

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

H. E. TALIAFERRO, } EDITOR.

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

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For the South Western Baptist,
Alabama and Others.

Permit a friend to the *South Western Baptist* to ask your attention and acquaintance in the following suggestion, to wit: Let every subscriber to the *South Western Baptist* and others also, friendly to the cause, who chew, smoke or snuff tobacco, to make an annual deduction of one-fourth part of what you use of that waste than useless luxury, and give it in money to the Proprietor of said paper, and this will be one step towards a plan of hygiene on your part, and will, in a few years, enrich your editor by giving him an immense fortune. And to enable you to stand a good chance to recover entirely your wanted health from the deleterious effects of the use of that most noxious weed that ever grew; that not even a dog, hog, cow, horse, or donkey was ever known to touch. Why, I say give the other three-fourths to Cousin Sallie's Army to be appropriated to the benefit of the sick and afflicted soldiers while fighting the Black-nosed Republicans in Virginia, Missouri and other places; this would be favors conferred on many soldiers in camp as well as their families at home. It might also, probably afford many of you the satisfaction of beholding a considerable show of decency on your meeting-house floors when you kneel at prayer; a sight but rarely seen now-a-days in such places and other places of public resort. Your friend has already given to said editor a small sum of money to help to keep said paper in circulation. Now, may he hope that some of you will comply with the above suggestion? He would be glad to know that the number will exceed ten thousand. CONFIDENCE.

Mississippi, July, 1861.

Gethsemane.

Resort to Gethsemane, my readers, when you stand uncertain which way to give yourselves—to God or the service of the world. Gethsemane will make it evident to you what sin is.—Look at Jesus! He did no sin, but only took upon Him that of others. How did it fare with Him? "Now is the hour of the power of darkness," said He. He was given up to the assaults of the infernal hosts. How they fell upon Him! How they tormented His holy soul! What horrible company! What nameless terrors! But know that what tortured Him for a time menaces you forever! Think of being eternally doomed to endure the society and the scourges of the infernal powers! Jesus prayed that the cup might pass from Him, but no answer was afforded Him. God heeded not his agonizing cries; and yet Jesus was only the sinner's representative, whilst you must answer each one for himself. Remember the rich man in the Gospel, who vainly besought a drop of water to cool his parching tongue. Who among you can dare to dwell with devouring fire, or abide with everlasting burnings? Be irresolute no longer. On the left yawns the pit; on the right shines the crown! Sin begets death, but the fruit of righteousness is life and peace.—*Krummacker.*

THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOL.—One of the natural results of the distracted state of the country, and the consequent depression in the money market, will be that churches and schools will be crippled. Missionary operations both domestic and foreign, will be permitted to languish, and schools and colleges, if not forced to suspend, will have their number of pupils greatly curtailed. This is admitted to be a natural result. But ought it to be so? To a certain extent it may be inevitable, but beyond that it ought not to be allowed to go.

It is true that Christianity is worth nothing without civil liberty, but it is just as true that civil liberty is worth nothing without Christianity. They are twin sisters. Let the schools and colleges all over our Southern land be sustained and kept up if possible during the war, and when peace is achieved, whether it be in one year or five years, our sons and daughters will be able to enjoy and perpetuate the blessing of a free Government.

THE END OF A DRINKING CLUB.—A celebrated drinking-club, in a large town in the west of Scotland, which had formerly great influence at the local elections, is broken up. Two of its members were sent to a lunatic asylum; one jumped from a window and killed himself; one walked or fell into the water at night and was drowned; one died of delirium tremens; upwards of ten became bankrupt; four died ere they had lived half their days. One who was a ballie when connected with the club, is at present keeping a low public house. Such are a few facts well known to those living in the locality.—*Liverpool Albion.*

From the Mississippi Baptist.
To the Alumnae of the Judson Female Institute, of Marion, Alabama:
The writer of this article has attended the recent examination and commencement exercises of the Judson Female Institute. Upon a review of the Catalogue of the present year, his attention was attracted to the long list of the Alumnae and their several places of residence annexed, and, observing, that, of so large a number of ladies, now scattered over several States of the Confederacy, very few could ever attend any of its exercises, the idea was suggested that a brief account of the present condition of the Institute, would not fail to be received as a welcome messenger, by those who recognize the Judson, as their Alma Mater and who still cherish a deep interest in its welfare.

It will not be his purpose to dwell minutely upon the recent exercises, as that, it is presumed, would not be so interesting to them, nor would it embrace those points upon which they would most desire information. He has therefore sought from the most reliable sources, and from His own observation during the past year, to get an insight into the daily operations of the Institute in its several Departments, and will avoid all fulsome encomiums upon individuals, classes and teachers.

The internal regulations, embracing the daily operations of the several Departments, the time and the means of recreation, the provision for the comfort, the health and the amusement of the pupils, have all been subjects of inquiry.

The discipline is of a character which is worthy of notice. The rules are scrupulously enforced.—Indeed there is probably no Institute where the discipline is more firm and determined. Such discipline is not only necessary for the training, but for the proper protection of the pupils. Yet its rules are so constituted that the observance of them, will at once secure good order, and at the same time, promote the happiness of those who are subject to them.

The manner in which reproofs are here administered, should also be considered. A most scrupulous anxiety is manifested in reproof or correction, to avoid, if possible, exciting a spirit of resentment, or rousing any of the violent passions. While a repetition of the offence is prevented, it is earnestly sought to avoid the moral evils, which are sure to be the result of a careless or an impassioned system of reproof.

A careful observation has also been extended to the Steward's Department. Upon this, every thing is dependent. Since many of the ladies now addressed were here; the building has been very much enlarged and improved, and one hundred and twenty boarders have, during this session, been accommodated without crowding them even so much as to affect unfavorably their comfort, or their social enjoyment. The lady teachers are vigilant in their attendance upon the rooms, to see that comfort, order and neatness uniformly prevail.

But the table is an important item. I have my information mainly from gentlemen residing in the Judson, not connected with this branch of its interests, who state that the table is always abundantly supplied with a variety of well prepared and wholesome food, and in view of health, no improvement in the way of delicacies or luxuries would be desirable. But if further evidence were needed, it would be exhibited in the appearance of over one hundred hale, healthy, robust girls, who sit daily around the Judson board, and who show, in their acts, that they enjoy the food quite as much as is desirable. Indeed, it has been observed that the apprehension among them really is, not that daily wants may fail to be supplied, but that their fair proportions will not continue to comport with their ideas of taste and good looks.

The utmost care is directed to preserving the health of the pupils. The Matron's Department is a matter of special solicitude in this regard, and the result has been, that, under the blessing of God, the health of the pupils, during the past year, has been uniformly good; only one or two cases having occurred to give rise even to serious apprehension.

