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"Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye."—Act 17, 10.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, OR
\$2.50 AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE YEAR.

VOL. 13—NO. 8.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

The South Western Baptist,
A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

TALIAFERRO & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
For Terms, &c., see last page.

For the South Western Baptist,
Old Way-side Flowers, or Sketches
of the Apostles and Prophets.

It is a remarkable fact, that one's preaching partakes of the color of his faith. If this be weak, its enunciation is feeble and timid; if strong, bold and searching. Scriptural faith also leads to Scriptural preaching; and in selecting ministers, or pastors, it is of great consequence to know something of their faith; for this, we may be well assured, will give complexion to all they say and do among us. I often think that did churches go more by the rule in the selection of their "suppliers," the connection would be far more happy and useful; indeed, I feel authorized from consideration of the lives of the Apostles, as well as some of the great preachers, to say I know it. A man whose faith is made up partly from the world, that is to say, of Reason, Philosophy, or Metaphysics, History and Hypotheses of every kind and Scripture, I have never known to be a good and reliable Gospel preacher; and, with the Apostles, I know they preached what they believed, and as near as possible, in the way or manner they believed; and not only this, but for the most part predicated all their announcements and declarations upon the ground of their faith, not their reason. The world reasons—the Christian believes; herein lies the difference. As a general thing, then, a reasoning preacher is a worldly preacher; and a believing preacher, is a Gospel preacher. I recollect once, hearing a minister express great astonishment at another minister, on a certain occasion. He said he could not understand it for his life, the influence of this man. He said, a certain distinguished Doctor "So-and-so," had preached in the forenoon a powerful sermon, to a large congregation; and that an eye glistened nor a lip quivered; but when, in the afternoon, this Mr. in question preached, the whole congregation was "melted immediately." But knowing the latter well, personally, and the former by reputation, I knew, at once, what was the matter. The first had himself to sustain; and, in order to show himself, he had to show what himself could do—that is, reason and "power" a little. The last had the claims of Jesus to sustain; and as he knew nothing of these, except what he believed, why he preached in a believing way; and, as the heart believes, while the head reasons and surmises, the heart was affected, that was all. To show, however, in relating this anecdote, that I mean no reflection on the Doctors, I will simply say, that since then they were both D.D.s.

But to get back again; for my pre-occupations are ever willfully bent upon this tangent, let us trace the parallel between Andrew's faith and his preaching. We have seen that he received the Lord Jesus, as the long expected Messiah of the ancient Prophets and writers; and he now, being commissioned to go forth and preach him, immediately addressed himself to the task of proving him to the people to be so. He opened the Old Testament Scriptures, and he "preached to them Jesus" as there revealed and subsequently realized. Ah, beloved, here were a Bible faith and a Bible preacher—one that reasoned out of the Scriptures. "We denounce 'reasoning'—ethical reasoning, but let us be understood; we do not mean this 'Reasoning out of the Scriptures' for this we hold to be the very essence of good preaching. The other day, in a store, a small collection of religious persons being present, one was asked what he considered a good preacher? An old minister very appropriately answered, but did not say, in so many words, "one that reasoned out of the Scriptures"—had he done so, I should have liked it better; besides, this is an essential characteristic of our Saviour's preaching in the Synagogues; and no one will question the authority of his example. Such was Andrew's faith; and such his preaching; while the last is said to have been very successful, detroning idolatry and enlisting multitudes in the cause and service of the Redeemer. His province is said to have been Scythia; but he labored in many other places; as in Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Cappadocia, Galatia, Bithynia, Achaia, Epirous, &c. At one time he was stoned by a mob of Jews and left for dead; but was providentially restored and finally suffered martyrdom by crucifixion. St. Andrew met with many difficulties in his mission; but, like his indomitable brother Peter, he worked his way through them all, with patience and resignation. "Brethren, it does appear, that God has not chosen the most easy and flowery paths for his people; yet, like the Apostles, death, which is said to have been most triumphant in the faith, they shall

come at last into the possession of an everlasting joy—where not a wave of trouble shall rise to disturb the tranquility of that deep repose which He has appointed as a "Rest" for his chosen and suffering ones. Let us hold on!

"EARNEST."

Claiborne, Ala., May 1, 1860.

For the South Western Baptist.

The question is frequently asked me, what are you doing for Foreign Missions now? I answer the best I can. I find there are a number of brethren who are willing and ready to give to missions. Some are so liberal that they give the last cent they have. We pledged ourselves in Savannah that we would sustain our missions, and the way for us to accomplish this object is for each one to do his part, and our heavenly Father will bless our efforts. The crops throughout the State where I have been are good. The crop of wheat in this county is better than ever known to be.

Yours in Christ,

S. A. CREATH,
Agent F. M.

Duties of Christians in Troubled Times.

We cannot infer from the sacred record, nor from the providence of God in the history of the race that war is the worst of all possible human evils. Unmitigated tyranny, or relentless animosity, are more destructive to all that man can love or God approve than even grim-visaged war. There have arisen all along, in the sweep of history, exigencies when war was the only practicable remedy for more gigantic evils. Yet in the actual progress of even a righteous war, there is developed all possible human sins, and experienced all possible human calamities. War knows no Sabbath, no rights of property, no value in human life, no sacredness of reputation, no mercy to the suffering, no pity for the poor. It rejoices in desolating fair fields, and laying waste prosperous and populous cities. It renders asunder and forever loving families, lacerates the tenderest affections, and tramples in the mire with its iron heel even the palpitating heart of a brother. It sets father against son, and mother against daughter. It writes widows, mothers childless, and children orphans.

And in addition to the unmitigated physical horrors attendant upon the advance and shock and recoil of hostile armies, there are spiritual desolations wrought in a protracted civil war of even greater magnitude. The Sabbath gone, the church is closed, the Sabbath school is scattered, the prayer-meeting dispersed, the family altar broken down, and the closet it may be, swept away; while the gentler and kinder affections are suppressed or exterminated, and the angry and malignant passions are wrought into four fold intensity.

In such a fearful state of things, it becomes all Christians to remember their calling.

1. Let those whom God calls into the actual conflict act manfully and hopefully, for he will speed the right.

2. Let every Christian, whether on the battlefield or abiding at home, strive to suppress all unholiness and to retain all the feelings, remembering God's own word: "Vengeance is mine, I will repay." Let each one maintain a forgiving and fraternal spirit, even towards enemies, for this is the spirit of Christ.

3. With double diligence perform every domestic, social, and Christian duty as far as possible. See to it that the closet is not deserted. That closet may be found on the tented field, or on the midnight guard, as well as in the quiet home. Let those not called to the march, the camp, or the field, keep the family altar smoking with the incense of pure devotion, and attend the sanctuary of God in devout and earnest worship. Let prayer be offered incessantly, impudently, that the God of peace would bring to a righteous, speedy and perpetual end the desolations of civil fratricidal war.

