportage work. When the war came on he had about one hundred men. The denomination who had thus far sustained theme, for all the time, when his strength would be theme, for all the time, when his strength would be theme, for all the time, when his strength would be the strength would The denomination who had thus far sustained this enterprise directed Mr. D. to make a general appeal to all classes and to restrict the work to the army. Thus far some six millions of pages have been distributed. The Society has more than a hundred tract distributes and twelve depositores located in the cities contiguous to the several divisons of the army. The influence of this work has been felt in every portion of the Confederacy. It is of a catholic character as the tracts are free from any sectarian bias.

J. J. Jenkins died in the 21st year of his age, at the residence of his father, Rev. S. G. Jenkins, Talladega County, on the 14th inst. of Chronic diarrheea contracted in the army in

tract distributers. Since the war has been upon us, Rev. Mr. Dickinson has raised some \$20,000 for this object—Petersburg Express.

A Bleautiful Incident—We learn from the News, that as some of the Confederate troops were merching through Fredericksburg, with bristling bayonets and rumbling artillery, a fair lady appeared on the steps of a dark brown mansion, her arms filled with Testaments which with gracious kindness and gentle courters; she distributed to the passing soldiers. The engerness with which they were received, the pressing throng, the outetretched bands, the earnest thanks, the unspoken blessings upon the giver, thus dispensing the word of Life to the armed multitude to whom death might come ut any moment—all made up a picture, as beautiful as any that ever shone out amid the dark realities of war. As a rough Texan said, "If I was not for the ladies, God bless them, there would be no use of fighting this."

Or of the hardships of the camp, in defence of our country. He was a member of Capt, Hannah's company, 10th Alabama Regiment, and was slightly wounded in the Draineswille fight. His deportment won for him the good will of his company. He was very desirous to be able to return to the duties of the soldier, but was resigned to the will of his heavenly father.

He professed religion in the 11th year of his age, united with the Baptist church, at Cold Water, and in his last hours still gave indications of his acceptance with God. April 25th B. W. M.

Receipt Lie.

Part to Virginia.

Judson was a promising youth in point of talent and mortality; quit the pleasures of the school room for the hardships of the camp, in defence of our country. He was a member of Capt, Hannah's company, 10th Alabama Regiment, and was slightly wounded in the Draineswille fight.

He professed religion in the 11th year of his age, united with the Baptist church, at Cold Water, and in his last hours still gave indications of his acceptance with God. April 25th B. W. M.