I have been gratified also to observe, that in the system practiced at the Judson, the principle that we are "flesh" as well as spirit, is fully recognized. Hence, due regard is paid to the amusements of the pupils. Amusements are provided within doors, some for mere recreation, others combining social improvement, and others out of doors, such as pleasure excursions in the country, accompanied in all cases by the Teachers. It would no doubt be refreshing to you, who have once been the occupants of the Judson, to see young gay successors, seated in some 15 or 20 wagons, with banners flying, on their way to a picnic, some few miles from town, and after enjoying the day in rural sports, returning with their day in rural sports, returning with their caravan literally covered with the flowers and the shrubbery of the woods.

The wagon is the chosen vehicle for such an excursion. A more finished equipage (a carriage, for example,) would not secure a single passenger.—These occasional recreations, give health and vigor to mind and body, relieve the monotony of school life, and it is found that the pupils return to their studies after such an excursion, with renewed zeal and diligence.

These amusements are judiciously interspersed with their regular duties, which are arranged with a view to the utmost moral and intellectual improvement in a given time. It is gratifying to state, that we find at the Judson, that cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits, are the result, not of amusements which waste the time, but of employments which improve it, not of pleasures which impair the mind, but of pursuits which strengthen it, not of frivolous indulgences which degrade the character, but of mental and moral pleasures, which at once impart energy, dignity, purity and grace to the whole constitution.

The Ornamental Department affords a rich treat to all lovers of the fine arts. The numerous specimens of Oil Painting recently exhibited are especially worthy of attention.

The Music Department has this year given two public concerts, both considered by the best of judges, as in the highest degree creditable. But that which promotes success in this department, is the system which is carried out uniformly during the session. The practicing of each pupil at the specified time is a matter of careful attention.—No irregularity or neglect of faithful practice can escape the observation of the proper officer.—Hence the utmost uniformity prevails in this respect.—Again, there is a monthly exercise which brings every pupil to the test.—On these occasions each one is brought forward separately by his teacher, and she is expected to perform to the best of her ability.

I proposed to avoid all special allusion to the examination, but would simply state, that one important object is sought here with commendable zeal and with a degree of success that is at least an encouragement to further effort. I alluded to those exercises which tend to cultivate a ready and correct use of the English language, both oral and written. This is developed in exercises which cultivate independence of thought and expression. The manner in which the essays of the Graduating class were prepared, serves as an illustration. Each young lady on a certain day was provided with pen, ink and blank paper, and in the presence of the Principal, wrote upon the subject then and there assigned her. At the close of the day it was handed in for inspection. The sub-regular class was subjected to a more rigid test. One Monday forenoon of the examination, they were seated at desks in the presence of the audience, and three hours given to prepare their essays. The subject was assigned to each after their appearance on the stage. At the expiration of the time their compositions were handed directly to a committee selected to award prizes to the form of highest merit. I heard the prize essays read and they were certainly very creditable. It is well to remark that this impromptu writing is an every day practice with this class, and the good results are obvious. The most of the class had finished their Essays and they were ready for delivery before the expiration of the time.

The Literary Society, composed mostly of the members of the senior class, has been creditably sustained during the last session. Their semi-public meetings were held monthly and attended with interest. The Ann Haseltine Missionary Society will be remembered by many to whom this article is addressed, and is in their minds associated no doubt with some pleasing recollections. The society is still well sustained and is in many respects highly useful. Although in the midst of stringent times, the contributions were larger this year than ever before, and the largest (except one) of any that were forwarded to the State Convention.

It will be especially gratifying to the ladies whom I address, to learn that the Judson, which has now been in successful operation for nearly a quarter of a century, and at no time experiencing a single reverse, is still prosperous, during the past year, although the whole country has been in a state of intense excitement, attended by extreme difficulties, yet it has not materially affected her onward progress. If she has "stood the storm when waves were rough," she will not "in a sunny hour fall off." At this important period, when our own Southern Confederacy is taking her stand among the nations of the earth, there is no interest to which we must look with more solicitude than the educational. This Institute, now in the full tide of her prosperity, is ready to do her part in this work. Onward and upward is the watchword; and when from year to year, our prosperous Confederacy shall point to her jewels,

among the most valuable, the most precious, and the most brilliant will be the Judson.

MISSISSIPPI VIATOR.

Quietness in the Storm.

"Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth." The forty-sixth Psalm is evidently from start to finish a military or a war-song. It assumes tribulation, warfare, in the midst of the world; and it points the Christian to his refuge, his safe and blessed retreat, amidst the war-storms gathering from the distant horizon.—God is not only our refuge, but He is also with us. "He maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth; He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear asunder; He burneth the chariot in the fire." If God is thus the source of victory, if the battle is not to the strong nor the race to the swift, then be still; do not be alarmed, agitated and vexed; but be satisfied of this: that God will be exalted in the earth. Fear not for his kingdom, be not alarmed for his cause; not a hair of the heads of his saints shall perish. Be still, and know that he is not man to repent, nor a creature to fail; but the mighty God, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

This prescription is suitable to the age in which we live, in the scenes that are opening on a world that appears to be about to go through its last baptism. What are some of the grounds of disquiet in the midst of true Christians? Why is it that we need the prescription, "Be still?" We answer, first, from the imperfection of our knowledge. We see but a fragment of God's procedure; we cannot see that out of evil He still brings good. When we behold overshadowing darkness, we think it will deepen and darken till the whole sky is overcast; whereas, by-and-by it is dissolved, and truth shines forth with all the splendor of the sun, and the momentary cloud seems to have only increased in the intensity of the glory that succeeds and follows it. We hear of divisions and disputes among Christians; we think the church is going to pieces; but that is because we see but a part, we do not see the whole. If we saw the whole, we should discover that the momentary discord is only preparatory to lasting harmony; that the dispute of a day precedes the peace that will prevail through ages to come. We see through a glass darkly; we do not always recollect this, and because we forget it, and fancy that we can see more clearly than is the case, we are troubled and disquieted. Because we are blind, we think the world is going to pieces, and that God has left it to itself.—*Cumming.*

"Just as I Am."

An Indian and a white man were brought under conviction by the same sermon. The Indian shortly after led to rejoice in pardoning mercy. The white man, for a long time, was under distress of mind, and at times ready to despair; but he was at last brought also to a comfortable experience of forgiving love. Some time after, meeting his red brother, he thus addressed him: "How is it that I should be so long under conviction, when you found comfort so soon?" "Oh, brother," replied the Indian, "me tell you. There come along a rich prince. He propose to give me a new coat. You look at your coat, and say, 'I don't know; my coat pretty good. I think it will do a little longer.' He then offer me new coat. I look on my old blanket. I say, 'This good for nothing.' I ding it right away, and accept the beautiful garment. 'Just so, brother, you try to keep your own righteousness for some time; you loathe to give it up; but I, poor Indian, had none; therefore, I glad at once to receive the righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ.'—*Bones' Illustrative Gatherings.*

God's Handwriting.