4. With a calm trust in God, let us commit our ways to him, and be not troubled for the issue. He sitteth upon the circle of the heavens. He doeth all things well. He loveth his church, and will make all things work together for good to Zion, which is graven upon the palms of his hands. Christian brethren, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble; therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea, though the waters thereof roar and be troubled." "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth." "The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

Rev. Albert Barnes, being inclined to sleep, during a dull sermon, a friend who was with him joked him on having nodded now and then. Dr. B. insisted that he had been awake all the time. "Well, then," said his friend, "can you tell me what the sermon was about?" "Yes, I can," he answered, "It was about an hour too long."

Dr. Miller's Duck Story.

The late Dr. Miller, of Princeton, as all his students will remember, abounded in anecdotes, which he related to his classes from year to year, to illustrate the points made in his lectures. One of them occurs to us, just now, as especially applicable to the new converts which have recently come into the churches within the bounds of our circulation: A celebrated judge in Virginia was, in his earlier years, skeptical as to the truth of the Bible, and especially as to the reality of experimental religion. He had a favorite servant who accompanied him in his travels round his circuit. As they passed from court-house to court-house, they frequently conversed on the subject of religion the servant, Harry, venturing at times to remonstrate with his master against his infidelity. As the judge had confidence in Harry's honesty and sincerity, he asked him a great many questions, as to how he felt and what he thought on various points. Amongst other things, Harry told his master that he was often very sorely tempted and tried by the Devil. The judge asked Harry to explain to him how it happened that the Devil attacked him, (Harry) who was so pious a man, so sorely, whilst he allowed himself, who was an infidel and a sinner, to pass unnoticed and untempted. Harry asked, "Are you right sure, master, that he does let you pass without troubling you?" "Certainly I am," replied the judge; "I have no dealings with him at all. I do not even so much as know that there is any such being, he never troubles me." "Well," said Harry, "I know that there is a Devil, and that he tries me sorely at times." A day or two afterwards, when the judge had gotten through his docket, he concluded to go on a hunt for wild ducks on one of the streams which lay across his road homeward. Harry accompanied him. As they approached the river they espied a flock of ducks quietly floating on its surface. The judge stealthily crept up the bank and fired upon them, killing two or three and wounding as many others. He at once threw down his gun and made strenuous efforts, with the aid of clubs and stone, to secure the wounded ducks whilst he permitted the dead ones to float on, for the time, unnoticed by him. Harry, as he sat on the seat of the carriage, watched his master's movements with deep interest, and when he returned, said to him: "Massa, whilst you was a splashin' in de water after dem wounded ducks, and lettin' de dead ones float on, it jist come into my mind, why it is dat de Devil troubles me so much; whilst he lets you float, you are like de dead ducks; he's sure he's got you safe. I'm like de wounded ones, trying to git away from him, and he's afraid I'll do it, so he makes all de fuss after me and jist lets you float on down de stream. He knows he can git you any time; but he knows it now or never wid me. If you were to begin to flutter a little and show signs like you were a goin' to git away from him, he would make jist as big a splashin' after you as he does after me."

The illustration struck the learned judge with great force, and led him to re-investigate the grounds of his skepticism, and, through Harry's instrumentality, he was finally brought to sit with him at the feet of Jesus and to learn of him. The illustration is a homely one, but it sets forth a great truth in the experiences of those who set out in the Christian course. They must expect to be assailed by Satan as they never were before. If he fails of success in causing their fall by the use of one form of temptation, he will try another. He is a cunning old fox. He has tried so long, and had so much to do with men, that he is now an adept in devising means to ruin them, and make them as miserable and degraded as himself. Young Christians, therefore, should not think it strange concerning the fiery trials which are to try them, as though some strange thing had happened to them, when they are assailed in new, and, to them, hitherto unknown methods of assault. As long as the Devil feels that sinners are safe, and that he is sure to get them at last he allows them to float on quietly upon an unruddered current; but the moment they attempt to throw off his yoke, and to assert their independence of him, they must expect his wrath to wax exceeding hot, and his assaults to fall thick and fast upon their heads. They should not be ignorant of his devices. He goes about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.—Pres. Herald.

NAPLES.—They write from Naples that Gavazzi is showing himself more and more zealous and indefatigable in the work of evangelization. He preaches every week two conversational sermons, directed against the Roman Church, and six sermons of instruction and edification. He meddles less and less with politics in his discourses, and it is remarked with joy that these are becoming more purely evangelical. There are always crowds at his predications.—*Archives des Christianisme, Mars 20th.*

Baptist View of the Scriptures.

Much is said of the want of charity and liberality exhibited by the Baptists in their treatment of other denominations. This apparent want is to be attributed, not to any lack of respect for others as Christians, but to the view entertained by Baptists respecting the Holy Scriptures.

The Baptists take the Scriptures as sole authority in questions of religious faith and practice. They reject tradition wholly as a rule. They remember how the Jews erred in accepting the traditions of the elders, instead of faithfully adhering to the written word; how severely they were rebuked by the savior for making the word of God of none effect through their traditions; and how constantly Christ referred them to the letter of the Scripture for proof of his instructions.

They also believe that no man, whatever his official position, has any power to institute a religious right not already prescribed in the Bible; and that nobody of men, whether council or church, can have any right to make laws for the disciples of Christ; that Christ himself is their only law-giver, and that any rites which he has not ordained, not even the positive commands of the Old Testament and least of all any substitute for these commands, have any binding obligations on them. They do not inquire, what does the church, the minister, or the doctors teach?—but what does the New Testament teach? They are warned by the fate of the Jews who erred by not strictly adhering to their own Scriptures, and whose error was their ruin. They are also warned against the danger of commencing any deviation from the strict letter of the Scriptures, by the history of the Romanists, who by departing from the laws of Christ, and assuming the right to make regulations and to institute ordinances, have nearly lost all resemblance to a true church of Christ. Neither do Baptists attach any importance to the writings of the apostolic fathers, as those are called who immediately followed the Apostles, only so far as they accord with the Scriptures, or give a history of the times in which they lived.

Baptists consider themselves strictly bound to follow the directions of the Scriptures as an all-sufficient rule of faith and practice. They can add nothing to it and take nothing from it. They consider themselves bound to believe what the Bible teaches, to obey what it commands, and observe what it ordains; and as not bound in religious matters, to believe, obey, or observe anything else, but are placed under the strictest injunction not to do so.

Hence it will be seen that if Baptists are strict, it is only because they consider the Law of Christ demands it.—The light in which they view the Bible constrains them to adhere closely to its injunctions at whatever sacrifice of being considered bigoted, unyielding or exclusive.—*Jour. & Mess.*

A Baptist Association of Converted Heathen.

