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WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

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Number 41.

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LAND OF THE SOUTH.

BY A. F. LEONARD.

AIR—"*Friend of my Soul.*"

Land of the South! the fairest land
Beneath Columbia's sky;
Proudly her hills of freedom stand,
Her plains in beauty lie.
Her dotted fields, her traversed streams
Their annual wealth renew;
Land of the South! in brightest dreams
No dearer spot we view.

Men of the South! A free-born race,
They vouch a patriot line;
Ready the foeman's van to face,
And guard their country's shrine.
By sire and son a haloing light
Through time is borne along:—
They "nothing ask but what is right,
And yield to nothing wrong."

Fair of the South! rare beauty's crown
Ye wear with matchless grace;
No classic fair of old renown
Deserve a higher place.
Your vestal robes alike become
The palace and the cot;
Wives, mothers, daughters! every home
Ye make a cherished spot.

Flag of the South! Aye, flings its folds
Upon the kindred breeze;—
Emblem of dread to tyrant holds—
Of freedom on the seas!
Forever may its stars and stripes
In cloudless glory wave!
Red, white and blue—eternal types
Of nations free and brave!

States of the South! the patriot's boast!
Here equal laws have sway;
Nor tyrant lord, nor despot host,
Upon the weak may prey.
Then let them rule from sea to sea,
And crown the queenly isle:—
Union of love and liberty,
'Neath heaven's approving smile!

God of the South! Protect this land
From false and open foes!
Guided by thine all-ruling hand
In vain will hate oppose.
Se mote the ship of State move on
Upon the unfathomed sea;
Gallantly o'er its surges borne
The bulwark of the free!

ADDRESS

Of the Presbytery of the Western District of Tennessee to Presbyterians of the Northern States.

DENMARK, TENN., July 18, 1861.

Brethren—The alarming condition of the country and the action of the last General Assembly induce us to lay before you a few facts and considerations in the hope that your testimony may have weight with some, and promote, in however small a degree, the restoration of peace.

We understand it to be the prevailing belief of the Northern people that only a faction at the South sustain the Confederate Government, and that a very large part, if not a majority of the people, would if they could, restore the old Federal Union, and would welcome the Nothern army as friends and deliverers. We need not pause to show how serious an error this must be—if it be indeed an error. We are not yet willing to believe that the majority of the Northern people would wage a war upon us which they considered one of subjugation. Still less can we believe this of Christian men; and we will be very slow to entertain such an idea of our brethren in our own Church! We account for good men sanctioning this war upon us only under the supposition that they consider themselves supporting an effort of the Federal Government to protect and assist the friends of the Union against a domineering faction. If they could once be disabused of this error, and beome satisfied that the whole Southern people, with a unanimity for greater than prevailed in the old Revolution, demand a separate and independent government, we believe that at least good men at the North would insist upon abandoning a war which could only, in that case, be considered an attempt to subjugate a free people to a government repugnant to them.

The reluctance with which our people, notwithstanding the universal sense of long-continued and increasing wrongs, have been brought to believe in the necessity of an immediate separation from the North, has contributed to the impression referred to on the Northern mind. Now it is mainly for the purpose of testifying to the facts in the case as regards our own people, and correcting the false impression made on the Assembly and the Church for want of an oppertunity adequately to represent the views of Southern Presbyterians on the floor of the Assembly and in the Northern press, that we hereby address you.

We know what we assert when we aver that our whole people, with a unanimity which we have never seen at any other time or on any other subject, do sustain the Southern Confederacy, and renounce the government of the Federal Union. They hold it to be their inalienable right to determine for themselves whether the extent of their grievances justified this step.—They claim it as the essential privilege of freemen to determine the government under which they will live. And furthermore, they have staked their all upon the maintenance of this position. No part of the Southern people are more loyal to their government, none contribute more freely of their substance to sustain it, none send their sons more readily to the battle field to defend it, than our own congregations. A sense of oppression and wrong on the part of the North in instituting and sustaining this war upon the South is deep seated and abiding in their minds, and they will shrink from no sacrifices, and turn away from no dangers in resisting it. We do assure you, brethren, that the deliberate, fixed, and conscientious determination of our people to maintain their independence equals or surpasses what history tells us of our Revolutionary sires. This war waged upon us is not against a faction—it is in reality, whatever you may suppose it to be, *a war of subjugation against a whole people in order to compel them to surrender the government of their own choice, and submit to one in which they have lost all confidence, and which they renounce and detest.*