God's handwriting is plainly visible in all the works of nature? We see it in the valley teeming with life and vegetation; on the beautiful dew-gemmed flowers, as they open their petals, and smilingly welcome the golden, arrowy sunbeams, on the lowly shrub and lofty tree; in the meek dwellers of the upper deep, as soaring above the changing, fading scenes of earth, they chant their sweetest songs of thanks-giving and praise; we see it in the murmuring cascade, the calmly flowing river and the placid lake; in the thundering cataract, and the huge, tempest-tossed waves of old ocean; on the rock-crowned, snow-capped mountain, and in deeply echoing cave, and in characters of flame we see it upon the volcano's side. And not only do we see his handwriting, but his voice is heard in tones that cannot be mistaken, breathing peace and good will to men; bidding brother not to war with brother, but all who belong to the great brotherhood of man, ever repeating,—"Forgive as you hope to be forgiven;" for one just and all-powerful God reigneth over all.—*Anne Raymond.*

Northern Account of the Flight from Manassas.

[We give below some additional particulars of the great Run of the Yankees from Manassas on the 21st ult. These accounts were furnished by correspondents before they had been instructed to say the defeat was not one of any importance.]

From the New York World.

By the time I reached the top of the hill, the retreat, the panic, the headlong confusion were now beyond a hope. I was near the rear of the movement, with the brave captain Alexander, who endeavored by the most gallant but unavailable exertions to check the onward tumult. It was difficult to believe in the reality of our sudden reverse.—"What does it all mean?" I asked Alexander. "It means defeat," was his reply. "We are beaten; it is shameful, a cowardly retreat! Hold up, men! don't be such infernal cowards!" and he rode backwards and forwards, placing his horse across the road and vainly trying to rally the running troops.—The teams and wagons confused and dismembered every corps. We were now cut off from the advance body by the enemy's infantry, who had rushed on the slope just left by us, surrounded the guns and Sutter's wagons, and were apparently pressing us against us.—"It's no use, Alexander," I said, "you must leave with the rest." "I'll be d—d if I will," was his sullen reply, and the splendid fellow rode back to make his way as best he could. Meantime I saw officers with leaves and eagles on their shoulder-straps, Majors and Colonels, who had deserted their commands, pass me galloping as for dear life.

No enemy pursued just then; but I suppose all were afraid that his guns would be trained down the long, narrow avenue, and mow the retreating thousands, and batter to pieces army wagons and everything else that crowded it. Only one field officer, so far as my observation extended, seemed to have remembered his duty. Lieutenant Col. Speidel, a foreigner, attached to a Connecticut Regiment, strove against the current for a league. I positively declare that, with two exceptions mentioned, all efforts to check the panic before Centerville was reached, were confined to civilians. I saw a man in citizen's dress who had thrown off his coat, seized a musket, and was trying to rally the soldiers who came by at the point of the bayonet. In reply to a request for his name, he said it was Washburne, and I learned that he was the member by that name from Illinois. The Hon. Mr. Kellogg made a similar effort.—Both these Congressmen bravely stood their ground till the last moment, and were serviceable at Centerville in assisting the halt there ultimately made, and other civilians did what they could.

But what a scene and how terrific the onset of that tumultuous retreat! For three miles, hosts of Federal troops—all detached from their regiments, all mingled in one disorderly rout—were fleeing along the road, but mostly through the lots on either side. Army wagons, Sutter's teams and private carriages, choking the passage, tumbling against each other, amid the clouds of dust, and sickening sights and sounds. Hacks containing unlucky spectators of the late affray, were smashed like glass, and the occupants were lost sight of in the debris. Horses flying wildly from the battle-field, many of them in death agony, galloped at random forward, joining in the stampede. Those on foot who could catch them rode them bare-back, as much to save themselves from being run over, as to make quicker time. Wounded men lying along the banks—the few either left on the field or taken to the captured hospitals—appealed with raised hands to those who rode horses, begging to be lifted behind, but few regarded such petitions.

From the New York Times.

All this morning, up to the hour of writing, (2 p. m., Monday,) straggling squads of soldiers have been pouring over the Long Bridge, and along Pennsylvania avenue. They are all unwounded, but in every case covered with a thick coating of dust and sweat, their hair matted, their clothes torn and blood-stained, some armed and some unarmed. There are no less than 10,000 of them here up to this time and they are still coming.

Many of the men throw themselves down on door steps, on curb stones, and on the pavement, and faintly cry for water. Since 10 o'clock Pennsylvania avenue has been crowded with them, and since that time measures have been taken for their relief. From many of the cross streets people are running, bringing baskets of refreshments, bread, milk, water, coffee, &c. Elegant, well-dressed ladies, side by side with negro women, are carrying wine, coffee and water to the soldiers, unheeding the rain that is fast falling. The ladies don't stop to draw the corks of the bottles of Catawba wine, but knock the necks off, and pour out the contents in new tin cups. A soldier has just died. The men state that for three days they have had nothing to eat except crackers, and were all day yesterday without water.

According to the statement of two Fire Zouaves, they only have about 200 left from the slaughter, while the 69th and 79th Regiments frightfully suffered in killed and wounded. The number cannot now be known.

Sherman's, Carlisle's, Griffin's and the West Point batteries were taken by the enemy, and the eight siege and thirty-two rifle cannon, the latter being too cumbersome to remove. They were two miles the other side of Centerville.

Members of the 11st say that 200 of that Regiment were captured, but that its loss, in killed and wounded, is not severe.

Of 300 marines only 45 were counted at the Long Bridge this morning.

The sight which met the eyes of Col. Hunter's brigade when, after marching through the woods and taking one battery, it came in sight of the enemy, is described as a grand one. Their line of battle had been formed in splendid order, and fresh troops were brought in by rail constantly.

A New Orleans Zouave, captured yesterday by a Fire Zouave, boasted that the rebels had shown no quarter to the Northern troops, having in many instances cut the throats of the wounded. He had no sooner made this disgusting disclosure than he was suspended in the air.

During the retreat Heintzleman's columns were followed by the rebel cavalry, who literally butchered our men. It is reported that when the left wing reached the batteries a second time, they took them and routed the rebel forces.

The rebels, however, being reinforced, again came up and retook them. When the retreat of the left wing commenced, the enemy made an attack upon Gen. Schenck's men, who were still in command, defeating them and causing them to retreat. Most of the fighting of the enemy at this point was done with bowie knives.

The Fourth Alabama Regiment—Statement of an Eye-Witness.

This Regiment, on the field of Manassas, did the work assigned to it perhaps as faithfully and as effectually, performed as many deeds of heroic daring, and suffered as much, as any other Regiment in the glorious, but hard fought battle of the 21st inst. No mention has yet been made of its services by the Richmond press, but this is owing entirely, we believe, to the want of authentic and reliable information.

It is now ascertained that when the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon were first heard, showing that a portion of our forces had met with and engaged the hitherlings under McDowell, this Regiment (4th Alabama), were marched seven miles, without being able to get a drop of water, to the extreme left of the line, where the enemy were attempting to consummate their flanking movement. Jaded and weary from their long march, parched with thirst and no time to recruit their exhausted strength, they were at once plunged into the very thickest of the fight. Gallantly, for more than two hours, did this little band of raw volunteers—none of whom, with a few exceptions, were ever under fire before—maintain their ground, holding in check nearly double their number of the old U. S. veterans, having three times repulsed them with considerable slaughter.