them, there would be no use of fighting this	Paid to Volume No. Amon
war."- Express.	Mrs Mary Cox 14 10 55 (
A BATTLE INCIDENT On the day before the	E Martin 14 10 2
A BATTLE INCIDENT Ou the day before the	W M Vaughan 13 44 5 (
regiment left for Corinth, Sergent Geo. E.	Mrs M A Crumpton 14 9 2 (
Dixon, of the "Washington Light Infantry,"	Miss M E McGants 11 45 2 (
21st Alabama, called on some ladies with whom	Britton Stamps 16 43 8 2 0
he was familiarly acquainted to bid them good	Rev O.E McKeown 15 5 3
bye. In the course of the visit some turn of	Lawrence Joiner 14 44 2 (
the conversation induced him to take a \$20	Jas Hogg 15 49 2
gold piece from his pocket which one of the	J W Taliaferro
ladies told him he had better leave it with her	Rev Jos Janeway 14 49 2 (Mrs Lucy Lumpkin 13 8 2 (
to remember him by. But he said no; he	Joseph H Burt 14 37 2 0
believed he would keep it; that it might save	Mrs S J Donald 14 37 2 0
his life. In the heat of the battle of Shiloh,	O F Nunnerly 14 10 2 (
Dixon felt a severe rup upon the part of his	Hon J L M. Curry 15 18 - 2 (
body near the hip where he carried his pocket	Henry Richardson 14 12 5 (
book, and at the same moment was placed	Mrs M J Lide 14 47 2 0
hors du combat by a severe wound. On examina-	Mrs M H Hale 16 38 2 (
tion it was found that a Yankee bullet had	Wm Gresham 14 43 2 0
passed through one side of his pocket book,	Rev C F Sturgis 11 14 5 5
bending the \$20 gold piec, and glancing,	John Conningham 14 48 3-0
wounded him badly in the hip. Had the	Mrs Mary P Watts
builet not so glanced, it would have killed	J W Dennis
him. His name is in the list of casualties as	Thompson Hodges 13 3
that of one of the severely wounded and this	Micajah McGee Li 2 2 0
is the way he was wounded. Morel-Never	Joseph McGee 14 49 2 4
is the way he was wounded. Ind as a least	Miss H Ashford
gire away your \$20 gold piece when you are	
likely to be engaged in a battle Mobile	PS Owen
Reguster.	R T A mely 1 2 1 1 1 2 3 2 1
	B T 2 mily
MARKIAGES.	Dr P Burt
	Lt T G Dargan 16 26 1 0
Married, on Tuesday evening the 15th April.	Honey Roid 15 28 4 0
Married, on Thesiay evening the rotal April	G & Granberry 14 13 3 0
1862 by Rev. G. L. Lee, Dr. R. A. Len to	James Sims 140 37 2 0
Miss Musourt Hennesson, Monroe Co., Ala.	B B Amoss
The Doctor, left in a few hours after he was	J R Rendrick 13 11 5.0
married, for the war. May the God of battles	Mrs J O Lewis 13 10
bless and protect the yanny and happy couple.	Charles M Crane 14 35 2 0
On Wednesday evening the 16th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by Her. G. L.	G. F. Shank
residence of the bridg's father, by Rev. G. L.	Mrs M E Gray 14 55
Lee, Mr. R. CHADWICK, Fig., to Miss MARTEA	Mrs A J Robinson 13 50 4 5
Gages, of Concentr Co., Als.	Mrs A J Robinson 19 50 0 5 Edward Whidden 11 49 2 0 W H Ward 15 23 1 0
	The state of the s

SOUTH WEDSTROKEN BARRIST

Mrs E A Smith..... Marshall's Sale. June Ag2, the West Half of the North-west quarter of sec. 36, township 17, range 23, joing Jesse 1, is on the East and Daniel Gortmon the North Levied on by virtue of an exection issued by the Town Coupoil of the town Tuskegee, for the same due said town against Louisa Eady.

May 10, 1862.

arked with saddle.

LEWIS ALEXANDER.

April 30, 1862. 3w Judge of room

NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS

ON and after this date all Lumber sold atcher the CASH delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber will please come forward and settle either by Caser Note. The accounts are made out and read to be receipted.

January 9, 1862.

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

alogues apply to A. J. BATTLE, President.

NOAH K. DAVIS.

AT AUGUSTA.

Business Cards.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

W. P. CHILTON & SON,

Attorneys and Counsellers at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery,

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

GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG.

Chancery; tice in the Courts of Macon, Rus AT-Illanous Counties: In the Supr

SMITH & POU,

FERRELL & MCKINNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BROWN & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

1. M. CADUENHEAD,

TTORNEY AT LAW.

Louchapoka, Macon County, Ala.,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

W. P. CHILTON, AR.

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

progress.

January 30, 1862.

Estray Notice. TAKEN up by B. W. BANKET and posted be-fore Thos. Pullus, an ening Justice of the Peace in and for said county, a known Bay Korse, about fifteen bands high —about 2 years old— marked with saddle.

Resolved, Ish That this Convention heartily, cer, he was a

Almighty God. and to acknowledge His chastening hand in our late reverses.

Resolved, 3rd, That we find in the present circumstances of the country no cause for discouragement; that God, our Heavenly Father

Sixon G. Macon, died at Corinth, Miss., on the 26th day of March, in the 26th year of his age; leaving a wife, two little children, and many fond relatives and friends to mouro his loss. S. G. and George C. Macon emigrated from North Carolina to Alabama several years George was a student of Theology in Howard

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DR. LITTLE'S

In LARGE Bottles and Vials.

A CARD J. B. GORMAN having extend VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure most valuable respect to our MS he were knew. A dollar out for 25 cases. BOTTON, Ga., Feb. 5, 1860.

LITTLE

LITTLE FRENCH MIXTURE

his is prepared from a French Resign (in the souls, as

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER DINTMENT.