That such are the sentiments of the whole Southern people we fully believe. We are in the midst of them, and have every opportunity of knowing how they think and feel. Mr. Russell was not wrong in writing from Montgomery of "the compact and united South." Our newspapers utter but one voice. Our leading men give all the same counsels. Our popular votes show an unexampled unanimity. We are aware that Mr. Lincoln throws discredit even upon the overwhelming vote of Tennessee by the intimation that the people were overawed by the presence of an armed force of the dominant faction. We do not hesitate to pronounce this *an unqualified falsehood.* The free people of Tennessee are not such cravens as to be deterred by force from exercising their rights of suffrage. And it is utterly false that it was attempted. No man in Tennessee in approaching the ballot-box came across a bayonet. In precincts near which troops were encamped, the voters in each company marched early in the day, without arms, to deposit their ballots, like other citizens; and after that no soldiers were seen at the polls. It is an infamous and absurd falsehood that the vote of Tennessee, by the overwhelming majority of 61,000, was not the full and free expression of the mind and will of the people. And as such, the minority who dissented are rapidly giving in their adhesion, and expressing their determination to cooperate with the State. The most disaffected districts of West Tennessee are now raising companies of volunteers to defend their native soil from invasion. That the vote was free, and the result a fair exponent of the will of the people, is plain enough from the official returns, which show that small votes for the Union were polled even at the precincts which rendered the largest vote for separation. It is from our own knowledge that we declare, *if ever a popular vote was the fair and correct representative of the will of the people, such was the vote of Tennessee on the 8th of June.*

That we have correctly represented the state of the case may be fairly taken as confirmed by the course of the Federal Government in calling for 400,000 men and $400,000,000; in blockading our ports; in cutting off our provisions; and in prohibiting even the introduction of medicines for the relief of the sick Are these measures consistent with a sincere belief that a large portion of the Southern people are still advocates of the Union? Is this the way the Federal Government treats its friends in order to damage its foes?

It appears to be generally believed at the North that a "reign of terror" exists at the South. We desire to bear our distinct and pointed testimony to the contrary. We have heard of mobs attacking unpopular journals—we understand that the *New York Herald* was converted in this way—but no such things have occurred among us, nor any where at the South, so far as our knowledge extends. The public journals report the suppression of obnoxious papers by military authority—the *Wheeling Union* was suppressed by Captain Fordyce, U. S. A., and the *State Journal* of St. Louis recently by order of General Lyon—but no such case has occurred in the Confederate States. We hear of numerous military arrests for opinion's sake; they have occured by thousands in Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, and other States occupied by Federal troops, but such things do not occur among us. We have various military encampments in our midst; but our troops are better employed than in arresting unarmed Union men, and compelling them to take an oath against the Federal Government. We desire to bear our testimony emphatically to the effect that *the alleged "terrorism" does not exist among us.* We are aware that individuals of Northern birth and Northern sympathies, who have obtruded their obnoxious sentiments upon the public, have suffered annoyance, and at the period of highest popular excitement, some such were warned off by self-constituted vigilence committees, (though the number of these cases has been greatly exaggerated.) But we deny that Union men amongst us—and there are a few such still—are persecuted or harmed in any way. We are personally acquainted with such, and know that their rights are respected. We take the liberty of suggesting palliation for irregular acts of popular excitement, which ought to be kept in mind in judging of the course of things at the South. We are largely in the minority, and we are threatened with invasion. Cases of disaffection or even hostility, might be safely tolerated at the North, from their obvious harmlessness. But if you were the weaker party, and if you were about to be invaded, would you so readily tolerate among you those who would sympathize with the invaders? It is only a strong conviction of the tyrannous character of penalties for opinion's sake that has kept the Southern people from military arrests and forced oaths, and acts of violence against disloyal citizens in our midst. We desire to record our united and most postive testimony that *Union men among us are treated with forbearance, and need no protection from Federal bayonets.*

