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For Terms, &c., see third page.

For the South Western Baptist,
Southern Detentions.

One of the wise maxims of that inimitable author, Paul, is, "Be not deceived," and if I could be lead to doubt that God was leading the South in this terrible struggle for the right of self government against the "democratic might" of the North, (Lieber says of the two principles of government, "Divine Right and Democratic Right," that the one is as ungodly as the other, "both rest on the principle of absolutism," fabricated by despotism, false in logic.") it would be found in the fact that the Southern people having been so often deceived. 1st. That there was to be no war. 2d. If there was, why, the conservative party of the North would oppose it, and create distraction. 3d. Lincoln could not get men nor money sufficient to prosecute it. 4. England and France would interfere, recognition was to take place in a few weeks, and Cotton was King. But if all these failed, why, one Southerner could whip four or five Yankees; and then Yellow Jack would come in as an ally, &c., &c. It may be well enough for us to learn in time, that if we can raise provisions on the soil of the South, and produce men enough from the South to beat them in battle, then we shall be freemen, otherwise we shall be bondsmen, with all the consequences of subjugation by an infuriated race, and the history of nations is pretty uniform in its teachings on the subject. And another fact is quite discouraging: That a class of our wisest and best men, such as our President and his Cabinet, and the Congress of the Confederate States; those who were charged with the duty of seeing to our defenses, should allow months of the most propitious time for preparation to pass, with but small exertion to meet the vast and varied preparation of our foe. I will say nothing of extortioners, except I am inclined to believe that Babylon (corrupted commerce and politics,) will yet become a widow, and kings and merchants will weep over her. Rev. xviii.

JESSE A. COLLINS.

For the South Western Baptist.

Incidents of the Battle of Secessionville.

On the person of a dead Yankee was found a letter from his wife saying, "if you meet with any of the Secesh, give them fits."

PRAYING AND CURSING.

On the person of another was found a letter from his wife saying, "I am anxious for you to return home; I have been praying for you and cursing Lincoln ever since you left home, as the sole cause of the war."

A Yankee was mortally wounded by the name of Tupper, who had been very recently a school teacher in Harris county. Last summer he made speech at a country school examination, stating if he did not obtain a school for the fall term, he would join the army, (meaning of course the Southern army.) He joined a Massachusetts regiment, and in that bloody repulse of the Yankees at Secessionville, his leg was horribly mangled. He lived about three days and died a peaceful death. Two of his pupils, one a Lieutenant and the other a private of the Talbot company of the 46th Georgia regiment, saw him and conversed with him, and were satisfied of his identity. So this Yankee school-master met his merited doom; and may this be the case with each and all who, after enriching themselves by Southern patronage, return again for our subjugation. W. D. A.

TALBOTTON, GA., July 30th.

Where Christ has set his name, there Christian, set thou thine heart. Call things as Christ calls them; count things as Christ counts them; that should not be little in thine eye which is great in the eye of Christ; nor should that be great in thine eye which is but little in the eye of Christ.

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

\$2 per Annum, Invariably in Advance.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1862.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

Official Report of Col. John H. Morgan.

HEADQUARTERS, MORGAN'S COMMAND,
KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 30 1862.
To Major General E. Kirby Smith,
Commanding Department of
East Tennessee.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, upon the day of the engagement at Tompkinsville, a full report of which I have already sent you, I moved my command, consisting of my own regiment, the Georgia Regiment of Partisan Rangers, commanded by Col. A. A. Hunt, and Major Gano's Texas Squadron, to which was attached two companies of Tennessee cavalry, in direction of Glasgow, which place I reached at 12 o'clock that night.

There were but few troops in the town, who fled at our approach. The commissary, stores, clothing, &c., together with a large supply of medical stores, found in Glasgow, were burned, and the guns were distributed among my command—about two hundred of which were unarmed when I left Knoxville.

From Glasgow I proceeded along the main Lexington road to Barren river, halting for a time near Cave City—my object being to induce the belief that I intended destroying the railroad bridge between Bowling Green and Woodsonville. I caused wires connecting with portable battery that I carried with me, to be attached to the telegraph line near Horse Cave, and intercepted a number of dispatches.

At Barren River I detached three companies under Capt. Jack Allen, to move forward rapidly and destroy the Salt River bridge, that the troops along the line of railroad might be prevented from returning to Louisville.

On the following morning I moved on towards Lebanon, distant thirty-five miles from Barren river. At 11 o'clock at night I reached the bridge over Rolling Fork, six miles from Lebanon. The enemy had received information of my approach from their spies, and my advance guard was fired upon at the bridge. After a short fight the force at the bridge was dispersed, and the planks which had been torn up, having been replaced, the command moved forward to Lebanon. About two miles from the town a skirmish commenced between two companies that I caused to dismount and deploy, and a force of the enemy posted upon the road, which was soon ended by its dispersion and capture. Lieut. Col. A. Y. Johnson, commanding the troops in the town, surrendered and I entered the place. The prisoners taken, in number about sixty-five, were paroled.

I took immediate possession of the telegraph and intercepted a dispatch to Col. Johnson, informing him that Col. Owens, with the 60th Indiana regiment, had been sent to his assistance; so I at once dispatched a company of Texas Rangers, under Maj. Gano, to destroy the railroad bridge on the Lebanon Branch, which he successfully accomplished in time to prevent the arrival of the troops. I burned two long buildings, full of commissary stores, consisting of upwards five hundred sacks of coffee, and a large amount of all other supplies in bulk, marked for the army at Cumberland Gap. I also destroyed a very large amount of clothing, boots, &c. I burned the hospital buildings, which appeared to have been recently erected and fitted up, together with about thirty-five wagons and fifty-three new ambulances. I found in the place a large store of medicines, five thousand stand of arms with accoutrements, about two thousand sabers, and an immense quantity of ammunition, shell, &c. I distributed the best arms among my command, and loaded one wagon with them to be given to the recruits that I expected to join me. I also loaded one wagon with ammunition. The remainder of the arms, ammunition and the hospital and medical stores, I destroyed.

While in Lebanon I ascertained from telegraph dispatches that I intercepted, that the force which had been started from Lebanon Junction to reinforce Lieut. Col. Johnson, had met and driven back the force under

Captain Jack Allen, killing one of his men, and preventing him from accomplishing the purpose for which he had been detailed.

I proceeded from Lebanon on the following day through Springfield to Macksville, which point I was attacked by Home Guards. Two of my men were taken prisoners, and one severely wounded. I remained at Macksville that night to recover the prisoners, which I did the next morning. I then left for Harrodsburg, capturing a Federal captain and lieutenant, on the road; reached Harrodsburg at 12 o'clock, and found that the Home Guard of all that portion of country had fled to Lexington. A force was also stationed on the bridge where the Lexington road crossed the Kentucky river. My reception at this place was very encouraging. The whole population appeared to turn out and vie with each other as to who should show us most attention.

I left Harrodsburg at 6 o'clock the same evening, and moved to Lawrenceburg, twenty miles distant, threatening Frankfort in order to draw off the troops from Georgetown. Remained there until the return of my couriers from Frankfort, who brought the information that there was a force in Frankfort of two or three thousand men, consisting of Home Guards collected from the adjacent counties and a few regular troops.