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE: BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE. ildren dying right and left i thers not as yet bereft now that worms more infants kill

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

The Twenty-fourth Annual Session is now in up. Eng. Visiting Cards

For Catalogue or unpublished particulars ap-Toilet Soaps,
Benzine and Degraisseur,
Dr. J. Bovee Dod's Wine Bitters, Glw Bitters, Brandy
Cathartic, Cathartic Syrup.
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N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.
August 16, 1860. MARION, ALA. Medical College of Georgia

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

Anatomy, H. F. Camperl, M. D.
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Unemistry, Joseff Jones, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, I. P. Garrin, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, L. B. Ford, M. D.
Phyziology, H. V. M. Miller, M. D.
Oosteries, J. A. EVS, M. D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, Robert Camperl, M.D.
W. H. Doughty, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City
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latories, Philosophies, &c. chiof is, Smith's, Ricket a, and Charles, and charles, Smith's, Ricket a, and Charles, Philosophies, &c. &c. &c. arge stock Slates, Inks, Peas, Pencils, &c. &c. &c. arge stock Slates, Inks, Peas, Pencils, &c. &c. &c. arge and part of the money, and get our prices.

All accounts must be paid and get our prices.

All accounts must be paid. ALABAMA

MARBLE WORKS. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

NIX, YOUNG & NIX, RS TO H. W. HITCHCOCK.)

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

Particular aftention paid to collecting and securing claims. MONUMENTS, TOMBS. GRAVE STONES Fob'y 22, 1861.

MANTLES. Railing. Paralture Work, and Tablets. GRATES, &C. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

THE TUSKEGEE THE UPPER WEIGHT

THE MILU is situated near the Public Square; for merly owned by J. E. Dawson & Co.; has chang hands; is now owned by J. LAMBERCON & Co., and is no fully prepared to convert Com into MFAL or GRITS; liabama. be run by J. Lansaurrace himself, and will Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in

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Columbus, Geo. Daily Chronicle d' Sentin

AUGUSTA, GEO., PUBLISHED BY W. S. JONES. Euns :- Published Morning a

MACON HOUS

Nov. 17, 1860. NEW BOOK

at the head of his regiment in one of its proudest moments—a victorious charge. He was conveyed at once to the hospital, and there learned that the following anchymous note, written in a delicate hand, was found that his injuries were of a mortal character. After the battle several of his officers paid him a visit. They found life fast ebbing, though he was atill able to converse. He desired to be prouped up in the bed, and then line a young soldier who died recentto be propped up in the bed, and then ing a young soldier who died recent-he talked to them like a Christian ly at the Georgia Hospital, in this

me salespatche time of the clearature, and the father, unwifling that energy and the father and the father and the speak with you, upon the subject of religion, but this is a time, when, as fellow men; we may commune trankly together. And I desire to bear the fact that I am at the present moment deriving all my strength and consolation from the feested his little gun—a miniature masket which his father had made for him, and shone started on the trail of his absent regiment. How afternoons is the trailed than, but have could be do otherwise the machine the indomntable spirit of his boy. The battle commanced. Charles to the fact hat I am at the preparatory to going into battle, he macceeded in foiling his company—the had traveled more than fifteen miles. His father chides him, but have could be do otherwise the macceeded in foiling his company—the had traveled more than fifteen miles. His father side, and was soon in the thickest of the fact that I am at the preparatory to going into battle, he macceeded in foiling his company—the had traveled more than fifteen miles. His father side, and was soon in the thickest of the fact that I am at the preparatory to going into battle, he macceeded in foiling his company—the had traveled more than fifteen miles and the father and the present moment deriving all my strength and consolation from the fleest had he had the father had made for him, and saved in Heaven. If it is should shroud the dead, may it had been more than fifteen miles and the father had made for him and the present moment had tone the father had made for him and the present moment had to the fath

mr? What feelings are apt A DAMP PLACE BEST FOR SETTING rally recur? What feelings are apt to kindle in the bosom? Is there arms he hospital. The was Memphis, accurage. Upon to necessary but at a saw that the bosom is a saw that the bosom? Is there are ally recur? What feelings are apt to kindle in the bosom? Is there are ally recur? What feelings are apt to kindle in the bosom? Is there are ally recur? What feelings are apt to kindle in the bosom? Is there are ally recur? What feelings are apt to kindle in the bosom? Is there are ally recur? What feelings are apt to kindle in the bosom? Is there are ally recur? What feelings are apt to kindle in the bosom? Is there are ally recur? What feelings are apt to kindle in the bosom? Is there are ally recur? What in these carly afterings of mind and heart?—