One of the Northern prisoners, now in Richmond, says that at this time the Regiment was contending against about 1,000 regulars, nearly 200 of whom were killed. It was at this juncture that the Regiment was ordered to fall back to a position of greater security, when first its Colonel, E. J. Jones, next its Lieutenant Colonel, E. M. Law, and then its Major, Charles Scott—than whom no truer or nobler man ever went into battle—were wounded; Colonel Jones, severely and dangerously in the hip; Lieut. Col. Law in the arm, which was shattered near the elbow; and Major Scott in the lower portion of the leg.

As an indication of the nature of the fire under which this Regiment stood and fought for hours, it is only necessary to state that, out of about six hundred and fifty men, its entire strength, there were about two hundred—nearly one-third—killed and wounded—many of the latter severely.

It was in this part of the field that the 2d Mississippi Regiment and the Louisiana Battalion were almost literally cut to pieces. But for every hundred Sons of the South that fell on that eventful day, a thousand of the Northern invaders bit the dust!—*Richmond Whig, July 31.*

The Battle-Field of Manassas.

One of the editors of the *Richmond Enquirer*, who has recently visited the battle-field, thus speaks of the graves. After saying that all, both our men and the enemy, have been buried, he says:

Many of these mounds gave evidence of the pious care of surviving comrades. Enclosures were built around the graves, and branches of evergreens covered the spot. Sometimes boards marked the head and foot, on which were carved or painted the name and fellow-

ship of the deceased. Sometimes boards nailed to a neighboring tree told that the ground adjacent contained the fallen of a certain regiment or company.

Among other things he notes upon the field is the Henry House, so completely riddled by shot from the West Point battery:

A house here, late the abode of a widow lady, Mrs. Judith Henry, was riddled with cannon and musket shot. Hissing projectiles from the cannon of our enemies had passed through walls and roof until the dwelling was a wreck. It is a sad story that we tell. This estimable lady, who had spent here a long life, illustrated by the graces that adorn the meek Christian, was now bed-ridden. There she lay amid the horrid din, and no less than three of the missiles of death that scoured through her chamber indicated their wounds upon her. It seems a strange dispensation of Providence, that one whose life had been so gentle and secluded, should have found her end amid such a storm of the human passions, and that the humble abode which had witnessed her quiet pilgrimage, should have been shattered over her dying bed! Yet, even amid such terrible Heaven vindicated its laws. When the combatants had retired, the aged sufferer was still alive, and she lived long enough to say that her mind was tranquil and that she died in peace—a peace that the roar of battle and the presence of death panicked in all his terrors had not disturbed. Noble matron! The daughters of the South will emulate your virtues, and the sons of the South will avenge your sufferings! The heaps on heaps of the enemy that were piled around your doors when you died are but the earnest.

Away on the extreme northern verge of the battle ground, is the pine grove in which the Georgia Regiment met the enemy's advance. The gallant band there withstood the enemy's columns until nearly surrounded. They then retreated, not from those in the front, but from those who were closing around them. In this pine grove there seemed scarce a tree that was not struck by the enemy's balls. A number of Georgians fell here, and their graves are close by. In the grove was pointed out the spot where Lamar fell. In the rear was the dead charger of the lamented General Bartow, killed under him, himself to fall soon after. But the Georgians suffered not their heroes to fall unavenged, for they piled the ground before them with the slain of the enemy.

Nestorian Christians in Persia.

An American missionary, the Rev. Dr. Perkins, says of the Nestorians that they number at the present day 150,000. They are scattered amongst several millions of Mohammedans in Turkey and Persia. Socially they were much depressed, and they were still more depressed in their morals when missionaries first visited the country. A few copies of the Scripture in the old Syriac language were yet preserved amongst them, and were regarded with respect amounting almost to veneration, although they knew little of the precepts contained therein, and obey them less. The Nestorians welcomed the missionaries almost as angels from heaven. Schools were established both for boys and girls. From the primary schools between 3,000 and 4,000 Scripture readers had been raised up. From their training-school or college, they had already sent forth sixty able and faithful ministers; and from school for females, they had sent out over 100 pious, well-educated young women.—The Bible had been translated into the spoken language, and 80,000 volumes, including the editions of the Scriptures, had been issued from the press.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE BAPTIST CHURCH UNIVERSITY.—The Chicago University, which was the recipient of a munificent donation from Judge Douglas during his lifetime, now offers to educate the sons of the late Senator without expense, as a partial return for the generosity of its deceased patron. The Trustees of the University have also decided to erect, as soon as the necessary means can be obtained, the center building of the University, including the tower, and to give to it the name of "Douglas Hall." The name will be inscribed upon a tablet to be embodied in the tower. This institution is now in a prosperous condition. There are nine Professors, including the President, and two hundred and thirty students: The South wing of the main building, ninety by sixty-four, and four stories high, containing eighty-nine rooms, is completed.

A careless sinner, returning from a place of worship lately, expressed his approval of the sermon and of the preacher by the remark, "He thinks a great deal of Jesus, doesn't he?" One of the highest compliments that can be paid to a minister. Not only should we delight to preach Christ, but we should strive to study him and to imitate him as a preacher.

Thefts never enrich; alms never impoverish; prayers hinder no work.

The World is in its Infancy.

Prophecy clearly proclaims a time in the future when wars shall cease, and peace universally reign—"when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." If, then, it be true "that war is the natural state of man" the world is yet in its infancy. We take it, the phrase "natural state of man" means his normal or unrefined state. The history of man up to date is the fearful record of war, with its "confused noise, and garments rolled in blood." Nor is it confined to savage and semi-barbaric nations, but, if possible, the most civilized nations have the bloodiest record. The bloodiest battles on earth have been fought on the continent of Europe by the descendants of Japheth, the most highly civilized portion of the human race.—And, too, the Japhathites understand the science of war better than any other race, and have brought the implements of war to a state of infernal perfection. What does this argue but that the epoch of peace, predicted in the Bible is far in the future—that the world is in its infantile state of existence—that man is yet in his "natural state."

Able commentators, such as Andrew Fuller, have contended that we live in the evening of the world's existence.—We write it with reverence, they have been led into this mistake by not understanding certain passages in the Prophecies and Apostles. The Prophets say that certain events will come to pass "in the last days;" "in the latter times, &c." The Apostles use similar language: "Christ appeared once in the end of the world, &c.;" "upon whom the ends of the world have come."—These passages, and kindred ones, mean the "last days," the "latter days" of the Jewish age or dispensation, and not of the world. The "ends" or "end" of the world by the Apostle means the end of the Jewish state or world. Commentators, however, misapprehending these passages, supposing the work of redemption was finished in the "last days," at "the end of the world's" existence, have necessarily taught that the "Millennium" was near at hand, while time has gone on and refuted all their calculations, proving that the "Reign of Peace" is yet far, far in the future.