From Lawrenceburg I proceeded to Shrykes Ferry on the Kentucky river, raised the boat, which had been sunken, and crossed that evening, reaching Versailles at 7 o'clock. I found this place abandoned by its defenders, who had fled to Lexington; remained there that night, and on the next morning marched towards Georgetown. While at Versailles I took about 300 government horses and mules.

I passed through Midway on the road to Georgetown, and was informed just before reaching the place that a train from Frankfort was nearly due, with two regiments of Federals. I tore up the track and posted the howitzers to command it, and formed my command along the line of the road; but the train was warned of our presence and returned to Frankfort. Having taken possession of the telegraph office, I intercepted a dispatch asking if the road was clear, and if it would be safe to start the train from Lexington. I replied to send the train, and made preparations to receive it; but it was also turned back and escaped.

I reached Georgetown, 12 miles from Lexington, that evening. Just before entering the town, I was informed that a small force of Home Guards had mustered to oppose us. I sent them word to surrender their arms, and they should not be molested, but they fled. The people of Georgetown also welcomed us with gladness, and provided my troops with everything that they needed. I remained at Georgetown two days, during which time I sent out a company under Captain McMillan to destroy the track between Midway and Lexington, and Midway and Frankfort, and to blow up the stone bridge on that road, which he successfully accomplished. Hearing that a company of Home Guards were encamped at "Stamping Ground," thirteen miles distant, I dispatched a company under Capt. Hamilton to break up the encampment, burn the tents and stores, and destroy the guns. This was also accomplished—Capt. Hamilton taking fifteen prisoners and all their guns, and destroying a large amount of medical and commissary supplies. I also, while at Georgetown, sent Capt. Castleman with his company to destroy the railroad bridge between Paris and Lexington, and report to me at Winchester. This was done.

Determined to move on Paris, with a view of returning, and hearing that the place was being rapidly reinforced from Cynthiana. I deemed it of great importance to cut off the communication from that place, while I drew off the troops that were already there, by a feint on Lexington. I therefore dispatched a portion of two companies towards Lexington,

with instructions to drive the pickets to the very entrance of the city, while I moved the command forward Cynthiana. When I arrived in three miles of the place I learned that it was defended by a considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. I dispatched the Texas squadron, under Maj. Gano, to enter town on the right, and the Georgia regiment to cross the river and get into the rear, while I moved my own regiment with the artillery under the command of Lieut. J. E. Harris, down the Georgetown Pike. A severe engagement took place which lasted about an hour and a half, before the enemy were driven into the town and compelled to surrender. I took 420 prisoners, including about 70 Home Guards. I regret to have to mention the loss of 8 of my men in killed and 29 wounded, according to their own account. Their excess in killed and wounded is remarkable as they fought us from behind stone fences and fired at us from buildings as we charged through the town. We captured a very fine 12 pounder brass piece of artillery, together with a large number of small arms, and about three hundred government horses. The arms and government stores were burned, and as many of the horses as we could bring with us were kept. I found a very large supply of commissary and medical stores, tents, guns, and ammunition, at this place, which I destroyed. The paroled prisoners were sent under an escort to Falmouth, where they took the train for Cincinnati.

I proceeded next morning towards Paris, and was met on the road by a bearer of a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the place. I reached Paris at 4 o'clock, remained there that night, and started towards Winchester next morning. As my command was filing out of Paris, on the Winchester Pike, I discovered a large force of Federals coming towards the town, from the direction of Lexington. They immediately counter-marched, supposing, no doubt, that my intention was to get into their rear. This enabled me to bring off my entire command without molestation, with the exception of two of my pickets who were probably surprised. I reached Winchester that day at twelve o'clock, and remained until 4 o'clock, when I proceeded towards Richmond. At Winchester I found a number of arms, which were destroyed.

I arrived at Richmond at 12 o'clock that night, and remained until the afternoon, when I proceeded to Crab Orchard. I had determined to make a stand at Richmond, and await reinforcements, as the whole people appeared ready to rise and join me, but I received information that large bodies of cavalry under Gen. Clay Smith, and Cols. Woolsford, Metcalf, Mundy, and Wynkoop, were endeavoring to surround me at this place. So I moved on to Crab Orchard. There I attached my portable battery to the telegraph leading from Stanford to Louisville, and learned the exact position of the enemy's forces, and directed my movements accordingly.

Leaving Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock, I arrived at Somerset, distant twenty-eight miles, at sundown. I took possession of the telegraph, and countermanded all the previous orders that had been given by Gen. Boyle to intercept me, and remained in perfect security all night. I found a very large supply of commissary stores, clothing, blankets, shoes, hats, &c., at this place, which were destroyed. I also found the arms that had been taken from Gen. Zolicofer, together with large quantities of shell and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. I also burned and at this place, and Crab Orchard, about one hundred and thirty government wagons.

From Somerset I proceeded to Monticello, and from thence to between Livingston and Sparta, where my command is now encamped.

I left Knoxville on the 4th day of this month with about nine hundred men, and returned to Livingston on the 28th instant with nearly twelve hundred, having been absent just twenty-four days, during which time I traveled over a thousand miles,

captured seventeen towns, destroyed all the government supplies and arms in them, dispersed about fifteen hundred Home Guards, and paroled nearly twelve hundred regular troops. I lost in killed, wounded and missing, of the number that I carried into Kentucky, about ninety.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the gallant bravery and efficiency of my whole command. There were individual instances of daring so conspicuous that I must beg the privilege of referring to them. Private Moore of Louisiana, a member of Company A, of my regiment, particularly distinguished himself in leading a charge at Cynthiana, which had an important effect in winning the battle. The reports of the regimental commanders which are inclosed are referred to for further instances of individual bravery and efficiency. I feel indebted to all my aids for the promptness with which my orders were executed, and particularly to Col. St. Leger Grenfel, for the assistance which his experience afforded me.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN H. MORGAN.
Acting Brig. Gen. C. S. A.
R. A. ALSTON, A. A. G.

(From the Christian Observer.)

A Good Hit.

While the Yankees were quartered in Hanover there was a repartee made to one of their officers by a member of my church which is too good to be lost. The person is a fine old mother in Israel, full of good sense, and abounding in Biblical knowledge. The Yankees had been troubling her a good deal, stealing her corn and potatoes, and shooting her hens, until she was very much exasperated. One evening a very gay looking officer was swaggering about the yard, cursing and swearing, insulting the family, and making great boasts about taking Richmond and crushing the Rebels. The old lady took it very coolly, replying to him with firmness but politeness. At last, thinking to destroy all her hopes of our success, he said: "Why madam, we have seen Richmond. From our balloon we can see the very streets." "Yes," replied the old lady, very coolly, "and Moses climbed Mt. Pisgah and saw the promised land, but he never got there." It is needless to add that the Federal vented his wrath in oaths loud and deep, and then disappeared rather chagrined by the scriptural allusion. T. W. H.

Providence and this War.