The following interesting Letter from Rev. Mr. Crawley, dated Henthada, Burmah, Feb. 18, appeared in the last *Christian Messenger*:—About this time last year I sent you some account of the first meeting in Southern Pegu. The second Anniversary of the Association was held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of last month. But as I've already sent an account of the meeting to the *Messenger*, and as I perceive you are in the habit of extracting from its pages, it is unnecessary to give you any very detailed report of the doings on that occasion. The Association was organized and conducted very much as such anniversaries are conducted at home. A Moderator and Secretaries were chosen. Letters from the churches were read. Questions connected with church organization and discipline, as also various difficult passages of scripture were discussed. Among the delegates were two brethren whose exhortations and relations of experience were listened to with delight by the Burmese Christians. These were Mr. Abraham and Ko Yakob, or Jacob, the former an American, the latter a Hindu Mussulman, both having been baptized and united with the Baptist church in Rangoon during the past year. From these men the Burmese brethren learned that in God deals with sinners of all nations in precisely the same manner; that the bigoted Mohammedan and the self-righteous American were brought into the fold by that "Door" through which they themselves had entered. We feel that the influence for good of these meetings, in strengthening and reanimating the native disciples, can scarcely be exaggerated. You know the closing month of 1860 saw the mission-house and chapel, together with all the dwellings of the native Christians, laid in ashes. We have been able, providentially, to purchase a good house, and thus avoid the toil and loss of time which would inevitably have attended building anew.

God's Providence in War.

The truth that God reigns over all, that he doeth according to his will in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, is our citadel. We refer to it in this connection not as a motive to relax any effort which the responsibilities of the present hour impose upon us; not that we may give place to any iniquity which God in his inscrutable purpose may have permitted to rear itself among us, but rather that we may be girded for the coming conflict.

In the once incredible but now actual state of things which has come upon our nation, and in the high and solemn activity which summons all who love their country and who desire the perpetuity of constitutional liberty and law, let us not lose sight of the grand truth that the events which we so deeply deplore, and all the means by which they have been brought about were not simply foreseen, but permitted in the wisdom of God. We need to hold fast to this truth for our own stability, for our own comfort, for our encouragement for the future. God has not suffered these things to take place by themselves alone, as disjointed parts of an unconnected series of events; they have not only a connection with the past, but an intimate relation to what is yet to come. Whatever may be the immediate issue of the scenes through which we are passing, we may rest assured that they will inaugurate others of equal, if not of greater moment, than have yet transpired in our nation's history.

Take Hold of My Hand.

"Take hold of my hand," says the little one, when she reaches a slippery place, or when something frightens her. With the fingers clasped tightly around the parent's hand, she steps cheerfully and bravely along, clinging a little closer when the way is crowded or difficult, and happy in the beautiful strength of childish faith.

"Take hold of my hand," says the young convert, trembling with the eagerness of his love. Full well he knows that if he rely on any strength of his own, he will stumble and fall; but if the Master reach forth his hand, he may walk with unwearyed foot, even on the crested wave. The waters of strife or sorrow shall not overwhelm him, if he but keep fast hold of the Savior.

"Take hold of my hand," falters the mother, feeling that she is all too weak for the great responsibilities that throng in her path. Where shall she learn the greatness of the mission—the importance of the field that has been assigned to her? And learning it, how shall she fulfill it, if she have not the sustaining, constant presence of One who loves His people?

"Take hold of my hand," whispers the aged one, tottering on through the shadows and snows of many years.—As the lights of earth grow dimmer in the distance, and the darkening eye looks forward to see if it can discern the first glimmer of the heavenly home, the weary pilgrim cries out, even as the child beside its mother, for the Savior's hand.

O, Jesus! Friend and elder Brother, when night cometh, when the feet are weary, when the eyes are dim, "take hold of our hand."

Progress of the Baptist Missions.

From the last number of the *Macedonian* we collect and condense some interesting statements about the astonishing success of our Baptist brethren in Germany: Mr. Wiehler communicates the following particulars in regard to the cause in Reetz: "Eleven years ago, the work of God in this city commenced under difficulties. Notwithstanding opposition of all kinds, it still goes on. The spiritual temple was built up, stone after stone, till June 15th, 1856, four years ago, when the 73 members there were organized into an independent church. The present number is 235, having a spacious meeting house, where hundreds hear the blessed Gospel. It was dedicated on Sabbath, Nov. 11, 1860. On the same occasion, three deacons were ordained, three converts were baptized by Bro. Oncken, and received to the church, and the Lord's Supper was administered. The church in Ihren, at the commencement of the year 1861, numbered 242 members; net increase, fifteen. In Templin and out stations, the word of God has been heard by at least 6,000 persons, and during the last year, sixty six persons were baptized. Almost all the out stations are in a revived state, and several new ones have been added. The church embraces 413 members, scattered in fifty five places, the remotest of which is six miles from Templin. The brethren in Kognisberg have obtained a lease of a building for a chapel capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. In the baptistry which has been erected in it, twenty persons have been baptized since the opening of the chapel in October. Previously, the ordinance used to be administered secretly at midnight, outside of the city."

An Early Recognition.

There are many indications in the political atmosphere, which singly are of not much importance, but grouped together, afford a strong presumption that England does not intend to remain a passive spectator of the war now in progress between the several parts of the old Union, but intends to constitute herself a powerful arbiter in the dispute, whose decrees the North must regard and obey.

Almost at the initiation of hostilities, we had from the English Government the unsolicited and rather unexpected recognition of our rights as belligerents. England chose not to consider us rebels or traitors, as did the Government at Washington, but placed us at once in the position of a nation warring against a nation. This was most significant of the feeling of England towards us, and is the more significant, taken in connection with her previous course towards a people in a similar situation with us. In the case of the Greeks, the first step towards acknowledging their independence as a nation was the acknowledgment of their rights as belligerents.

Again, England has declared that Mr. Lincoln's blockade to be respected must be effective. This was in accordance with the well known and established rule agreed on between nations,—but England, not the Washington Cabinet, makes herself the judge of the effectiveness of the blockade. She will hardly allow that the faithful and uncertain watch now prosecuted, now strict and again intermittent altogether, is an effective blockade. She will hardly submit to having one of her ships fired upon and driven away, while the ships of another nation pass with impunity.

But the most indubitable sign of the intention of England to take upon herself the arbitrament of this quarrel, is the magnitude of her naval and military preparation on our coasts and continent. A powerful fleet has been sent quietly yet suddenly to the Gulf of Mexico, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting her commerce, but it is plain that the movement is only a pretence, for her ordinary naval force upon our coast was sufficient for the purpose against Lincoln's feeble fleet. Upon the slightest excuse the blockade will be declared ineffective, and there will be the fleet at hand to maintain the declaration, and to open the Southern ports, if need be, by force.

On the Northern frontier of the Federal Union, the weakest and most exposed portion, another sign appears.—A force of 50,000 armed men is to be organized immediately, and their arms and equipments have already been supplied from England. The evident intention of this preparation is either to maintain herself against any attack from the Northern States consequent upon a declaration of war, or to be herself the attacking party in case hostilities grow out of her breach of the Southern blockade. These preparations can have no other meaning, for she can fear no attack from a government with so much on its hands as that at Washington has, unless she first afforded the provocation.