That it is the purpose of the Federal government to wage a war of spoliation and subjugation against us, we cannot doubt. Else why these huge preparations? The telegraph informs us that Congress, outstripping the demands of the Executive, has voted 500,000 men and $500,000,000 for this war. The estimate is certainly made in view of the resources of *the united South.* And did not Mr. Secretary Cameron say, in a speech on the 4th of July, that "this war would not cease until the *cause* of it was removed"? We understand a Republican to mean by these words *the extinction of slavery.* And did not the House of Representatives, by a large majority, vote that "it is not the duty of the army of the United States to capture or return fugitives slaves"? We understand this to mean that all slaves who reach the lines of the Federal army are to be informed that henceforth they are free. In the House of Representatives, July 12th, was not Mr. Vallandigham's amendment, "That no portion of the war appropriation should be used in subjugating any State, or holding them as conquered provinces, or for interfering with slavery in any State," *rejected?* We understand by this that the forces of the United States may be employed for any or all of these purposes. Brethren, can you approve and sustain such a war waged for such purposes?

It is alleged that we desire to "destroy the Federal Government." We have no such desire. We wish to withdraw from it, that is all. We have no desire to interfere with the government of the North. And if you wish to extirpate all future secession, and wipe out all distinction of States, making your government a centralized unity, we have no objection. It is absurd to say that a mere loss of territory "destroys the government," and "ruins the nation." Thinking men ought not to countenance such a delusion. Such occurrences are familiar in history. Nor do we wish to "overthrow the Constitution." We have reproduced that Constitution with some modifications, rendering it more perfect. Our Constitution recognizes God in the forefront, which the old one nowhere does. It restricts the power of the President in appointments, thus throwing an additional safeguard around the liberties of the people, though it is the habit of the Northern press to represent our institutions as tending to despotism. And it makes plain the whole matter of slavery, putting it on the same ground as the old Constitution, but so distinctly stated as to be beyond dispute We do not desire to overthrow the Constitution. We are loyal to it. It is because it has been grossly violated that we are in arms to assert our rights. Grant our demands, and we would constitute two nations, each under the same great Constitution, and each able to maintain its nationality before the world. How would this result "overthrow the Constitution?" How would it "destroy liberty," or "introduce anarchy?"

Brethren, we beseech you, weigh fairly our testimony. It is a very great crime to endeavor by force of arms to suppress the liberties of a free people and subjugate them to a government which they repudiate. History has for such, though they be part of a Republic and wage war in the name of freedom and the Constitution, the same verdict that it pronounces on Great Britain in its attempts to hold the thirteen colonies, and on Austria in holding Venetia. We have not a doubt of our ability to maintain our independence, for we know that the whole South, and not a mere faction, is united in the fixed purpose; and nine millions of men in such a cause cannot be conquered by eighteen millions of invaders. We do not believe that God, who stood by our forefathers in their determined resistance of British aggression, will desert us in our hour of trial. But alas! the horrors of this wicked war! We beseech you, brethren, make not yourselves parties to it. Consider whether loyalty to your government obliges you to sustain this war. If you were invaded, it might indeed summon you to the defence of your homes. But lay it to your consciences, as you will have to answer for it at the bar of God, *whether any law, human or divine, obliges you to countenance the subjugation of the Southern States by the States of the North.*

D. COCHRANE, Moderator.

Letter from the South.

The following we find published in the Centreville (Md.) *State Rights.* We ask for it a careful perusal. The following are the comments of the *State Rights:*

[From the Centreville (Md.) State Rights.]

We are kindly permitted to publish the following interesting letter, received by a lady of our acquaintance from her son in Mississippi; and we hope that the important truths with which it is so richly adorned will obliterate many errors still prevalent among us, with reference to the tone, temper and resources of the Southern people. This letter is from a gentleman who was raised and has lived amongst us, who voted for Bell and Everett at the last Presidential election, who loved the Union during its existence and now mourns over its destruction, and who, therefore, portrays the true Union sentiment to which this war has given a death-blow at the South—written to his mother and not intended for publication, it comes to us stripped of every motive to deceive and clothed in language free from the designs of prejudice, passion or partiality:

PORT GIBSON, MISS., July 28, 1861.