You launch a loose, plucky on the swollen river, and from the bank watch patiently its course, as it drifts along—but you cannot guide it. It is not that God casts us forth upon the stream of time. That stream flows, or falls, as He pleases, or restrains it. He has power, at will, to check its current, or stir its stagnation; and our course is as He orders it.

The misleading appearances of the present life may hide this Divine superintendence from us. But amid all the fluctuations of earthly things, the eye of faith discerns, the heart of love adores, the predominance of plan over accident—the march of a Providence at harmony with itself—the slow but certain development of the counsel that shall stand forever. "In the centre of the world-whirlwinds, verily now, as in the oldest days, dwells and speaks a God."

It is not true, therefore, (as one of our poets phrases it,) that we "wander after pathless Destiny." Providence rules an overrules in all things; and our seeming wanderings are but the paths which He has marked out for us.

This holds good, no less in the case of nations, than of individuals. Whatsoever happens to a people was written aforetime on high. Truer words were never spoken, than when Hawley, a patriot of the American revolution, in reference to the hazards of a war for independence, said, "We must put to sea—Providence will bring us into port." Our fathers would never have reached the heaven, but for Divine guidance. And with that guidance, what have we to fear? The sky may be black with cloud, the air rent with storm, the ocean set with rock; and night, falling over the terrors of the scene, may render them only the more

terrible by shrouding them from our view and putting imagination upon its fantastic work. Yet, with Providence at the helm, no shipwreck can befall us; and it is a weakness that should shame womanhood to apprehend it.

There is nothing in these sentiments at war with real military or political science. To speak only of the former:—Wellington, who stands among the foremost of generals, whether of ancient or modern times, in one of the three letters written by him from Waterloo, said: "I have escaped unhurt; the finger of Providence was on me!" Amid the reeking carnage of that field, where, almost beyond parallel, "red battle stamped his foot and nations felt the shock," he realized that the life on which hung the issue of the dreadful conflict, itself hung on the sheltering care of Providence. And what was true there, for him, is true everywhere, and for all.

May our people be animated by the spirit which induced Richard Boyle, "generally called the great Earl of Cork," to adopt as his motto in life and his epitaph in death, the sentence—"the providence of God is my inheritance!" If, as with the heart of one man, we make this our motto, the nation will never have an epitaph. We shall abide a free Confederacy forever.

A Strict Conscience.

A Christian was charged by the enemies of religion with not being liberal to the poor. It was admitted that he gave largely in proportion to his means for the spread of the gospel among the heathen; but that he was penurious with respect to the poor at home. It was well known that the assertion was a false one. He was a great benefactor to the poor, though he was careful to obey the command of his Master to make no ostentation of his charitable deeds. Subsequently to the slanderous accusation, his wife saw that he was carefully bestowing more abundant alms in secret. She knew that this was not done with the purpose of showing to the world that the charge was false. She was sure that his conscience had not accused him of want of benevolence to the poor. She asked him the reason of his conduct. "It may be," said he, "that I have come short in the duty of feeding the poor; the devil finds out our faults sooner than we do; it is always well to look carefully to the point towards which he directs his assaults. There may be a weak spot there, even if there be not an opening. Perhaps in the sight of God I have not lent enough to him, and he had permitted this providence to bring me up to the full measure of duty; or perhaps he feels I am in danger of coming short, and has permitted me on my guard. In either case I am to be thankful."

"It Shuts Out the World."

A few years since, on visiting a mother in Israel, one who wrestled and prevailed in prayer, she led me to a small room in a retired part of her low-roofed dwelling, and showing me the hasp which fastened the door of that quiet retreat, said—"I often think that this little piece of iron is more to me than all the treasures of the rich in yonder city are to them—for this 'shuts out the world.'"

It was a sacred spot, that room of prayer. For more than fifty years it had been a Bethel to the soul of this aged disciple; and how many in that mountain village, aye, and in the world, are indebted to the prayers offered there, eternity alone will reveal. It seemed to me holy ground, hard by the very gate of heaven.

Roads, have you any bar, or bolt or key, which, when you enter your place of prayer, keeps away the intruding cares and perplexities of the world without? Alas! alas! how many weary, aching hearts, burdened with earthly treasures, would give all they possess for the "little piece of iron," the something, which would "shut out the world," and give the sublime repose which He gives to "his beloved."

REAL ESTATE IN SODOM.—A minister, who was trying to raise money to erect a house of worship in a very immoral village, is said to have approached a gentleman, who lived at a distance, but owned large possessions in the village, with the question, "How much do you think real estate was worth in Sodom?" This simple question so struck the mind of the keen, calculating man of the world that, though he had made up his mind to give nothing toward the object, he changed his determination and contributed largely. And we have no doubt that, in a pecuniary point of view, he was the gainer in a very few years.

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.AGENT.
B. B. Davis, of the "Book Emporium," Montgomery, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to receive subscription and dues for our paper.

Knowledge and Faith.

All men aspire after immortality. There is a spirit within us, which cannot brook the idea of total annihilation. And, hence, even those who have no faith in the future existence of the soul, desire to perform some work, which shall outlive their mortal years, and perpetuate their names and memory to succeeding generations. What all men long for, Christ in the Gospel reveals. He has "brought life and immortality to light." Then 'tis not the whole of life to live.

"Beyond this vale of tears
There is a life above
Unmeasured by the flight of years
And all that life is love."

Nor is it all of death to die.
"There is a death whose pang
Outlasts the fleeting breath,
Oh woe! what horrors hang
Around the second death."

Our immortality is one of bliss or one of woe. The former is life eternal; the latter is eternal death. How important that we should know how to attain the one and to escape the other. Our Savior in his intercessory prayer just before his passion, informs us, in what eternal life consists. He teaches us that the essence or source of salvation is the knowledge of God and Christ. "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

Here we are instructed not merely that the knowledge of God in Christ is essential to salvation, but that it secures it. In other words, an adequate knowledge of God as revealed in the Gospel, carries so powerful a conviction to the soul, that one cannot resist its influence on the heart and life. The legitimate consequence is the production of faith, or practical belief in God and his Son Jesus Christ. Now knowledge and faith do not always imply each other. One is not bound to believe every thing he thoroughly comprehends. On the contrary, the perfect knowledge of a system may be the very cause of his rejection of it. A partial acquaintance with Spiritualism might incline him to credit its marvellous revelation; a perfect knowledge of it would doubtless lead him to reject it as a grand delusion. An imperfect insight into the system of the Mormons might induce a stranger to embrace it, while a thorough comprehension of its absurdities would excite only abhorrence. But truth carries conviction, when thoroughly understood, and especially that truth of which Christ is the teacher and the impersonation.

But the knowledge of a science or system may produce only an intellectual conviction of its truth, and fail to influence either the heart or conduct. It may be admitted as an abstraction but allowed to exert no practical effect. Not so, as we believe, the correct knowledge of God in the gospel. Such is the constitution of the human soul, that a clear perception of the glorious perceptions of God as they centre in Christ, and are revealed through Christ cannot fail to engender faith in him and the spirit of earnest piety.