The tone of the English press has been invariably propitious to the South since the commencement of the struggle. Its inclinations have been so evidently favorable to us that the indignation of the North has been aroused, and has found vent in violent and insulting language which does no good to its cause.

Both England and France have the deepest interest in the peace and prosperity of the South; their own peace, the bread of millions of their people, and even the stability of their government; depend upon our welfare and our products. It is not to be supposed that they would suffer the sickly sentimentality of Exeter Hall, or any abstract idea to stand in the way of the advance of their most material interests. Napoleon will have to choose between blockades and barricades, and he is not the man who will scruple to make the election quickly and to act on it at once. His ally, England, though apparently moving alone in this national matter, doubtless acts in concert with him, and with his approval. England may take the initiative, but France will not be far behind in co-operation to effect an object which almost equally concerns both.—The idea that she will battle on the side of the North to prevent the crippling of England's only rival upon the ocean seems preposterous, for the French war Navy, is immensely superior to that of the old Union, and it is questionable if it is not superior to that of England, France is herself the only formidable marine rival England has, and the loss which France would sustain by the stoppage of the cotton export would purchase several such navies as Mr. Lincoln's. So it is safe to assert that Napoleon would not repudiate the English alliance so useful to him, for the sake of helping the Union in which he can have little or no interest.

Waterloo the Day after the Battle.

On the surface of two square miles, it was ascertained that fifty thousand men and horses were lying! The luxurious crop of ripe grain which had covered the field of battle, was reduced to litter, and beaten into the earth, and the surface, trodden down by the cavalry and furrowed deeply by the cannon-wheels, strewn with many a relic of the fight. Helmets and cuirasses, shattered fire-arms and broken swords; all the variety of military ornaments, lancer caps and Highland bonnets, uniforms of every color, plumes and pennons; musical instruments, the apparatus of artillery, drums, bugles; but good God! why dwell on the harrowing picture of a foughten field?—each and every ruinous display bore mute testimony to the misery of such a battle. Could the melancholy appearance of this scene of death be heightened, it would be by witnessing the recarries of the living, amid its desolation, for the objects of their love. Mothers and wives and children for days were occupied in that mournful duty; and the confusion of the corpses—friend and foe intermingled as they were—often rendered the attempt at recognizing individuals difficult, and sometimes impossible. In many places dead lay four deep upon each other, marking the spot some British square had occupied, exposed for hours to the murderous fire of a French battery. Outside, lancer and cuirassier were scattered thickly on the earth. Madly attempting to force the serried bayonets of the British, they had fallen in bootless essay by the musketry of the inner files. Further on, you trace the spot where the cavalry of France and England had encountered; chasseur and Hussar were intermingled; and the heavy Norman horses of the Imperial Guard were interspersed with the gay chargers which had carried Albion's chivalry. Here the Highlander and tirailleur lay side by side, together; and the heavy dragoon, with green Erin's badge upon his helmet, was grappling in death with the Polish lancer. On the summit of the ridge, where the ground was cumbered with the dead, and trodden fetlock deep in the mud and gone by the frequent rush of rival cavalry, the thick-strewn corpses of the Imperial Guard pointed out the spot where Napoleon had been defeated. Here, in column, the favored corps, on whom his last chance rested, had been annihilated; and the advance and repulse of the guard traceable to a mass of fallen Frenchmen. In the hollow below, the last struggle of France had been vainly made: for there the Old Guard attempted to meet the British and afford time to their disorganized companies to rally.

PRAYER FOR VICTORY.—In the course of his sermon on "The Sentiments Proper to the Present Crisis," preached at Bristol, England, on a fast day in October, 1803, in the prospect of a French invasion, and in the presence of a company of volunteers, Robert Hall uttered the following prayer, which we think appropriate to the Southern cause in its present struggle:

And thou, sole Ruler among the children of men, to whom the shields of the earth belong, gird on thy sword, thou most mighty: go forth with our hosts in the day of battle! Impart, in addition to their hereditary valor, that confidence of success which springs from thy presence! Pour into their hearts the spirit of departed heroes! Inspire them with thine own; and while led by thy hand, and fighting under thy banners, open thou their eyes to behold in every valley, and in every plain, what the prophet beheld by the same illumination—chariots of fire, and horses of fire! Then shall the strong man be as tow, and the maker of it as a spark; and they shall both burn together, and none shall quench them.

THE WORK OF GOD IN POLAND.—The Rev. Mr. Alf, in the employ of the Baptist Union, states that the work of God is going forward in Poland. The Scriptures and religious tracts are being circulated with great earnestness and vigor. He speaks of having recently baptized sixteen new converts.

The worst ranting war Republicans now at the North are those, who, in 1856, carried in Fremont processions flags with sixteen stripes upon them, representing of the then sixteen Northern States. These recent converts are now loud in their cries for the "Union." Free men North are calling for these flags. The Bangor (Maine) democrat says:

Sure enough, where is the old sixteen starred "flag of our country," carried by the FREEMONTISTS? There were several of them in Maine. Cannot somebody get one? It would be a pretty sight now; and then the men that carried it would be worth a fee to bring them before an audience. Men may change, but the "flag is still there."

Gov. Brown gives one thousand dollars a year, while the war lasts, to sustain the government, in our struggle for independence. This is doing the business in Brown-up style.

Jas. Argo, of Polaski county, Ga., has 14 sons and sons-in-law in Captain Ryan's company of "Polaski Volunteers," now in Virginia.

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Thursday, June 20, 1861.

The Future of the South, Political and Religious.

The independence of the Southern Confederacy being a fact already virtually recognized by all parties, (excepting always the fanatical party at the North who are blustering about "national revenue," "national existence," &c., &c.), the mind of every thoughtful man naturally looks forward to the probable destiny which awaits it. That its vast territory embraces the very heart of the North American continent, so far, at least, as exportations are concerned, every man knows who is familiar with our commercial statistics. Our very weakness on the seas is an evidence of our strength upon the land. If we had to peddle our productions among the nations of the earth, it would long since have laid the necessity for a shipping and a naval interest adequate to our demands. But the reverse of this is true. Other nations come to us for these productions, which are, therefore, by all the rules of trade, far more essential to their prosperity than to ours. That people whose articles of trade are sought after, are always more independent than those who seek such articles. Thus in the late Union, Northern ships did our carrying for the reason, that that was a more profitable investment of their capital than any investment they could have made in any line of domestic productions among themselves. This very fact is enough to satisfy any man not blinded by fanaticism, that the political, moral and commercial power of the late Union is now in the Confederate States of America. British journals perceive this, and are not slow to avow it. With characteristic shrewdness, they see where the real elements of strength lie, and indicate, in no ambiguous terms where British sympathies are. The tone of the influential press of England and of France, clearly indicate, that these two powerful nations are preparing to recognize our independence at an early day, and thus secure to themselves advantages which the Northern Government can never afford. Never did the North more sadly mistake the signs of the times than when she presumed that England would sacrifice four millions of her own people, who are wholly dependent upon us for bread, for the sake of joining their crusade against the South. Exeter Hall politicians may make very eloquent speeches on the rostrum, but they have ceased to control the diplomacy of England. Lord Brougham has already withdrawn from that clique of politicians.