Such questions help us to know our selves. And perhaps every earnest. Christian has been taught by experience, to sympathize with the language of Sandeman in his diary:

"Grieved to find that I do not awake with a greater sense of divine things are apt to know our sould set in a damp rather than a dry place, for the following reasons;

"The germ of the egg floats uppermost within and against the shell, in order that it may meet the genial warmth of the breast of the fowl.—

We must therefore, in hatching, apply most warmth to that part only; the egg being supplied with only a limited quantity of moisture, is thus arranged quantity of moisture, is thus arranged to prevent evaporation from a large

The part of the pa

lated to me by a Captain is one of the entucky Regiments concerning the ing moments of Lieuteant Colonel albrook, his superior officer.

I make no apology for these narrations, first, because they are a part history and deserve a place upon the baried past, every step taken in

thunder, storm, and rain; but reli-THE WARING HOUR.—The hour of gion, like those streaming rays of sunshine, will clothe it with light as with a garment, and fringe its shadowy skirts wit gold.

CONSTITUTION Confederate States of America.

Section 4.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the times and places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once | member of, or Territory not belonging to, this n every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, onless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Secretary 5 SECTION 5.

Secrion 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business: but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

rebelion or invasion the public safety may require it.

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

5. No capitation or invasion the public safety may require it.

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

5. No capitation or invasion the public safety may require it.

6. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of

may adjourn from day to day, and may be as thorized to compel the attendance of absort members, in such manner and under such pensitics as each House may provide.

2. Each House may provide.

2. Each House may provide.

3. Each House may externing the rules of its proceedings, and the the consumerence of two firsts of the whole number crept a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of the proceedings, and from time to time publish the same excepting such parts as may in their jugment require seers; 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 entered on the journal.

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

5. Section 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for hair services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out rithe treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in illusions, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their at residance at the lession of their respective Houses, and in goolgy to and reterning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, wire in the first of the confederate States, which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States, and in goolgy to and reterning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, in the for which it increases the provider of the House during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States; and no person holding the formating to his depart

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

2. Evry bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, by presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large ou their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after, such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, tosuch reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, to gether with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such eases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and may, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within len days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment, prevent its required. in which the b

rence of two thinks of the members present.

It dudgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of houor, trust or profit, under the Considerate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government or officer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The times, places and manner of holding teaching the proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government or officer than the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government or officer than the proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government or officer than the proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government or officer than the proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government or officer and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government or officer.

An and places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be necessary and proper for carrying into executi

shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice—

and the right of property in salu slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such state, who shall flee from justice, and be found all the states shall be necessary to a choice and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

In another state, shall, on demand of the Etc. cutive authority of the state from which be field, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any state or territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in con-

number of electors appointed; and if no person whom such slaves belongs, or to whom such slaves are slaves as the slaves belongs, or to whom such slaves are slaves as the sla Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of 1. Other states may be admitted into this

1. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States, he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal effect in each of the Executive Departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardoas for offences ngainst the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treatics, provided two-thirds of the Senate, to make treatics, provided two-thirds of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and cousels, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, yest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think

for, and which shall be established by law; out the Congress may, by law, yest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments.

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

4. the President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen laring the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their consulting recess.

one immediately, by ballot, the Presi-But in choosing the President, the votes

President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole shall be delivered up on claim of the party to

Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the Confederate States.

Call of the Senate voting by states but the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any states be formed by the junction of two or mere states of reality without the consents.

that of Vice President of the Confederate 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-bora 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 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 adjust of the Confederate States, and been fourteen years a resident willing the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the States, shall be recognized and private the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President; and such officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall than act as President; and the Confederate States and the inhabitants of the several dark and he shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, an compensation, which shall be elected.

9. The President act and the consecution of his office, he shall not receive within that period and provide for the consecution of the consecution of

states shall concur in suggesting at the time of the said demand is made; and should any