THE NASHVILLE CLERGYMEN.—In sending Dr. Howell and his patriotic compatriots in the ministry to the Penitentiary, Andrew Johnson, Federal Military Governor, offered to release them, "provided they would give evidence of their loyalty, taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bond for \$5,000 each for their faithful observance." He prohibits all visitors to them, except such as have special permits for that purpose. In his note to the Provost Marshall, he says: "I would suggest that no encouragement should be given to that secession spirit and feeling, which are manifested in the numerous offers of delicacies, etc., by sympathizing rebel friends. These men were not sent to the penitentiary, there to be kept as objects of special attention from traitors, nor to be lionized by a class of people who, if properly dealt with, would be allowed the privilege of expressing their sympathy only within the same place of confinement. They are there as enemies to our government, and, as such, are entitled to, and should receive, such consideration only as attaches to a person guilty of so infamous a crime."

Rev. Dr. Dagg.—We are gratified to learn from the *Christian Index* that Rev. J. L. Dagg, D. D., has in manuscript a volume on the "Evidences of Christianity," and a volume of Miscellaneous, awaiting the termination of the war to give them to the world.

AN EDITOR IN THE ARMY.—Rev. J. H. McNeill, editor of the *North Carolina Presbyterian*, has entered the military service for the war, and has been elected captain of a company of Partisan Rangers.

The Northern Sennacherib.

Sennacherib, king of Assyria, invaded Judah with a "grand army" of near two hundred thousand veteran warriors. As he approached the Capital city, he endeavored to intimidate the Jews by the display of overwhelming numbers, by loud vaunts of his irresistible power, and terrible threats of the utter destruction of his despised enemy. He laughed to scorn the idea, that the God of Judah could deliver them out of his omnipotent hands. But the King of Judah exhorted his people to courage and resolution. "Be strong and courageous," said he, "be not afraid nor discouraged for the king of Assyria nor for all the multitude that is with him: for there be more with us than with him. With him is the Lord our God to help us and to fight our battles." The result was the utter annihilation of the hosts of the Assyrian, under the hand of the angel of the Lord, one hundred and eighty-five thousand of the invaders being destroyed in a single night.

The Northman also "came down like the wolf on the fold." The tramp of seven hundred thousand men almost shook the continent. The gleam of near a million bayonets, the rumbling of a thousand artillery wagons, the tread of scores of thousands of horses, the dreadful array of hundreds of war vessels were terrifying indeed, to those who did not appreciate the triple strength of brave hearts, though few, aided by a just cause and the omnipotent arm. They came too, like the Assyrian monarch with blustering words and wrathful menaces. Like him they glorified themselves, their past achievements, their heavy battalions and the irresistible sweep of their countless legions. Success, they said, was always with the strongest armaments, the heaviest ordinance, the most numerous columns. They boasted that they were twenty millions while we were but eight; that they had all the machinery and artisans and money, that they were the superior race in all the qualities of manhood; they sneered at our fasts and prayers. In short they ignored God, they glorified brute force. They forgot that "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong," and that when Providence takes sides with a feeble people, that people have more with them than against them. In short our foe made flesh his arm, looked not to the Lord God to help and fight his battles. How could they indeed expect aid from Heaven in support of so unholy a crusade?

And now at the end of six months from the organization of that immense army of 700,000 men with its unsurpassed discipline and equipment, what is the result of its experiment of invasion and subjugation? Has it swept over the South like the resistless hurricane, prostrating every obstacle in the path of fury? Has it succeeded in dispersing our armies and weakening the power of "the rebellion"? Where is the loudly bruted grand army of the North; where the seven hundred thousand invincible warriors?

"Like leaves of the forest when autumn has blown
That host on our border lies withered and strown."

Where is our grand army, asks Lincoln? Fully one half of Gen. McClellan's army are missing. With all the reinforcements, which could possibly be spared from other points, he could only get 158,000 men on the Peninsula, of these he lost according to Lincoln one half—according to others 98,000. Where is Halleck's grand army of the West? With their boasted overwhelming numbers, that were to have swept like an inundation over the whole area of the Gulf States, what force have they now, with which to prevent the re-occupation of Tennessee and Kentucky by the Confederate army? Has that portion of the army of invasion too melted away like frost before the rising sun? Verily, "the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."—"The Lord is our defence and the Holy One of Israel is our King." Let us keep our faith fixed upon him and then we should not fear what man can do unto us. Let his 300,000 additional men be raised, they will dissolve before disease and the miseries of war, as rapidly as their predecessors.

Fault Finding.

The spirit of consociation towards our government is well rebuked in the following from the *Richmond Enquirer*. The President is wise in not regarding every suggestion of captious critics, and even in not stopping to answer every objection which may be raised to the conduct of his administration. He is making history; he must therefore act with dignity and deliberation. He must not listen to the dictates of passion; he must be guided by lofty principles of right and duty.

It appears that the orders from the War Department in Washington, and of General Pope and his subaltern Steinwehr, received of our Government that immediate attention which was due to proceedings so heinous and so broad

in their application. Nothing which has occurred in the practical conduct of the war, has more deeply offended and aroused the indignation and resentment of our people, than the outrages which it is the object of the order from our War Department to redress.

The promptness and the resolution with which the case has been met by our excellent President will be hailed by the people as another proof of the vigilance and fidelity with which he watches over their rights and dignity.

The subject was one which demanded a careful consideration under the lights of wisdom and the promptings of courage. It is very easy to cry out in favor of raising "the block," but those who really desire it are very inconsiderate. War is terrible enough at best; and it especially does not become a people looking to the high standard for honor and chivalry and refinement which we aspire to take among the nations, to add to its horrors. President Davis, therefore, expresses a very proper and sincere regret at being forced to take cognizance of conduct on the part of the enemy so utterly opposed to the dictates of humanity and to the rules of civilized war, as to demand the sternest treatment. Nothing was left, however, but to desert our fellow citizens, the old man and the infant, the matron and the maid, and leave them exposed to all the atrocities of a plundering and murdering soldiery, licensed and even commanded to plunder and murder under the published orders of their Chief, or else to repress such barbarities by the intimidation, and the stinging of retaliation. The discharge of this painful and solemn duty the President has not shunned. The people will sustain, nay even applaud it; for there was no alternative but ignominy and ruin. The civilized world will justify it as absolutely forced upon our atrocious enemies, to whom it fully belongs. The consequences of this step we are yet to see.

We trust it will bring the madmen at Washington to their senses, and that they will henceforth restrain their malice within the conventional bounds. If, however, the result should be otherwise, if, instead of redress, they should respond by new outrages—it is easy to see that quickly the rules of war will all be laid aside, and extermination become the watchword of the strife. Deploable as this would be, yet we shrink not from it if forced upon us. We will meet the foul foe on any and on all terms, resolved in no event to submit, but to wage the war till conquered peace shall crown our independence, and sanction our complete and eternal secession.