The truth is, Mr. Lincoln's government can only sustain itself by a tariff system at war with every manufacturing interest in Europe. Under the plea of protecting American industry, they have at length succeeded in their designs of excluding every article of foreign manufacture which can be produced in New England. This has opened the eyes of these foreign powers as to the supreme selfishness of their policy. Men may well doubt the sincerity of that philanthropy which, while it proclaims emancipation to Southern slaves, destroys its own government, and seeks to consign millions of white laborers in Europe to penury and want. This effort of New England to monopolize the entire trade of the continent, and place us at their mercy, is itself sufficient to disrupt a Union by which this policy was to be consummated.

Now, the highest prosperity and happiness of the Confederate States of America lie in precisely the opposite line of policy. Free trade is the only policy which can develop the resources of the South, and of the West also. For the time is not distant when the Western States will repent of their folly in allowing New England to drag them into a crusade upon the rights of the very people who above all others they should seek to conciliate. We believe the day is not distant, when such a reaction will set in in the West as will startle the cabinet at Washington. The Western States will be required to do that for the Eastern, or New England States, together with New York and Pennsylvania, which they, combined with the South, have been doing for over fifty years. They will not wear the shackles long. The madness of the hour has blinded them to the policy of the manufacturing districts. When the scales fall from their eyes, the retribution will be terrible.

With a government, then, constructed upon those principles which will fully and fairly develop the agricultural and mineral resources of so vast a territory—with a people all alive to the value of such a government and such a country—no imagination can depict the career of progress and prosperity, political and commercial, it is destined to run. With no paralyzing protective tariff to crush its commerce—with no antagonistic views of a counter civilization—with no motives for politicians to agitate sectional jealousies—with an identity of interests and pursuits to unify all its legislation—with a Constitution which sophistry itself cannot pervert to unhallowed ends—there is absolutely nothing to prevent the Southern Confederacy from reaching at no distant day the first rank among the nations of the earth. The idea of subduing such a people to the iron rule of fanaticism, is the wildest chimera that ever haunted the brain of a tyrant.

It is also to be borne in mind, that within these Confederate States, the element of a pure Bible Christianity

maintains a practical ascendancy. The agencies of moral power which revolution will enable churches to wield, will put in their power to take the lead in every movement which relates to the spread of the Gospel. We do most religiously believe that so soon as the present unholy war ends, that these various agencies for good will spring forth with an elastic bound unparalleled in the history of missions. With the most ample means to accomplish any purpose, under God, which enlarged charity and intelligent faith can suggest, the part which Southern Christians are to act in the "opening of the seals" which are to evangelize the world cannot be inconsiderable. Let our brethren prepare themselves for the great work God is preparing for them. Let the hosts of Zion heed the voice of the "Captain of their salvation" as it rises above the cannon's roar and the clash of arms that now convulse our land. "O Zion that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high mountain; O Jerusalem, that bringest good tidings, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say unto Judah, behold your God." Every Christian should consider himself as personally addressed by this passage. Whatsoever may be the claims of patriotism upon our persons and property, it must never be forgotten, that true patriotism never can antagonize with Christianity. He who is most ready to devote himself, and pour out his treasures, to the interests of his Savior's kingdom, will be most ready to do the same to the interests of his country. The great principles which vitalize our social and political institutions, are but the outgrowth of a pure incorruptible Christianity, and he who responds most cheerfully to the claims of the latter, will never be wanting in his duty to the former: for the success and prosperity of each depends upon the smiles of Him who is the author of both.

Such, then, are the arguings which beckon us on to the highest career of political and religious attainment. Achievements in religious progress, in political science, in commercial development, and in military prowess, which have never yet been given to the historic page, will settle upon the destiny of the Confederate States of America. He who guided our revolutionary sires in that bloody conflict, will not forget their descendants in their efforts to preserve the priceless boon of constitutional liberty, consecrated as it is by the blood of a hundred battle fields.

To hurl the rooted mountain from its base,
Than force the yoke of slavery upon men
Determined to be free.

The Past—The Present.

When we were a boy we often sat and heard JOHN SEAGROVE and ELIJAH BARTON, two Revolutionary soldiers, recount the incidents and battles of the Revolution, with feelings of amazement and wonder. Barton had been in several battles, the "Coppens" (Cowpens), was the great one, but Seagrove was the lion, he could begin with "Stony Point," "Jarmantown," Monmouth, the "Hasson" (Hessians), at Bennington, Camden, Ninety Six, Entaw, Guilford Court House, and go through to Yorktown where "Wallis" surrendered. To his listening audience he would say, "Ah boys, you know but little of what we poor soldiers underwent for the liberties you now enjoy. Often without shoes, and without comfortable clothing, hungry and without money we fought seven years, many of us without ever leaving the camp to see a relative or enjoy a comfort of life. Washington and love of liberty served us to the combat, and we would have fought seven years more with equal cheerfulness. I belonged to the old Maryland Line of Continentals, the bravest men that ever lived. Ah boys, you should be thankful for the liberties you now enjoy, purchased for you in times that tried men's souls."

Thousands are yet living to whom these stories were told by the actors in the scenes, yea, more, many of the worthies are now living who were fellow soldiers with Seagrove and Barton in the "War of Independence." Little did we, and less did they, think when these stirring traditions were told us that we should experience anything of the kind, either among ourselves or from the "Britishers." No! the "Britishers" would never forget Yorktown and General Washington, and the descendants of those who periled their lives and fortunes to sustain the Declaration, united upon the Constitution of 1782, would live like affectionate brothers, enjoying the "equal rights" secured to them by that blood-bought instrument.

Many leaves in the Book of Providence have been turned over, and a more painful destiny has been assigned to the most melancholy mind had augured. No Britishman is in the field against us; no mercenary Hessian is treading our sacred soil; no fierce Indian with warlike and tomahawk is on our frontiers; but brother against brother, State against State, in fearful array. The Government of immortal memories dismembered, the Constitution trodden under foot, the artillery prepared for defense against a common foe is turned against each other, and the fiercest passions of the souls of brothers are calling for blood, like the cruel Cain. Scarcely had the echoes of the cannon of Yorktown died away on the Chesapeake before ships are seen on the same Bay bringing foes from one section of the same country to invade those of another, where the British foe had been driven from Columbia's soil. Great Britain had gone home, whipped, humbled and instructed, had adjusted

himself and was a firm friend—had forgotten the past—she listens across the Atlantic and hears the booming of cannon and the clash of small arms, among those who had repelled her from the shores of the West, and at her court Commissioners knock for the recognition of a Southern Confederacy. France, who helped erect the noble monument, hears the same sad intelligence, and is petitioned to recognize the same dismemberment. The shock of this political earthquake is felt in other nations, making every temple of Liberty tremble.