Supposing redemption was perfected in the evening of the world's existence, expositors were compelled to change their method of calculating the "thousand years" of the Millennium. In the "time, times, and half a time," the "forty-two months," the "twelve hundred and sixty days," of Daniel and John their calculations were based upon the data God gave Ezekiel, "Son of man I have set a day for a year," thus making the "reign of the beast" twelve hundred and sixty years before the Millennium would be introduced. This they could admit upon the hypothesis that the Christian dispensation was introduced after the meridian of the world's existence, but to follow Ezekiel's data, "a day for a year," in the "thousand years" of the Millennium, and make due allowance for the "little season" would not tally with their theory, hence they make them literally a thousand Jewish years—a Jewish year being three hundred and sixty days.

They have no authority for departing from the data God gave Ezekiel in the matter of the "thousand years"; indeed, they should not have done it, and would not if their position had not been wrong. Now, with this before our minds, let us look at it in view of our position, that the world is but an infant in existence. The twelve hundred and sixty years are not ended, the Millennium is not here, and when it does come it is to continue "a thousand years," apply the rule of interpretation, "a day for a year," and we have three hundred and sixty thousand Jewish years for the Millennium's continuance. Add to this "the little season" when "Satan is to be loosed," which little season is quite indefinite as to length of time, and you have ample time for the world to improve and grow up to manhood.

See how slowly the world has grown and improved every way. If we live in the evening of time rapid improvement must go on to fill the Bible's bill of the world's perfection. It is nearly sun down according to this theory, and yet most of the labor has to be done.—Civilization, legislation, Christianity, every good work, are all sadly behind. Judging man by war, "his natural state," he is yet in his cradle, and he being earth's monarch, and a minor at that, the whole world is in its minority.

Seeing there is so much to do, and so short a period to perform it in, some have erroneously assumed that Christ will come in person and then the work will progress rapidly to completion—that it can not be done in so short a time through the ordinary instrumentalities. This is a summary way of meeting difficulties. But were we to admit the doctrine of the Personal Reign of Christ, the difficulties would to us remain the same. When Christ was upon earth were the people converted faster than after his ascension? Peter converted more people under his Pentecostal sermon than Jesus did in his ministry of three years and a half. And what grounds have we to believe that the people would receive Christ sooner than they did his Apostles? If they receive him, his ministers and his Gospel while in his ascended state neither will they if he should come down from heaven again. Besides, Christ has ordained certain instrumentalities for the conver-

sion and elevation of the world, and he would not change those if he should come in person, and what evidence have we that they would be more effectual if he should enforce them by his personal appearance. The work they expect done by the personal reign of Christ belongs to the Holy Spirit, and he must be allowed his own time and his own way to do that work. Nor will the glorified King leave his throne "upon his holy hill of Zion" to supplant the Divine Spirit.

To our mind these thoughts have been suggested by the fact that some of the most civilized and highly polished nations on earth, and among the rest our own section being now in a most disgraceful strife, are now engaged in war, or are making stupendous preparation for it. Infidelity, hearing it taught that time will soon end, and seeing so little improvement in the world under the influence of the Gospel, and so much to be done in a short time to meet the promises in the word of God, wax bold, and say, "Where is the promise of his coming? More than half the world are idolaters, and the most civilized and Christianized instead of 'beating their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks,' they are improving their weapons of death." To this we answer, "one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." Jehovah will bring it all to pass. He has his time and his plan. The erroneous expositions of commentators will not altar his time nor his counsels. The times and the seasons the Father hath reserved to himself. It is the business of man to work while it is called to-day, and not infringe upon the Divine prerogatives.

Confederate Volunteers.

Last week we visited Auburn, Ala., near which there is a "Camp of Instruction" for the newly enlisted volunteers. We visited that Camp, and met many acquaintances. There are fifteen companies, numbering about fifteen hundred men. The religious element is strong. We are satisfied more than half the number are professors of religion. A very large number of them are Baptists. Six of the companies we know, and there may be more, are commanded by Captains who are Baptists. Two companies are commanded by Baptist preachers, Harrington and McCoy.—Several preachers are Lieutenants, &c., and then there are deacons and other prominent members without number. We saw many small Bibles and Testaments in Camp and other good books. They have preaching often, and many prayer-meetings. There were men from fifty down to eighteen years of age.—The old men looked steady and determined, and the young men were lively and playful. Their pranks would almost make a statue laugh. They were a fair representation of the best citizens of the sections from whence they came. Into the hands of such men, and of a just God, the South may well commit her interests.

Confiscation.

Dr. Lincoln's Congress has enacted that the property of "rebels" shall be confiscated to aid in paying the expenses of his war of "subjugation." The Doctor is pretty tight upon the South. In addition to this confiscation business, his subservient Congress has passed a direct tax bill to aid in footing up his war expenses. The tax bill ignores Secession, and a *pro rata* is assigned to each Southern State, as though there was no Southern Confederacy. The fact is, the Doctor is hard run for the needful and thus he hopes to "make the connection." One thing is certain, in this confiscation and tax collecting business "some body will be hurt." To make these bills *facts* it would take a "Grand Army" in every beat in the Confederate States.

Look to your Hogs.

Corn is abundant and will be cheap, but what of meat? If the blockade continues it will be very scarce unless extra attention is bestowed upon the present stock of hogs. Let farmers commence feeding and fattening early and spare not their corn. It is their interest and duty to raise as much meat as possible this season. By converting their corn into meat they can get the highest price for it, and then they will aid in supplying the Confederate armies. Every pig that can be pushed to killing size by the middle of February should be fed constantly and bountifully. Farmers, all eyes are turned to you, will you meet the coming want?

Army Colportage.

In this number two communications may be seen from the indefatigable Superintendent of Colportage in Virginia, A. E. DICKINSON. The one referring to the liberal contribution from an "irreligious man" should stimulate Christians to active exertions in the good cause. The other contains an acknowledgment of contributions, and suggests how contributions can be made and through whom they may be sent. We will cheerfully forward any funds sent us.—We suggest, however, that the funds be sent directly to Rev. A. E. DICKINSON, Richmond, Va., or to the Committee of the First Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama, whose names may be found in our paper.

Another L. L. D.

Gen. McClellan, now commander of the "Grand Army" at Washington, was recently made a L. L. D. by some Black Republican College North. We now have Dr. Lincoln, Dr. Scott and Dr. McClellan. Who next?

An Extract.

Often the feelings of the heart are better expressed in a private letter than when one writes for the public eye.—The extract below is from a business letter to this office by Secretary HOLMAN. It speaks despondingly of the Board's prospects of sustaining their missionaries. Holman and Sumner have done all they could, no charge can be brought against them. They have been prudent, laborious and prayerful, and if the Churches will not contribute the means to enable them to sustain the self-sacrificing missionaries, their skirts are clear. In the note alluded to brother Holman says:

Our receipts are small, exceeding small. I do not see how we are to meet the salaries of the missionaries now in the field, relying mainly on the Board for support. The laborers I now perform for the Board are without charge. These self-denying servants of the Lord must have the "portion that falleth to me." I must for a season look to other sources for support.