My Dear Mother:—It has been so long since I last heard from you, and we appear to be so completely cut off from each other, that it seems impossible that we will speedily have communication again. I now write with the intention of trusting to some lucky chance, by which this letter may reach you, and inform you that I am still among the living and among the hopeful—hopeful that we may yet be spared to see each other again in this life, however dark and gloomy the present and future are. I am one of those who hope that the present difficulties, with which this distracted country is afflicted, will end before many months by the acknowledgment of the Independence of the Confederate States, and that treaties may be made by which we will be enabled to again resume our correspondence with such of our Northern friends as we still may have, notwithstanding that we are not of the same nationality. My old State, Maryland, I fear, will not go with us, although it appears to me to be the only natural alliance she can make, for certainly the people of Maryland can have very little affiliation with the North.

Having myself been a Whig from my youth up, and a devoted lover of the old Union, it was with great reluctance and much tribulation that I found myself yielding my old love for her and a rebel where once I was loyal—and although I always believed that the election of a sectional candidate was cause, and sufficient cause, for the disruption of the Union, I was wiling still to cling to her, hoping that our past differences might be settled, and that the old Union might still be preserved—and this might have been done, had there been any honesty or intelligence in the Republican party. My heart almost died within me when I read Lincoln's first speech at Indianapolis, for well I knew that, if that was an exposition of his ideas of the condition of our government, it must be of short duration. Had he possessed ordinary sagacity or honesty we might have been saved. The Union party South was then strong and hopeful, but under his duplicity it began to fail of its strength; and when his Proclamation was issued, then died out instantly the Union party. And the North is yet so dishonest as to think there is in the South a Union party—they pretend not to know what has become of the Union men—I can tell them where they are—they can find them in our armies—they can find them at Bethel, at Bull Run, at Manassas, and they will continue to find them wherever they may offer battle. The Union men were the first to fly to arms, and a very large majority of them are already in front of the battle. I have but two sons old enough for soldiers, and they are both in the field. If I had twenty sons, I would have all of them there; and in the course of the fight, should it pass this way, (which we all expect) I shall take my place beneath the flag of the Confederates. Every man in the South is now a soldier—every neighborhood, every town has its military organization—even to boys of thirteen years and less, all are drilling and learning the science of war. Manassas was to the North a Waterloo, but to us also a dearly bought victory. Many a brave and gallant son of the South there found his grave; but they died gloriously—died in defence of their altars and their homes. James was in the battle as Adjutant of the Mississippi 20th Regiment—of him or his fate I have not yet heard—am anxious, sorely anxious; but whatever it may have been, I shall try to resign myself to it. Kent belongs to the 12th Regiment, and reached the field on the day after the battle. * * *

This war may be waged for years, but the South will never be subjugated—the last man and the last dollar will be spent in her defence. Reconciliation or reconstruction is no longer talked or thought of. I doubt whether one intelligent man could be found anywhere in the South, who would consent to any settlement short of our entire separation and independence, (of course there are some in Western Virginia and East Tennessee.) The people are a unit upon that question. We have now no politics to divide us—all are bent upon a common cause and the attainment of a common end. Our crops, thank God, are abundant, such as were never grown before in the South. We have a superabundance of everything; of corn which is now being used for bread, we have enough for two years supply; and cotton never promised a more bountiful yield and beside every description of vegetable and grain; the Southern States will produce wheat enough to supply the Confederacy with flour—and in all this we think we see the hand of the Almighty, and I have never known the people so entirely and devotedly thankful to Him for these indications of His approval and for the bountiful mercies with which He seems to bless us. This county is small, has only 700 voters and we have 350 men in the field—the balance are organized at home, ready for any service to which they may be called. * * The most distressing part of this war is that we have to "pit" our best and noblest citizens against such stuff as the North brings against us—but they will find every battle to be a Manassas or a Bethel. Our men go to fight, and they will do it despite of any odds which may be brought against them.