And alas! the end is not yet; everything is ominous and appalling. Lightning flash from the dark clouds, and crashing peals of thunder smite the ear, "the sea and the waves are roaring, and men's hearts are failing them for fear of the things that are to come upon them." The plot thickens hourly; the pickets of each army, the harbingers of great battles, are in sight of each other, and often skirmishing. The hitherto peaceful and pure Elizabeth, James and Potomac rivers are disquieted by the tramp of hostile troops and deep-toned cannon, and will soon run with blood. 'Tis a thought and a sight to make angels weep—and perchance they do—and mothers and fathers, wives, sisters, widows, orphans, all may weep, but cruel war heeds none of these. He must have his baton!

What times are these! Or are they times? facts? or do we dream? They are woe-filled times, stubborn facts, fearful realities. How they try our souls! If there is a coward the brave see him; if there is a fearful and timid one, all behold him quake and tremble as the car of war sweeps by; is there a traitor, he flees to the enemy, and gives aid and comfort; is there a brave man, in the name of God he sets up the symbol of Liberty and firmly defends the right; is there a liberal patriot, he pours out his treasure as "sinews of war"; is there a miser, he draws his purse strings tighter as demands are made for help; is there a Christian, he prays for his country, and for the cause of Christ, and contributes of his substance as God has prospered him; is there a deceived person, the veil is taken away and he repents or goes to the world; is there a hypocrite, the "Great Tribulation" sweeps away his sandy foundation and he falls to rise no more.

A wonderful history is now being written by the finger of Providence. Those who survive these times will have wonderful events to tell the rising generations. They will be better remembered than if obtained from passed history; they will be vividly stereotyped upon the heart, and will be told with all the energy of experienced realities. Persons who are now children when old and palsied will rehearse it with feeling to admiring listeners. Friends of the South, let us make a glorious history, one worthy of our sires. We will have our Bunker Hills and our Yorktowns, and our "Independence forever." Lean upon the Lord of Hosts, and fear not invading forces. "For the Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

The War!!

DEFEND YOUR COUNTRY!

We received an Address from the Hon. W. P. CHILTON to-day which we lay before our readers, and we commend it to the perusal of every right-minded man. Accompanying the address is a request that we should obtain subscription of cotton to aid the Confederate States in sustaining our troops, and defending the country against the brutal assaults of the emissaries of Abraham Lincoln. As we have no confidence in any religion which is devoid of patriotism, we accept the appointment, and shall at once enroll our subscription list, not to ask donations, but that in advance of your crop you agree to take bonds of the Confederate States bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable every six months. This will enable our Government to anticipate the crop, and purchase a few men-of-war which will knock Mr. Lincoln's blockade into pie, and will furnish such a basis of credit as will insure us the means of success in this great struggle. The fact that the Government becomes interested in the crop will insure for it a better price, and the bonds received in payment for it will certainly be better than any bank paper for which the planters would otherwise sell. We are free to confess if we had the prospect of one thousand bales we would subscribe them every one, for the proceeds would enable us to pay our debts just as well as gold and silver. The man who would be unwilling to take for a demand due him, the highest security which his whole country can give him, ought not to be paid until this war is ended. Then, brethren the books are opened and the Baptists of Alabama have now an opportunity of showing that, when they resolved in their Convention to stand by the Government of their choice, they meant what they said. We wish it understood, however, that ours is not a Baptist agency alone. In this matter we proudly recognize all who stand fast for our rights and liberties as in fellowship with us as patriots. We name the Baptists especially, because we should be especially pleased to let the world see that they act as prettily as they resolve.

Brethren, our freedom is at stake, and all you are called on to do, is to show your confidence in your Government and your faith that God will vindicate the right and fight our battles for us, by loaning to that government, at the usual rate of interest, a portion of your crop. The subscription list is as follows:

Subscriptions of Crop for Defense of the Confederate States.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
May 20th, 1861.

We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defense of the CONFEDERATE STATES, the portion of our Crops set down to our respective names; the same to be placed in warehouse or in our Factors' hands, and sold on or before the first day of February next; and the net proceeds of sale we direct to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, for Bonds for same amount bearing 8 per cent interest.

Names. Quant. Subj. Place of Deliv. Name of Warehouse

You will have the selling of it, or your factor by your direction—so that there can be no difficulty about it.—These bonds will command a high premium ere long, for Alabama has authorized them to be made the basis of private banking, and the issue of two for one upon them—and then, if you choose to hold them as an investment, you can have none safer, and you draw your interest every six months.

Pardon us, brethren, for this digression from our ordinary routine of editorials. This cause is near our heart.

"Tis the cause of all that would dwell in peace On a free and united soil— Of the poor that weep in their friendless homes, Of the people and their God!"

And by the blessing of Him "who rides upon the whirlwind, and directs the storm," it must and shall be sustained.

Who, then, will be first to subscribe? Send in your names and amounts at once, as our time is out the 10th of July proximo. We shall keep and publish, in due time, the list of those who subscribe. Posterity will keep and publish the list of those who are able and do not subscribe, and verily all such will receive their reward.

Secession of Tennessee.

It will be remembered that the Legislature of Tennessee passed the ordinance of secession, subject to the ratification of the people. On the 8th inst. the people of that State voted on the question, and it is with a satisfaction we cannot express that we can say, Tennessee has repudiated the abolitionized government of Mr. Lincoln, and identified her destiny with the Confederate States of America. Being a native of that State, we have watched with more than common solicitude the progress of events among her people. True, we never doubted their patriotism, we never questioned the ultimate action of the "volunteer State." But she had within her bounds a band of traitors, who were constantly making herculean efforts to betray her into the hands of her enemies, as Gov. Hicks has done for Maryland. One of her Senators in Congress, and several of her Representatives were engaged in this treasonable plot. But thank God, their schemes are thwarted, and Tennessee is "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." It is thought that the majority in favor of "Secession" from the Lincoln Government, and "Representation" in the Southern Confederacy, the two questions on which they voted, will not fall short of seventy-five thousand. It is stated, that not less than eighty thousand volunteers in that State now stand ready to take the field to defend her soil against the merciless invader. All hail to this noble State. The land of Jackson has never surrendered to any foe. We are free to confess that the secession of no State, except our own Alabama, has given us more satisfaction. Her vast agricultural, mineral, and stock-raising resources, will add immensely to the moral, political, and commercial power of the Southern Confederacy. Her statesmen will adorn the halls of our national legislation.—The stalwart arms of her soldiers will contribute as much, if not more, than any other Southern State to roll back that tide of hieling hordes who now pollute our soil. No star in the Southern galaxy will shine with a more brilliant lustre than hers.