Let our people and our soldiery prepare themselves for the new order of things, and for whatever may follow. The terrors of war may increase upon us; but they will increase upon our foes in still greater degree. Our soldiers, who may soon confront the lines of Pope in battle, are, many of them the husbands, the sons, the brothers, of the gentle wives, the feeble parents and the tender sisters, who now groan under Pope's intolerable oppression. Needs any one guess how these will fight when fighting for the rescue? We imagine it hardly needed authority from the War Department to consider Pope as forfeit if he should be met by one of them. Nay, their sympathizing comrades from other sections and other States would have shared their vengeance to the full, and assisted gladly in the righteous retribution.

It will be seen that for the present the President has withdrawn the protection due to prisoners of war, only from those who voluntarily share in Pope's enormities. The private soldier is bound by the enlistment. The commissioned officer may resign if he hates his work. By retaining his straps, he becomes a party to the wickedness, and justly forfeits all claim to clemency.

We take the occasion to say that the President is also demanding redress for the outrages of the enemy in other quarters. Government (although captious critics seem not to understand it) has to act with dignity, and with certainty as to facts. To obtain these facts, sometimes occasions what seems to be delay; but the people may rest in full confidence that whatever is proper to be done, will be attended to by our government with the nature of the duty. We have authority for saying that communications were sent to the Lincoln Government, some weeks since, respecting the execution of Mumford, at New Orleans, and other outrages committed by the Yankee Generals; but no reply has yet been received. Another demand has recently been made in regard to them and the additional atrocities perpetrated by the Lincoln officials in different parts of the Confederate States. A short time has been given to the Federal authorities within which to reply, before orders will be issued for the execution of the measures necessary for the repression of these outrages also.

The more in one of God's sentences than you have discovered yet.

In the Wrong Place.

A Baptist (?) minister makes an astonishing statement in the *Christian Index*. A sick soldier came home, invited the minister to visit him to whom he related his feelings, and requested baptism. The minister informed him that he was unable to submit to it, and tried to satisfy him that the will would be taken for the deed. This did not satisfy the sick man, and he requested baptism by sprinkling, remarking that he wished to approach as near to real baptism as possible. The easy-going minister thereupon, in his own language, "administered the ordinance by pouring," and the curtain dropped upon the farce.

The shameless fellow in a note to the *Index* says, "that under the circumstances, I feel no misgivings on the subject." A cooler case of glorying in error we have not seen since our connection with the Baptist press. Does not the man know what Baptist principles and sentiments are? Is he so ignorant of Church History that he doesn't know that the circumstances, and similar ones, under which he perverted the ordinance of baptism made Pedobaptism? The man is living in a past age, when the "Fathers" aided in corrupting the Christian Church by sprinkling and pouring upon the sick and dying, calling it "baptism." He is certainly far behind in his practice.

He will, doubtless, soon be waked up, and instructed, for if our knowledge of Baptists is correct, they will not handle him with gloves for such a gross perversion of the word of God. If they can produce no "misgivings" in the cool perverter of Christ's ordinances, let them expel him without the benefit of clergy, and let him go to Rome or to the Pedobaptists where he properly belongs. For our own part we could have no confidence in him if he were to make a confession in sack cloth and ashes. In such a trade a Pedobaptist minister would be at home, but for a Baptist minister to do such a thing the deepest repentance and humiliation can never restore confidence. He might be regarded as a pious man, but his judgment and soundness would be so utterly at fault that it would wholly unfit him for the ministry of the Baptist communion.

Of course the editor of the *Index* severely censures the act of his cool correspondent. Have you any more of the same stripe over in Georgia, brother Boykin?

DR. E. J. HAYS AND REV. J. B. PARHAM AGAIN.—We are brought under renewed obligations nearly every week to these brethren for their labors in the way of new subscribers. In our brethren throughout the State would take the interest these brethren do for the S. W. Baptist, there would be no necessity for the paper to be discontinued for want of patronage. Come, brethren, do not let these kind friends do all the labor for the paper. Come to their assistance. Remember we are thankful for small favors.

For the South Western Baptist
In Sabbath School at Salem Academy, Tallapoosa county, Ala., June 29, 1862.

WHEREAS, It is known to all observers that we are engaged in a devastating war, and that there is great scarcity of school books in the Southern Confederacy, and there being a flourishing school at this place, and having failed to get books in the markets of this neighborhood, some of the friends of the school addressed a letter to R. L. Moss, Athens, Georgia, inquiring if Sabbath School books could be had in that market, and in due time received a large package of books as a donation. On motion, a committee was appointed to tender to R. L. Moss, the donor, the thanks of this school for the donation.

The foregoing preamble and following resolutions were introduced and passed unanimously:

Resolved, 1st, That this Sabbath School do hereby tender to R. L. Moss their sincere and hearty thanks for the package of school books donated by him to this Sabbath School.

Resolved, 2d, That it becomes our pleasant duty to tender to the donor our thanks, as he is a stranger to the most of our school.

Resolved, 3d, That the donor has set an example in the donation that will long be remembered by this school, in an act of charity and Christianity.

Resolved, 4th, That this Preamble and Resolutions be published in the "South Western Baptist," with request that the Athens, Georgia, papers copy.

SINGLETON YORK,
F. W. BENTLEY,
F. L. WEAVER,
R. J. PLANT,
MRS. E. P. REYNOLDS,
MISS ADDIE JOHNSON,
Com.

For the South Western Baptist.

BRO. HENDERSON: We commenced a meeting with Pine Level church on Saturday before the 4th Sabbath inst. in July. I was assisted by Bro. J. F. Houston. The Lord met with us by His Holy spirit, as we trust, warmly received His disciples, made sinners tremble and hopefully regenerated many souls. Eleven joyful converts went down into the water, and were buried with their Savior in baptism. The meeting was closed on the ninth day with the manifestation of many souls seeking salvation. God be praised.

T. J. MILES, Pastor.
Christian Index and Banner and Baptist please copy.

For the South Western Baptist.

MORGANTOWN, GA., July 31, 1862.
DEAR BROTHERS: I went to my regular appointment at Pleasant Grove Church, Union County, Ga., Saturday before the third Sabbath in this month; and notwithstanding the distracted condition of our country, the good Lord greatly revived his children at that place; and we continued till Tuesday evening, which resulted in some seven or eight conversions; and on Tuesday I baptized three willing converts in the likeness of Jordan. The prospect was favorable enough to have continued longer, but I returned home to my family, and left mourners crying for mercy. The Lord be praised for his goodness, and to Him be all the glory. May the Lord bless the Church abundantly, and our Churches generally.

J. B. PARHAM
For the South Western Baptist.
Mr. William Johns.

MESSES EDITORS: I am happy to inform you, that I have this day, received a letter from our esteemed friend who heads this short communication, his health has been bad for some time, but is convalescent, and desires his friends to correspond with him, and to direct their letters to the address at Mechanics' River Albemarle County Virginia, care of James Wood Esq.

S. L.
Secular Intelligence.

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Gordonsville, dated to day, says a battle at South Western Mountain was fought yesterday which was a complete victory over the enemy. "Stonewall" repulsed Pope and drove him several miles from his position. Three hundred prisoners have arrived, including Brigadier General Prince, and twenty nine officers.