What will Maryland do? Will she join us or not? Her Governor has, I fear, bound her hand & foot, but surely a day of reckoning will come for him, or Marylanders are untrue to their ancient fame, and unworthy descendants of the "old Maryland Line." Every one of her sons in the South is watching with eager eyes and outstretched arms for her. I yet believe and hope that she will link her destiny with her sisters of the South, whose interests are her interests, and whese glory also she should share. We are a different people from the North, and I have believed, for the last three years in my trips North, that the time was coming when we should have to be two people—that time has come, and now we, by our own stout hearts and strong arms, with the providence of God, are determined that we will never again participate in a copartnership with a people so unworthy of us, and so insensible to common honesty and the blessings of a Republican government. * * * * *

Hoping soon to hear from you, I am your affectionate son, J. L. K.

The Strength of the South.

During the last few days we have collated many isolated facts relating to the movements of Southern troops, and also some general statistics indicating the aggregate strength of the Confederate Army, and present them to the public to-day. These facts, and the inferences to be drawn from them, if candidly considered, cannot fail to impress the North with the solemn truth, that in the inauguration of the present war it has awakened to hostility a monster power of boundless resource and invincible will.

Two hundred thousand men this hour bear arms for Southern independence. One hundred and fifty thousand more have been called to arms by the Confederate Congress, and those who know the spirit and temper of the South in the present crisis know that the call is not sent forth in vain. Home guards throng in every county, city, town. Bayonets gleam on every public road.—Companies rally into regiments—regiments into armies. Wide-mouthed cannon guard every shore. Strong-willed men line every border. A whole people sleep at night upon the tented field, and rise in the morning to the beat of hostile drums. These men, as well as men of the North, are the sons of those who left their bloody tracks upon the Northern snows, and humbled Britain's pride and power in the war of the Revolution. They are descended from those strong willed barons who wrung guarantees for freedom from old King John at Runnemede. Right or wrong, they see only Liberty as the purpose of the struggle in which they have engaged, and for that they have consecrated themselves to the cause as martyrs. Hence the potent, patent truth—a great Empire, from the Potomac River to the Gulf, is one vast military camp wherein strong men throng in arms.

But the South is not strong alone in its numbers and its invincible resolution. She has native resources of soil, abundant and inexhaustible.—The census of 1850—the latest complete public authority upon the subject—informs us that the South, embracing less than one-third of the population of the United States, raised that year wheat enough for its entire population; that it grew more than forty per centum of the entire crop of the Union; and that the value of its slaughtered animals was nearly thirty-nine per centum of the whole value returned for the United States. If we add to these the superabundant rice crop of the Southern States, we have an aggregate from which we deduce, by the simplest mathematical calculation, the important fact that the South, in proportion to its population, produces annually in breadstuffs a value more than double that of the North. She is, therefore, twice as capable of self-support in a protracted war. Especially is such the fact in the present year, when the usual export crops in a great measure give way to staples of more immediate necessity. The facts told by these plain, unpretending agricultural figures are a greater defense against war-ship blockades than all the booming cannon or hissing shells that ever did execution in the wars of man against man.

We but state facts—facts which the humblest man ought to know—facts which cannot be ignored—facts which are eloquent with warning.—No prison house, no indictment can hide or suppress them. No tyranny can avert them. No violence can overcome or subdue them. They are as inevitable as time. These things are. The sooner the popular mind grasps them, realizes them, deals rationally with them, the sooner the dawn of morning upon us. This conflict is not a short, and will not be a quick one, if arms be the means and subjugation the end. If Great Britain could not subdue three millions of Americans in seven years, the North cannot subdue eight millions in seventy times seven years. The attempt is but trifling with impossibilities. Is it treason to say it, since we know it? Shall the people defy and scorn the issues they must meet?—*N. Y. Daily News.*

Two classes of people are always out of debt—those who never want to buy what they haven't money in hand to pay for and those who are such notorious rascals that they can't get trusted.

A New York paper thinks if the breaches our troops make in the enemy's works are not far superior to the breaches made by the present army-tailors, this will be a very long war.

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