Oh that our people were more given to prayer that God would, in a way to promote his own glory, bring this war to a speedy end.

There is nothing new from the seat of war. Stirring news is constantly expected. Our readers shall be informed of battles as they occur.

For the South Western Baptist.

Colportage Among the Soldiers.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 1, 1861.
DEAR BRO. TALIAFERRO: Permit me to acknowledge through your excellent paper the following contributions from Alabama to the work of Colportage among the soldiers.

Talladega town Baptist Church per Hon. J. L. M. Curry, \$16. Greenville and H. Grove Churches per E. Wortham, \$25.45. Bro. W. W. Waller of Montgomery encourages me to expect a liberal contribution from the Church in that city. He writes, "Yesterday at the close of the morning services a meeting of the members was called and I placed before them your circular; all seemed to be deeply impressed with the importance of the work. Several short addresses were delivered advocating immediate and liberal action. It is suggested that a committee at this point could co-operate with you to great advantage in raising money for the support of a colporteur whose labors shall be especially devoted to the Alabama Soldiers."

I feel under great obligation to bro. Waller for his kind letter and especially for the suggestion that as far as possible the funds contributed by Alabama be expended on the soldiers from that State. I do hope that all who can aid will do so—that pious influences may be brought to bear upon all who are now defending the rights and the honor of the South. Persons whose hearts the Lord may move to help can send their funds to the editor of the *South Western Baptist*, or to myself. I am sure that Bro. Taliaferro will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding to me the contributions of the brethren.

A. E. DICKINSON,
Gen. Sup. Bap. Col., Va.

For the South Western Baptist.

Carnal and Spiritual Weapons.

A few days ago I received by mail Forty Dollars from a very irreligious man with the request that it be used in publishing religious reading for the soldiers. Upon inquiring I found that this gentleman had been noticing for several days the operations of our colporteur stationed at Lynchburg, and that from the eagerness with which the soldiers received and read what was given them, he came to the conclusion that it was a good work, and that he should aid it. He had given \$4,000 to equip companies with carnal weapons, and now could he decline to give a much smaller sum to equip them with spiritual weapons.

Brethren if it was the duty of this irreligious man to aid in giving our soldiers good books and tracts, surely professing Christians are under as great obligation. Nor are they relieved by the fact that they have done so much for the soldier's body. How can we be satisfied with merely furnishing arms, tents, clothes and food when the undying soul is uncared for? Ought not its necessities to fill us with solicitude and lead us cheerfully to do all that we can for its salvation? How inconsistent for a Christian to give to provide for the comfort of the body and to do nothing for the soldier's soul.—Why, dear brother, the very fact that you have done so much for the former indicates that you ought to do what you can for the latter.

Whatever is given to this object shall be spent in providing religious literature for the soldiers here from Alabama, and will be acknowledged in the *S. W. Baptist*.

Address, A. E. DICKINSON,
Gen. Sup. Bap. Col. in Va.

For the South Western Baptist.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 2, 1861.

DEAR BRO. TALIAFERRO: The Committee appointed by the 1st Baptist Church on Colportage to the soldiers of the Confederate Army, consists of W. W. Waller, B. B. Davis and John Stratford, whose duty it is to receive and disburse all contributions made to us for that object. Will you do us the favor to announce this through your columns so that brethren of the Alabama Association or any person who may wish to contribute to this all-important enterprise may know where and to whom they can send their contributions.

Yours in Christ, W. W. WALLER.
P. S.—We are anxious to remit immediately to Richmond the amount necessary to support one Colporteur.

For the South Western Baptist.

RICHMOND, 5th Aug., 1861.

Our "conscript fathers" of the Confederate Congress are so masonic in their proceedings that but little has transpired for the public eye. Some few laws have been passed, mostly amendatory of previous legislation, in reference to the revenue and public defence, and these questions, it is understood, will occupy attention to the exclusion of general legislation. Providing the ways and means is the *pous asinorum*.—While the blockade continues tariffs and cotton loans will yield no money. The general opinion seems to be that Treasury Notes, receivable in payment of Government dues, fundable into 8 per cent. bonds and secured by a direct tax of twenty or twenty-five millions, will be resorted to as meeting our necessities and furnishing a uniform currency.—Should the States receive these notes in payment of taxes, and the Banks on deposit, they will retain their par value and not depreciate as French *assignats*, or as our continental money.

The Congress of the "old wreck" is fretting itself into a frenzy on account of the late disgraceful flight of their troops, and threatening in a Bombastes Furioso style to subjugate us and exterminate slavery. As the British Parliament asserted lordship over the colonies, so Lincoln's Government is still claiming supremacy over the Confederate States. The dream of occupying Richmond has been dispelled. Our victory has demoralized their army. For a week after the battle of Manassas the utmost insubordination prevailed which the most rigorous discipline could not quell. Maryland is bristling in open hostility and Scott, as in whilom days, is dreading "a fire in the rear." Speculation about Beauregard's plan is profuse, but there is no doubt that his army is gradually and surely advancing northward. Thousands of troops are pouring into Richmond *en route* for the seat of war. Col. Fry's Regiment has been here for several days and will soon be sent onward. Col. Lodge's and other Regiments will be judged for 8 or 10 days. A lady from Barbour county has been in the city to induce the President to accept and arm a Regiment for her husband. The officers of men are far beyond what the President needs or can equip.

Mr. Dickinson as "general superintendent of Baptist Colportage in Virginia," has been quite successful in raising a colportage fund for the soldiers, but needs other contributions from the benevolent and patriotic.—Several valuable and appropriate tracts have been published, which are much sought after by the soldiers and have already produced good. The chaplains in the Regiments are generally laborious and faithful. It is, however, to be regretted that there are some Colonels who do not desire religious services and oppose rather than facilitate the efforts of those who have been appointed to minister to the religious wants of the soldiers. I saw a soldier a few days since who was lamenting sorrowfully that his Regiment had no chaplain, and that he was deprived of the privilege of hearing the preached Word.

The *Religious Herald* of this city is experiencing the effects of the general prostration of business. Last week no paper was issued, and that was the first and only failure for thirty-two years.—The Government consumes so much paper in public printing and making cartridges that the Paper Mills have not sufficient capacity to meet the increasing demand. The *Commission* also has suspended temporarily.

One of the chiefest objects of interest to a stranger in Richmond is the Baptist African Church, which numbers over 2,000 members. Dr. Ryland has been the Pastor for many years and delights in the service. The city is divided into wards, and deacons are appointed for each one, who keeps a strict watch-care over the members under supervision, and report to the conference the disorderly. The discipline is so rigid and exact that the pastor frequently finds occasion for restraining and mollifying. The congregational singing surpasses any thing I ever heard. There is a choir which starts the music, but soon a thousand voices swell into one grand symphony which overwhelms the soul with joy and gratitude. There is no organ in the house, and it is a noticeable fact, worthy of imitation, that there is no such instrument in any Baptist house of worship in the city. What is not less remarkable, one Methodist church-house, about the finest in the place, has a deep-toned, swelling organ.