General.—has S. Winder was killed. **MOBILE, Aug. 10.**—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated the 9th, says the Memphis Bulletin of the 7th says, the Confederate have inaugurated guerrilla warfare in Arkansas on an extensive scale, and mentions several brilliant exploits. On Sunday they attacked two Yankee regiments, dispersing them completely, and captured sixty wagons of provisions, and over 300 stolen negroes, twenty seven of the latter escaping the same day. They bagged another party near Jacksonport, killing 17 and capturing 20 wagons of provision. Ninety more were attacked near Helena, and nearly annihilated—only one or two escaping.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Grenada, dated the 9th, states that rebel guerillas have taken complete possession of Missouri, and are daily growing into a vast army. Nearly 30,000 of them have crossed the Missouri river under Porter and Jeff. Thompson, cleaning out the home guards and the militia as they progress. They are raising hundreds of recruits for the Confederate army. Six hundred men have turned up at Bird's Point, threatening Cairo, where there is but a small garrison. Gambles (the bogus Governor) finds it impossible under the circumstances, to get the militia to respond to his call, and has issued another important appeal to them to rally. He complains of their apathy in the Federal cause.

Stanton versus McClellan.
The Cincinnati Gazette takes sides with Stanton and Lincoln, against McClellan, whom it charges with the loss of nearly 100,000 men. The Gazette says:
The army of the potomac was originally 230,000 strong. Prior to the 5th of April, according to the testimony of the Assistant Secretary of War, Tucker McClellan had 120,000 at Yorktown. Subsequently, Franklin's division, 12,000, McClellan's division, 10,000, 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and Shields' division, 5,000, were sent to him making a total of 158,000. Gen. Meigs and Wadsworth testified that McClellan had all he asked for. Only nineteen regiments were left to guard Washington.

The correspondent of the Commercial Telegraph that the responsibility for Bull's Bluff is divided between Stone and McClellan; yet Stone was sent to Fort Warren, while McClellan has been suffered to hold in his hands the destinies of this great nation. It is known that the President said on his return from James river that McClellan could account for only half the men sent to him. Of the 158,000 brave men he had upon the peninsula, only 85,000 were effective when the battles commenced; and when he finally landed on James river, that McClellan could account for only half the men sent to him. Of the 158,000 brave men he had upon the peninsula, only 85,000 were active when the battles commenced; and when he finally landed on the James river, only 90,000 could be mustered for active duty.

Thus the time he landed at Yorktown to the beginning of the great battles, he lost; it seems in various ways, 78,000 and between the landing and the close of the seven days fighting, 98,000 out of 158,000 had been killed, had died in the swamps, or had by sickness been rendered unfit for service. These are the facts as they are now before the country. The picture we repeat is the most dismal and discouraging that could be presented. It is sickening to think that the finest army the world ever saw, should have been thus sacrificed and nothing accomplished.

These dwellments relieve Secretary Stanton from the charges made against him by the partisans of a General who has in less than a year lost nearly 100,000 out of 230,000 men, without accomplishing anything; leaving the rebels stronger and the Government weaker in Eastern Virginia than they were six months ago. And we have authority for saying that Secretary Stanton stands higher with the President, now than at any previous time; and experience having made plain the wisdom of the policy and the plans that he favored.

We suppose then that the war is now to be conducted after Stanton's programme, unless in the meantime our government issues a programme of its own, obliges the North to conform to it. In the former case upon whom will the North fall back when Stanton has expended 200,000 or 300,000 men and accomplished nothing?

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—We understand that Robert Ould Esq., formerly, Assistant Secretary of War, has been appointed one of the Agents on the part of the Confederate Government, for the exchange of prisoners under the late cartel.

Mr. Ould will act for the Department of the East, whose present place of exchange is at A. H. Allen's below Dutch Gap, on James river. It is said that L. D. Thomas (not the Adjutant General) has been appointed to meet Mr. Ould, on the part of the Lincoln government.

We have not heard of the appointments for the Western Department if, indeed, they have been made. Vicksburg, it will be remembered is named in the cartel as the place of exchange. —Rich. Eng.

Gold in New York on the 1st was 119, Exchange dull at 124 1/2 and 126.

Not a syllable is said in the New York papers about Seward's resignation. Not a word about Ohio, Pennsylvania and Connecticut refusing to send soldiers, on the contrary a meeting was held at Cincinnati for the prosecution of the war. Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania is stamping the state and private subscriptions of county money in Philadelphia is all \$171,000; and Connecticut is as certain for her quota as she is for her usual onion crop.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.—"Agate" the Western correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette has found his way to Washington, whence he writes under date of July 13:

On the single matter of the President's belief as to the amount of our losses, we already have three or four contradictory versions; while I happen to know that every one of them conflicts with the statements the President himself made to a certain party of ours, only last Friday evening.

Said the President, with marked emphasis, "I can't tell where the men have gone in that army. I have sent there, at one time and another, one hundred and—" (perhaps prudently requires that I should leave the next two places for figures blank.)—"one hundred and—" thousand men—and I can only find just half that many now. Where can they have gone?—Barnside accounts to me for every man he has taken—so many killed in battle, so many wounded; so many sick in the hospital; so many absent on furlough. S. does Mitchell. So does Beall, and others; but I can't tell what has become of half of the army I've sent down to the Peninsula."

A SPINNEY LADY.—Under the head of "An impudent note from a Southern lady," the New Orleans Delta publishes the following:

EDITOR DELTA.—Sir: Having been arrested a few days since for the display of Confederate colors upon my person, in commemoration of our victory in Virginia, and since released upon unconditional terms, I now desire through your columns to contradict the rumor of an apology having been made by me to Butler for the so-called offense.

I take the liberty of adding that I never had and interview with the above person, nor to escape punishment had to lower the dignity of our Southern principles, which I then and still represent.

I am, sir,
Mrs. E. A. COWEN, 199 Canal st.

MOBILE, August 6.
A special dispatch to the Tribune from Grenada, Aug 4th says the enemy are reported to be advancing on Senatobia. In three columns from Memphis, estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 strong. Reinforcements are being sent from this place to Col. Jackson.

Gen. Curtis' cavalry attacked a provision train en route to Gen. Pargos, near Austin Mississippi, a few days ago, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

A Cairo dispatch of the 26th ult., says the Confederates made a dash at Humboldt the day previous, and that the Yankee cavalry fled with out firing a gun. The Confederates attacked the Yankee infantry, killed 15, took some prisoners, and are now in possession of the town.

Gov. Magoffin has called a meeting of the Kentucky Legislature on the 14th of August to provide for the peace of the commonwealth, and the safety of the State institution against the action of Yankee Congress.

The Yankee Colonel Logan hung Mr. Whipple a wealthy, and influential citizen of Jackson, Tennessee, on the 29th ult., for piloting a company of Confederate partisans to a bridge which they burned. Logan has also burned the houses of several sympathizers with the Confederates.

Leftwich, a Yankee cotton buyer, captured near Brownsville, last week with twenty-five thousand dollars in specie, has arrived here.

KNOXVILLE, August 2.—A gentleman from North Alabama, who arrived here this evening, reports that the Federals have burned Whitesburg, a town ten miles south of Huntsville, and killed 100,000, killing a whole lot of Col. S. K. Rayburn.