Poor Maryland! she yet groans under the iron heel of despotism. Her sons are imprisoned as felons in utter contempt of the decision of the first judicial officer of Mr. Lincoln's government, Roger B. Taney. Her soil is literally overrun with the myrmidons of abolitionism.

"O for the sword of former times,
O for the men who bore them,
When armed for right they stood sublime,
And tyrants crouched before them."

As to Kentucky and Missouri, they yet tremble in the balance. There can be no question, however, of their final action. That their present policy is wrong and fraught with incalculable mischief, they will yet learn to their sorrow. We may say to them truthfully,—

"This love of thine
For an ungrateful and tyrannic slave
Is passion, and not patriotism." S. H.

East Alabama Female College.

The Annual Commencement of this Institution will take place on Thursday, June the 27th.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Commencement Sermon, Sunday June 24th.

Examination of Classes Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday following.

Reading of Essays by Sub-Senior class, Monday night.

Annual Concert Wednesday night.

Commencement Exercises Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

The friends of the Institution will be pleased to learn that it has fully maintained the prosperity which has characterized it in former years.

W. F. PERRY, President.

J. H. CADDENHEAD has a Law Card in this issue. Mr. CADDENHEAD is a business man, and will be prompt in attending to business committed to his care. We hope he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Another Chord Severed.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) met recently in Philadelphia, and the conservative men of both sections did all they could to prevent the dismemberment of their venerable body, but the fanatical hotspots of the North, headed by Dr. Spring of New York, introduced resolutions sustaining the Lincoln policy, which passed with slight modifications. Thus was a denomination sundered which has heretofore justly boasted of its unity. The *True Witness* (Presbyterian) of New Orleans thus alludes to the affair:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Some of the Commissioners have returned and we learn that after five days' discussion, the resolutions offered by Dr. Spring of New York, "to sustain the Union and the Government," modified so as to read, "the Constitution and the Union," passed by 145 to 65. The latter entered their protest, after which the Commissioners from the Confederate States withdrew.

It was understood that this action would divide the Church, yet nothing would stay the onward course of the majority, and we are told they manifested a very bitter and vindictive spirit toward the South. Rev. Dr. Hodge of Princeton, strove hard against the resolutions, as political and therefore outside of the Church, as needless, as very discourteous, and as sure to produce schism; and after their passage he drew up the protest which was adopted, and signed it with the others in the minority.

Thus, in Church as in State the North is the aggressor. Their restless, dictatorial, and intolerant spirit will not be at peace. Their Phariseism virtually exclaims, "Stand aside, we are holier than thou." Conceited, arrogant, and proud, they exhibit a very sad illustration of that meanness, forbearance, forgiveness, and charity which are given as the characteristics of grace.

We feel too sad to write. What is before us God only knows and the future alone can reveal. It appears as if the devil has come down with great wrath. God grant that this extraordinary fury may be because his time is short.

Progress of the War.

Since our last one battle of some importance has been fought, and many picket skirmishes, all resulting in our favor, a brief account of the Bethel battle can be read in our columns. A fuller detail may be looked for next week. The armies are drawing closer together daily, and decisive battles will soon be fought, of the result of which our readers shall be informed.

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Governor Wise, now General Wise, has gone with a strong force into the Wheeling District, North-western Virginia. The Federalists have a strong force there, and a majority of the people are disaffected towards the Confederate States. It is the object of Wise to fight and make speeches—to fight the Federalists and make speeches to the disaffected to gain them over. 'Tis likely he will find cannon, rifles and muskets the best logic and rhetoric for the whole of them.

News from the Colporteurs.

The Religious Herald, under the above caption, gives the following statements of Colporteurs in Virginia:

Portsmouth Association, Bro. Thomas—"Owing to the excited state of the country, I've been able to do but little, nor can I devote my time to the work until our national difficulties are settled, as I am now aiding in defending our city."

Kappahannock Association, Bro. H. F. Cundiff—"I have done but little, owing to our exposed condition and the excited state of the country, situated at the mouth of the Potomac river, where the enemy is passing in full view every day. A week ago some villains came within rifle shot of my door, and stole three pieces of meat, knives, forks, &c. I had rather be the most degraded slave in the South than to be under a government so mean and loathsome. Feeling it my duty to aid in the defence of the rights and liberties of our beloved country, I have consented to accept the command of a volunteer company. If the Lord preserve me in the conflict, I would like to return to the blessed work in which I've been engaged in your employ. We dislike to give you up, Bro. Cundiff, but we cannot object, since you are merely transferring yourself from one department of the Lord's work to another just as important. May the God of battles go with and keep you!"

A. E. D.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

Richmond: Macfarlane & Ferguson, publishers. Dr. G. W. Bagby editor.

Two volumes a year, each 480 pages. Price \$3 in advance.

Dr. Bagby has left "for the wars," as a private in Capt. Latham's (Lynchburg) company; but editorial labor will be performed during his absence by competent gentlemen. The next number begins a new volume, and we hope that (notwithstanding the stringency of the times) the *Messenger* will enter upon the half year, as it richly deserves, with a growing list and a replenished treasury. The Confederate States, if they would be truly independent, must achieve a national reputation, as well in literature as in statesmanship and valor.

THE AURORA: A Southern Literary Magazine. Memphis, Tenn. D. A. Holman, editor; E. Herriot, (Charleston, S. C.) associate editor. Hutton & Freigh, publishers.

This is the only Ladies' Book in the whole South, and has reached a self-sustaining circulation. Each number contains 64 pages, and the volume is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of \$2 per copy, or \$5 for three copies. We cheerfully commend it for instruction and entertainment.

We prefer not giving telegraphic dispatches, as they are so unreliable. We publish facts.

Miscellaneous Items.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST INDIAN MISSION.—From Mico, Creek Nation, April 15th, Rev. H. F. Beckner writes: "Since I wrote to you last I baptized the town Chief of Apekoche and his wife. I have visited the Arkansas district twice, and have been busily engaged in distributing my Creek books. It is truly gratifying to witness the eagerness of the Indians to procure translations, and the readiness with which they learn to read them. This is truly a new era in the history of our mission. You may count a Sunday School for every church in this nation, for it is now our practice to spend one hour in reading the translations every Sunday morning before preaching. Last week we had an international council at Mico, and I had a fine opportunity of distributing books. Some have come seventy miles to procure them. Even a delegation of Inappans took home a lot of the translation of John, and one of them learned to read before he left the door of my study."—*Home & Foreign Journal*.

"[O] THE POOR INDIAN."—A correspondent of the *Louisiana Baptist*, in his notice of the Southern Baptist Convention, says: "In the afternoon, (Saturday,) brother George W. Bushyhead, a native Cherokee Indian preacher, was introduced to the audience. Though his knowledge of our language is imperfect, he made some very feeling and impressive remarks, which were well received. At the close of his speech a liberal contribution was made for the erection of an Indian house of worship."