To Virginia the Confederate States owe lasting obligations for the kindness which has been shown to our sick and wounded soldiers. In many private houses throughout the State, our brave boys are receiving the same unwearied kindness and attention which would be administered at home by mothers and sisters. Mrs. Hopkins of Mobile is exerting herself to establish a House of Relief for the sick and disabled soldiers from Alabama. She is a noble woman.

One of the evils of the present war is the miserable trash that is palmed off for money. Banks, cities, counties and corporations are issuing worthless and irredeemable shiplasters which pass current, as gold and silver are not to be had. Treasury Notes will soon furnish a uniform medium of circulation, but as they will be confined to a denomination not less than five dollars, the community will still have to suffer. It is hard when the people so nobly and cheerfully are making sacrifices for the public good, that sharpers and extortioners should be greedy to speculate and fatten on their necessities.

The Hotel Registers record the arrival of many Alabamians. Among others I notice the names of Dr. Garland and Mr. Battle of Tuscaloosa, and Mr. Henderson of Tuskegee.

For the South Western Baptist.

Ordination.

SWEET WATER MARENGO CO., ALA.
EDITOR S. W. BAPTIST: Agreeable to appointment of the Union Church a Presbytery consisting of Elders J. Rives, H. Adams and J. C. Foster, met for the purpose of ordaining Brother P. E. Kirven on the 9th Lord's day of August. Examination by Elder J. Rives Sermon by Elder H. Adams; Presentation of the Bible by Elder J. C. Foster; charge by Elder J. Rives and Benediction by the candidate.

Truly your brother,
R. D. MARSHALL.

Baptist Convention of South Carolina.

This body closed its forty-first anniversary on the 28th ultimo, at Spartanburg Court House: Hon. J. B. O'Neal, President; Rev. Mr. Landrum Vice-President; Rev. Mr. Breaker, Secretary; Prof. Judson, Treasurer. The aggregate membership of the Churches throughout the State represented in the Convention is about sixty thousand, of whom one third are colored. (Query: Where and what would these twenty thousand souls be now, but for the institution of slavery?) The objects of the Convention are, Foreign and Domestic Missions, the Bible and the Sunday School cause, and Education, both Literary and Theological.

A deep and prayerful solicitude for the success of our great national struggle marked all the religious exercises. On this subject the following resolution, offered by Dr. W. Curtis, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the present peculiar condition of our political affairs, it becomes us thus to assure our beloved country of our sympathies, prayers and thanksgiving on her behalf; that so far as we can understand the remarkable openings and guidance of Divine Providence, we have but received, in almost every instance, the merciful blessings of our God, as approbation upon the plans our State and Southern Confederacy have deemed it best to adopt. That now, especially, in the unprecedented, vindictive and deadly strife against us, to which those who but recently spoke of us as brethren are urging one another, we can but rejoice in the oneness of our brethren of this State, in prayer and effort to defend our homes, our liberties and our churches; and encourage them to be assured that, as hitherto, putting our faith in God, though each of us may have much to bear, yet the rod will not finally rest upon us, but that in this most unrighteous and most wicked attack upon our otherwise peaceful homes the wickedness of the wicked will return on their own heads.

By special appointment of the Convention, a thanksgiving sermon was preached on Sunday morning, by Rev. Dr. Broadus, of Greenville, from Psalm 44: 6, 7. In this able and eloquent discourse it was shown that there is a Divine Providence in and over the affairs of men and nations—that Providence is not such as to supersede, but includes and enjoins the skillful use of means on our part—that its operations were most manifest in the late glorious success of our arms, and that it calls for our most devout gratitude and thanksgiving. As the preacher pictured, in earnest pathos, the noble patriotism, the exalted courage, and the self denying devotion which were lately so signally displayed on the soil of his native State, and the painful and patient sufferings of the valiant men who have imperilled their lives in the defence of our own, every heart in that vast assembly thrilled, and every eye moistened with grateful admiration for the loved defenders of their country.

A collection was taken up at the close of the sermon for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, amounting to one hundred and thirty dollars; among which was found a handsome gold ring, the heart offering of some donor.

It is an interesting fact, as illustrative of the extraordinary character of our army, that one of the churches of the Convention, in Spartanburg District has no less than thirty-four of its members in our Southern army. In one of the companies from that District there are sixty members of the Baptist churches, and not one of those killed in the late battle.—*Columbia Guardian*.

A GOOD EFFECT OF THE BLOCKADE.—REV. A. E. DICKINSON, Superintendent of Colportage, has placed upon our desk a dozen excellent tracts which have been published at the South, and are now being scattered by thousands among the soldiers. Lincoln refuse to let religious books and tracts come South, for fear that they may "give aid and comfort to the enemy." Southern Christians are very thankful to the old sinner, for this enables them to do the very thing that they have been striving to do for thirty years. They now have an opportunity of establishing a Southern religious literature, as they have no Yankee publishers to compete with. One of the tracts before us—"Come to Jesus"—has always been sold by the American Tract Society at three cents, though that society has a capital of hundreds of thousands. It is now published at the South and sold for three cents. In this city tracts are being published at 10 pages for one cent. But for the blockade, our Christian friends would, in all probability, now be importing their reading matter from New York, that great South of the Western hemisphere.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

Louisiana Bap. State Convention.

The Thirteenth Annual session of this body, was held with the Bayou Rouge church Avoelles Parish; commencing on Friday July 5th, 1861. Owing to the present condition of our country, the attendance was not so large as anticipated.

Rev. W. Carey Crane, D. D., was chosen President; Rev. J. Q. Prescott, Recording Secretary. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. N. H. Bray; text: Hebrew 6th chapter and 19th verse.

The usual reports on various benevolent objects were presented, and adopted; that on Tracts, Publications and Colporteurs elicited much interest, which resulted, after many speeches, in raising a fund to start Colporteurs in the State at once. Notwithstanding the hard times nearly \$600 was made up for that purpose, and over \$200 was raised for Ministerial Education.

While but few churches were able to send up Delegates, the full contribution summed up \$368.30.

The Convention adjourned on Monday, to meet with the Rehoboth church, Mt. Lebanon, Bienville Parish, La., on Friday before the 1st Lord's day in July, 1862.

Our Indian Missions.

The Mission has suffered greatly from the efforts of the designing Jones, a Northern Missionary, who has endeavored to influence the people against the members of our churches (Southern). But it seems that Jones has left for Kansas. Well for the Cherokees if he remain there.

Our Mission Churches are more quiet, and Bro. Reed has been permitted, in the mercy of God to lead the willing convert into the watery grave, in obedience to the command of our Lord and Savior. We commend the cause of Indian Missions to the prayerful regards of God's people. These are times that try our faith.