W. H. Spence, the banker of Murfreesboro' who betrayed the movements of Morgan and Forrest, has been hung by the citizens of Murfreesboro'.

Deserters from the Federal army at Cumberland Gap report that the Yankee troops there are on quarter rations, and refuse to fight as per the Emancipation Act.

(From the Montgomery Advertiser.)

MOBILE, August 7.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register* from Knoxville, dated the 6th, says that heavy skirmishing commenced on Tuesday with a large portion of the enemy at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap. One brigade of Gen. Stevenson's force was engaged on our side. The design was to gain the enemy's rear, and cut them off from the Gap. Artillery firing was very heavy. Several prisoners have been brought in from Tazewell.

None of the particulars of the fight have been received. General Rain's at least accounts, was making a forced march to gain the enemy's rear.

Brigadier-General W. R. Caswell was this afternoon assassinated by an unknown person near his residence, six miles from Knoxville. A later dispatch to the same paper from Knoxville, dated the 7th, says that a dispatch received this morning from Brigadier General Stevenson, states that after a gallant action lasting four hours, yesterday, near Tazewell, the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, and is in full retreat.

A courier reports that a battery of four guns was taken by our men after being twice repulsed, with a loss of 169.

Gen. Burton has succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear.

Gen. Stevenson, being reinforced, finished

The Family Circle.

An Incident—The Intruder Re-Buked.

The following incident occurred in a prayer meeting in one of the Baptist churches in Georgia: The meeting was conducted by the pastor, who had made it his custom to invite his brethren to make short addresses, which consisted in confessions of sin, coldness or heart-slackings. The series of meetings had continued a few nights until it was obvious to all, that the Spirit of God was at work in the congregation.

The pastor announced that while singing a hymn, he would test the desire of his congregation to be saved by inviting them forward for prayer. Just then a private member arose and said: Bro. — there is an individual in the house, who came here from improper motives. He came to hinder, if possible, the interests of this meeting: he is not welcome here he is an intruder, and I have made up my mind to expose him." Here the speaker turned around and faced the congregation, while a shudder seemed to run through the assembly, and a brother sitting near, stretched forth his hand, as though to restrain the speaker, who proceeded thus: "His presence here has much hindered my enjoyment of this meeting, and having come from improper motives, I felt it my duty to expose him. He has tried every influence of which he was master, to keep me away from here to-night: on former occasion he has persuaded me to stay away from prayer meetings, and has several times succeeded, to my great injury I will bear it no longer, I feel it my duty here to expose him. Brethren and sisters, I refer to your great enemy Satan! He has no need to stay at the gambling saloons, nor at the liquor shops: there his work goes on successfully though his agents, and his cause is well sustained. But he has come here, because a good work which endangers his kingdom is progressing. Beware of him! He told me not to open my mouth here to-night, and I had determined to obey him; but by God's grace I will never so determine again. I will resist him.

My unconverted friends, he has come to keep you from the altar of prayer—from the felt of the Saviour—from the kingdom of heaven. Pay no attention to what he says, for he is your enemy—he seeks to destroy you. May God deliver you from his power.

This short address, besides relieving the excited expectations of all, had a powerful effect, and the meeting progressed most favorably, and to the benefit of many souls.

[From the Southern Presbyterian.]

The Great Sin of our Land.

Different sins are put down as great sins of our people, and great they are, but we have a national sin, which overshadows all others, yet I hear less of it from the pulpit or the press than any other sin.—*Sabbath breaking by our Government.* During the journeying of Israel, a man was stoned to death for gathering a few sticks on the Sabbath day to kindle a fire, and our Government is breaking the Sabbath the year round by running the cars through the length and breadth of our land. How often are our devotions disturbed by the rumbling of the cars. But, says one, we can not stop the cars now, for we are often compelled to send forward troops as well as supplies on the Sabbath, or the enemy would get the advantage of us, and a single day's delay might cause us great injury. Is the arm of the Lord shortened? Is the Lord, who caused the sun to stand still while His servant Joshua achieved a great victory over his enemies, not able to defend us while we worship Him on His holy Sabbath? Did His ancient people, while surrounded on all sides by their enemies, ever suffer from them while going up to Jerusalem to worship?

What hope can we have of our fastings and prayers being acceptable to God while we live in open violation of His sacred commands to keep holy the Sabbath day?

Gideon, when called to deliver his people from their enemies first destroyed his father's idols.

We are boasting that we are a better people than our enemies, while we are guilty of this sin; which is enough to sink a world, and it is only through the mercy of God that we are spared.

God sent His ancient people into captivity until their land enjoyed her Sabbaths, and shall we be surprised if He allows our enemies to burn our railroad bridges and destroy our

roads until they enjoyed their Sabbaths? If we are His people, He certainly punish us, and that severely for this sin. And who would dare to say that this is not why He allows this terrible war. "Oh that my people had hearkened unto me, and Israel had walked in my ways. I should soon have subdued their enemies, and turned my hand against their adversaries." Psalm 81: 13-14.

Family Prayer Witnessed for the First Time.

A wild and wayward youth once spent a few days with a pious family and there for the first time witnessed the observance its influence on his own soul;

"Mr. Evans gave me a room, and I came down night and morning at family prayer. This was a new and strange scene to me. I had never been present at a family prayer in my life. The first night that I was in this good man's house, about nine o'clock he rang the bell and his shopmen and servants all came into the parlour and sat down. I looked with surprise, and wondered what was coming next. When all were seated, he opened his Bible and read a portion, and thus let God speak to his household. They then arose and fell upon their knees. The sight overpowered me. I trembled; I almost fainted. At last I knelt down too. I thought of my past life; I thought of my present position; I thought, Can such a guilty creature be saved? I heard but little of my kind friend's prayer. All my soul seemed turned in upon myself. My conscience said—This is how true Christians live; but how have I lived? God has not been in all my thoughts; but now I will begin to seek mercy."

"I went to bed that night as I never had gone before. On entering the room I looked around for a Bible but found none. There was a copy of 'Doddridge's Hymns' on the table some verses of which I read on my knees, by the bed-side, and went to bed. This was just when I had completed my twentieth year. I have never gone to Barnstable of late years, without going to weep over the hallowed spot where God fastened the arrows of conviction in my heart."

THE PROVIDENTIAL BULLET.—When Oliver Cromwell entered upon the command of the Parliament's army against Charles I., he ordered that every soldier should carry a Bible in his pocket. Among the rest there was a wild, wicked young fellow, who ran away from his apprenticeship in London, for the sake of plunder and dissipation. Being one day ordered out on a skirmishing expedition, or to attack some fortress, he returned to his quarters in the evening without hurt. When he was going to bed, pulling his Bible out of his pocket, he observed a bullet hole in it, the depth of which he traced till he found the bullet had stopped at Eccl. xi: 9, "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk thou in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment. The words were sent home upon his heart by the divine Spirit, so that he became a sincere believer on the Lord Jesus Christ. He lived in London many years after the civil wars were over.