IMPORTANT MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—We have positive information that Ed. Willett, of the Cairo Gazette, has been appointed Colonel of a regiment of Kalamoz Mosquitos, now forming on the borders of that delightful summer resort. The Colonel is admirably fitted in every way for the position, having had a large experience in running up "bills" than any other man in Cairo.

The New York Day book gives a list of twenty-six Northern Democratic papers which oppose and denounce Mr. Lincoln's war policy, and declare that Northern men should not enlist in the army of subjugation. The Day Book thinks that these journals and the public sentiment which they represent, will be the nucleus of a powerful peace party which must, ere long, develop itself in the North.

It is a current fact that we find brother pitted against brother, father against his sons, which is the case with Captain Adams, of the Navy, commanding the Sabine, while his three sons are in the Confederate Army.

The New York *Tribune* asserts as a fact that, whether the tendency of war is to immorality or not, there is less crime in New York now than usual.—The *Tribune* might find the key to this wonder in the conduct of the Zouaves at Alexandria. They are not in New York!

A Kentucky letter says that if Northern troops invade that State, Governor Magoffin will repel them at the point of the bayonet.

Hon. John Bell is using his great influence to create a better feeling in the State of Tennessee. He spoke at Knoxville a few days since and urged the people to drive the invaders from the soil of Virginia, and said that five millions of men could not conquer the South.

A SCRIPTURAL COINCIDENCE.—Our readers are aware that Southern Illinois is called "Egypt"; that therein, as in Egypt of old, is the city of Cairo, and that Abe Lincoln's forces are there gathering for an attack on the South generally, and Memphis in particular. In the ninth chapter and sixth verse of Hosea we read as follows:

"For lo, they are gone because of destruction:—Egypt shall gather them up, Memphis shall bury them."—*Louisville Courier*.

GUBERNATORIAL.—Hon. Robert Jemison, Jr., has written a letter to the Tuscaloosa Observer declining a canvass for the Governorship of Alabama.

Hon. Thomas H. Watts has written a letter to the Greenville South Alabamian declining a canvass for the Governorship of Alabama.

Both gentlemen have, by their respective friends, been prominently announced as their favorites for the distinguished honor.

The Raleigh *Standard* learns that nearly two hundred companies of the State volunteers have tendered their services to the Governor.

The Convention of North Carolina has unanimously ratified the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States.

The "Idler" said some things a hundred years ago which are not inapplicable to our times. We furnish the following extracts as illustrations of how human nature has preserved its consistency:

"No species of literary men has lately been so much multiplied as the writer of news. * * * To write news in its perfection, requires such a combination of qualities that a man completely fitted for the task is not always to be found. In Sir Henry Wotton's jocular definition 'An ambassador' is said to be 'a man of virtue sent abroad to tell lies for the advantage of his country; a news writer is a man without virtue who writes lies at home for his own profit.' * * * In a time of war the nation is always of one mind, eager to hear something good of themselves and ill of the enemy. At this time the task of news writers is easy."

ARRESTING THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The New York *Tribune* comes out openly for arresting Chief Justice Taney as a "traitor," because he insists upon the writ of *habeas corpus* being obeyed. It cites the action of General Andrew Jackson, in arresting Judge Hall, at New Orleans, in 1811, and adds: "We advise General Jackson to maintain his position at all hazards. Let him emulate the example of General Harney, at St. Louis, who, in his recent proclamation, has declared that in such cases he shall obey the 'higher law.' When treason stalks abroad in arms, let decrepit Judges go to places to men capable of detecting and crushing it!"

SCRAP OF HISTORY.—During the Revolutionary war, Gen. Lafayette being in Baltimore, was invited to a ball, he went as requested, but instead of finding the amusement as might have been expected of a young Frenchman of 22, he addressed the ladies thus: "Ladies, you are very handsome; you dance very prettily; your ball is very fine; but my soldiers have no shirts!" This was irresistible. The ball ceased; the ladies went home and went to work, and the next day a large number of shirts were prepared by the fair hands of Baltimore for the gallant defenders of their country.

The London *Herald*, (Lord Derby's organ), heads an article—"Abraham Lincoln, the Dictator." It justly argues, that by his acts, he is no longer a constitutional President, but an autocrat.

A correspondent of the *Fredricksburg News* in giving an account of the battle of Aquia Creek says:

The wrath of the enemy was doubtless great as a score of shot and shell rained around our batteries, promising their utter destruction, and yet not a breach was made, not a battery indicated! The flag of the Confederate States swelled in the breeze and waved defiance!

No man inside or outside, killed, wounded, or even scratched! The only destruction was that of a chicken coop, in which an old rooster and his mate were enjoying the sun. One of the rooster struck the coop, falling down, as soon as free from restraint the old cock flapped his wings, mounted our battery, and gave a crow of defiance; and said that after each fire thereafter as our part Old Chanticleer gave a crow!

A good double barreled shot gun, with Minnie balls, or buck shot, "grape" cartridges, is an efficient weapon for guerrilla warfare and mounted rangers. Major General Anderson is calling on shot guns from Middle Tennessee, and all Southern citizens who cannot find or use a good rifle, should prepare military ammunition for their shot guns.

PAY YOUR SMALL DEBTS.—This is good advice, and there never was a time when it is a more solemn duty. When the small debts are paid, there is a general confidence among our home people, and the wheels of trade move on regularly and easily. Besides, it is the small debts which control all the big ones, and which most materially affect trade. None are paying to our enemies, but all should make a special effort to pay their small debts to their friends, if for no other reason that it diffuses good spirits, gives confidence and greases the wheels of trade, all which are necessary and indispensable at the present time. Let all pay up, and all will feel better and thus promote the common weal. Pay up, especially pay all small debts.

THE SOUTHERN BANK CONVENTION.—The following resolution was passed by the late Convention of the Southern Banks at Atlanta:

Resolved, That this Convention do commend to all the Banks in the Southern Confederacy to receive, in payment of all dues to them, the Treasury Notes to be issued under the Act of Congress of May 16, 1861, and to receive the same in deposits, and pay them out again to customers.

We gather from our exchanges that the 13th of June was observed throughout the Confederate States with more unanimity and fervor than any occasion of the kind ever known. It was a Sabbath throughout the land. A blessing may be expected to follow such a day of humiliation and prayer.

East Alabama Convention.

Will meet with Mount Zion Church, Calhoun county, near Alexandria, Va. Friday before the third Sabbath in July 1861.

We refer Teachers to the advertisement of WARD HILL. We are acquainted with the School and the place of location, and can truly say that La Fayette is a most desirable place for such an enterprise.

To the People of Alabama.

BY W. P. CHILTON.

Fellow-Citizens: For the simple assertion of our rights as freemen—rights bought by the blood of our fathers—the Northern people who have grown fat upon the produce of Southern labor, have through their