The people of God are called on to sustain this Mission. Unless the contributions to this object are greatly increased, we fear some of our laborers must abandon their work. The receipts are very small, not enough to meet the current expenses of the Board.—*H. & F. Journal*.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN PARIS.—A French paper reports a very remarkable religious movement in Paris in connection with the labors of an Englishman, a layman, Mr. Radcliffe. His labors first began with the English.—Crowds flocked to hear him. Soon the French people were attracted, and though he could not speak their language, but addressed them through an interpreter, his audience soon became almost exclusively French. However large his place of meeting, it is sure to be crowded to the utmost, and the spiritual results have been most happy. The doctrines of the gospel are plainly preached, and eagerly received.

Save Your Peas.

Will not our farmers save their corn-field peas? They will all be needed for the Confederate armies. Remember the blockade yet exists, and that our soldiers must be fed. Will not the press call the attention of farmers to this subject?

We call the attention of farmers to the advertisement of "Green's Pure White seed Wheat." Judging from the specimens in our office there is nothing in the wheat line to excel it.

Revivals.

Rev. A. K. Tribble, Associational Missionary, reports to the *Banner & Baptist* 6 additions to Zion Church Newtown county by baptism; 10 by experience and 5 by letter to Rutledge Church; South River Church, 27, 16 by experience and baptism, of the number, 12 have been either Episcopal or Protestant Methodists.

DeBow's Review for August is on our table. This Review is based upon a firm foundation, and solely directed to Southern interests. It is particularly important in times like these, that it should meet with a generous response. Published monthly in New Orleans and Charleston. Terms \$5 per annum in advance.

Secular Intelligence.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8.
The following important resolution was adopted to-day by the Congress of the Confederate States:

A RESOLUTION

TOUCHING POINTS OF MARITIME LAW, DECIDED BY THE CONGRESS OF PARIS OF 1856.

WHEREAS, it has been found that the uncertainty of maritime law in time of war, has given rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious misunderstandings, and even conflicts; and, whereas, the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Russia, at the Congress of Paris, of 1856, established an uniform doctrine on this subject, to which they invited the adherence of the nations of the world, which is as follows:

1. That privateering is and remains abolished;
2. That the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the exception of goods contraband of war;
3. That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag; and
4. That blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

And, whereas it is desirable that the Confederate States of America shall assume a definite position on so important a point, now, therefore,
Be it Resolved, That the Confederate States of America accept the 2d, 3d and 4th clauses of the above cited declaration, and declare to assent to the last clause thereof.
Congress has adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 19th of the present month, to re-assemble on the third Monday in November next.
The knowing ones say that stirring news from the seat of war may be expected soon.—*Charleston Mercury*.

The following eloquent address of our General to the army under their command will excite the patriotic emotions of every Southern reader:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Manassas, July 25th, 1861.

Soldiers of the Confederate States:
One week ago a countless host of men organized into an army, with all the appliances of modern art and practiced skill, invaded the soil of Virginia. Their people, their friends, their country, their Ministers, Senators and women, came to witness the immolation of our army, and the subjugation of our people, and to celebrate the result with wild yells.

It is with the profoundest emotions of gratitude to an over-ruled God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes and our liberties, that we, your Generals commanding, are enabled in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that noble daring exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st, by which the hosts of the enemy were scattered, and a signal and glorious victory obtained.

The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued efforts of your patriotism against the constantly recurring columns of an enemy, fully treble your numbers, armed with the most deadly weapons, and the invader are driven disgracefully from the field, and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their entrenchments, a distance of over thirty miles. They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, accoutrements, baggage, stores, &c., &c., and almost every one of our men and dead, and almost every one of our prisoners, to many thousands. And thus the Northern hosts were driven from Virginia.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on an event which ensures the glory of our country. We congratulate every man of you, whose glorious pride it was to participate in this triumph of courage and of truth—to fight in the battle of Manassas. You have created an epoch in the history of Liberty, and unborn nations will rise up and call you "blessed."

Continue this noble devotion, looking always to the protection of a just God, and before time grows much older, we will be hailed as the deliverers of a nation of ten millions of people.

Comrades! our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown upon earth, and a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and of Right.

Their graves are beside the tomb of Washington; their spirits have joined with his in eternal communion.

We will hold fast to the soil in which the dust of Washington is thus mingled with the dust of our brothers. We will transmit this land free to our children, or we will fall into the fresh graves of our brothers-in-arms. We drop one tear on their laurels and move forward to avenge them.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on a glorious triumph, and complete victory, and we thank you for doing your whole duty in the service of your country.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSON,
General C. S. A.
(Signed) G. T. BRAUERGAARD,
Gen. C. S. A.

Suffering in Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says the report of the clerk shows that, during the week ending on the 13th instant, 19,993 destitute people were supplied, and that during the week ending on the 30th, there was an increase on that number of almost 20 per cent. These figures need no comment; they are strong evidences of the wretched condition of poor Cincinnati.

In St. Louis, too, there is much suffering.—The Democrat states that, at the time the council was in session, on Tuesday the 22d inst., the chamber was besieged by hundreds of unemployed laborers, who were anxious that some appropriations might be made for their relief. The council, says the same paper, has recently appropriated \$20,000 for the relief of the poor all of which sum is already exhausted.

Not Panic-Stricken But Thrashed.

A Captain of the Federal army who was fully in the great fight of last Sunday week, on being asked by some of his Washington friends to explain the cause of the panic which produced the disaster to their arms, answered, "Don't talk about panic! We were soundly thrashed and had to get away to escape annihilation!"

Movement in Wall Street Touching the Conduct of the War.

The New York "Herald" says: We learn that there is an extraordinary movement now going forward in Wall Street in reference to the late disaster at Bull Run and the general mismanagement of the war. There have been several secret meetings, at which the doings of the government and its agents have been freely discussed, and members of the Cabinet only heard half of it they would be far from pleased with themselves. The loan asked for by Mr. Chase was, of course, the principle point in the discussion, and it was agreed that unless there is some guarantee for better management of the war in the future than in the past, the specie in the vaults of Wall street will not be invested in the Federal war, and a committee, with instruction to that effect, was sent on to Washington to have a plain talk with old Abe and his Cabinet. There is one thing that will be insisted on, and that is the removal of Gideon Welles, as Secretary of the Navy, whose incompetence has been demonstrated in so many ways.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia "Ledger" says:

Since the late disaster at Manassas, the rebels and rebel sympathizers (for there are many such persons) in this city have grown bolder and are even beginning to hoist their obnoxious colors and to speak their treasonable sentiments in public. Yesterday one of these "bold seceders" displayed a rebel flag from his (or her) residence in Wooster street. Captain McVicar, of the Mounted Rifles, observing it, entered the building and ordered the man (or the woman) to deliver the flag to him. The secessionist obeyed the order and delivered it up, but not before he had torn it in shreds. If this incident had happened in Richmond or Alexandria, it would scarcely have been remarked, but here, in the great Union city of New York, you will not wonder that it sets many people thinking what next will happen.