SORROW AND SANCTIFICATION.—We learn from Pliny, that the ancient Romans "considered no grain proper for divine service until it had been parched." It required cleansing by fire, to make it sufficiently pure for an offering to the gods!

So, even the believing heart, that it may lie without spot on the altar of consecration, needs to pass through "the furnace of affliction." It must "glorify the Lord in fires," to become meet for the fellowship of His glory. These fires, though they may seem of earthly origin and threaten to consume us, are all killed, and regulated, and quenched, by the Heavenly Refiner—burning not a moment before He wills it, not a moment after His purpose is accomplished. Let this thought console us, in seasons of the longest, bitterest grief, "while on the weary nights dawn wearier days," and life, if it had none but earthly aspects, would be hopelessness.

MORAL SUBILITY.—In the House of Commons, Wilberforce said: "I do not know a finer instance of the morally sublime than that a poor cobbler, Dr. Carey, working all day in a stall, should have conceived the magnificent idea of converting the world. Milton planning the conversation of the heathen."

Evil Example in Camp.

There are salutary lessons for our young soldiery, in the following facts, drawn from "Camp and Barrack Room: or, The British Army as it is." The author, who had himself, served in the ranks, details incidents which occurred under his own experience.

"A lance-sergeant was shot dead by a private whom he had confined for gambling, but whose release he had subsequently obtained without punishment. The criminal was but a very young soldier, and was said to have been instigated to the act by a worthless scoundrel, with whom, unfortunately for himself, he associated. Many a youth is ruined in the army by bad company, who might otherwise have become a good man, an honor to his corps, and a respectable supporter of national glory."

"Although there was much order and regularity, in a military point of view, among the old soldiers, their conduct in other respects was frequently abominable, and their language of so foul a character as almost to make my blood curdle when I recall it. In many instances, the lips of sergeant and private teemed alike with pollution, and their horrible oaths and execrations, coupled with expressions of obscenity, pained my ears ten fold more than the shrill screaming of the troops of jackalls that come nightly from the graves and tombs, to prey upon the offal of the camp. Still, strange as it may seem, I soon became habituated to all this, and their language grew daily less offensive, from constantly hearing it, until, finally, I began to imbibed the grossness of those around me in spite of myself. Such is the painful influence of example. Indeed, it requires no ordinary strength of character to preserve in a course which subjects one to the sneers and taunts of those with whom he cannot do otherwise than associate, and who are not slow to denounce the man who does not act like themselves. The sober, the honest, and the honorable, are assailed in a variety of ways; and let them but descend one step, and, in a majority of cases, they will fall to the last round of the ladder, where the tringles (instruments of military punishment) await them."

These extracts tell their own story in a way that ought to make an impression, on those who find their surrounding in camp unfavorable to the graces of the christian, or the virtues of the gentleman. Let them set treble guard around integrity in action and purity in speech; and live hourly as in the presence of parents and pastors; but above all remember "Thou God seeest me!" and look forward to the day when that which is seen of God now, will be shown by Him to the universe assembled for the judgment of the soul!

HOLD YOUR ROPE.—Boswell, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, states that he was on board a ship, when a storm suddenly came up. Not accustomed to the sea, he became frightened at the rock of the vessel and the violence of the waves. "I went running," said he, "everywhere, from bow to stern, catching at this and then the other rope, and crying out to the sailors, Shall we be lost!"

"Here," said an old sailor to me, "here, take this rope; hold on with all force, the safety of those on board depends on this, that very man do his duty." I took hold," says Boswell, "and held on, and we rode out the storm in safety."

On the ship of states as well also as on the ship of the church, he who runs and cries shipwreck and death spreads confusion and dismay. Suppose the waters are high and the winds strong and wild, let every man be found steady at his place, holding the right rope, and with all force. A star is in the heavens that beams in the darkest night. To it lift the eye and trust in God! In the occupation of toil and duty-doing you will forget the tempest, and your tears will flee and the harbor be reached. Trouble comes on ship-board only when men cease each and faithfully to hold their own rope.

SINS EXPOSED.—A certain king, who had been conquered by another, was made to kneel before him, He begged that it might be done in private. A tent was erected for the purpose, but the moment the conquered king bowed on his knees the tent was removed, and he was exposed to the gaze of the whole army. "We may now conceal our deeds of iniquity," but in a moment we little suspect, they will be exposed to the university, and we stand confounded.

DARK HOURS.—There are dark hours that make the history of the brightest years. For not a whole month in many of the millions of the past perhaps, has the sun shone brilliantly all the time. There have been cold and stormy days every year. And yet the mist and shadows of the darkest hour disappeared and fled heedlessly. The most cruel ice fetters have been broken and dissolved and the most furious storm lost its power to harm. And what a parable is this of human life—of our inside world where the heart works at its shadowing of the dark hour, and many a cold blast chills the heart to the core. But what matters it! Man is born a hero, and it is only in the darkness and storm that heroism gains its greatest and its best development, and the storm bears it on more rapidly to its destiny. Despair not then. Neither give up; while one good power is yours, use it. Disappointment will not be realized. Mortifying failure may attend this effort and that one—but only be honest and struggle on and it will work.

HUMAN NATURE.—It is the nature of man to overrate present evil, and to underrate present good; to long for what he has not, and to be dissatisfied with what he has. This propensity, as it appears to individuals, has often been noticed by laughing and weeping philosophers. It was a favorite theme of Horace and Pascal, of Voltaire and Johnson. To its influence on the fate of great communities may be ascribed most of the revolution and counter-revolutions record in history.

Down to the present hour rejoicings like those on the shore of the Red Sea have ever been speedily followed by murmuring at the waters of strife. The most just and salutary resolution cannot produce all the good that has been expected from it by men of instructed minds and sanguine tempers. Even the wisest cannot, while it is still recent, weigh quite fairly the evils which it has removed. For the evils which it has caused are felt, and the evils which it has removed are felt no longer.—*Macaulay's England.*

POWER OF PRAYER.—Prayer has divided seas, rolled up flowing rivers, made flint rocks gush into fountains, quenched flames of fire, muzzled lions, disarmed vipers and poisons, marshalled the stars against the wicked, stopped the course of the moon, arrested the moon in his rapid race, burst open iron gates, recalled souls from eternity, conquered the strongest devils, commanded legions of angels down from heaven. Prayer has bridled and chained the raging passion of man, and routed and destroyed vast armies of proud, daring, blustering atheist. Prayer has brought one man from the bottom of the sea, and carried another in a chariot of fire to heaven! What has not prayer done?—*Ryland.*

A MODEL CHURCH.—We know a church in Georgia which pays its pastor punctually according to contract, notwithstanding the hard times; has nearly doubled its contribution to missions; sees that none of its poor are in want of the necessities of life; makes many presents to its grateful pastors, holds two prayer meetings a week for the country, three for the increase of spiritual christianity, and one for the divine blessing upon its sabbath school. Heaven will bless and prosper such a church.—*Chris. Index.*

TROUBLE A TEACHER.—Most of the grand truths of God have to be learned by trouble; they must be burned into us with the hot iron of affliction, otherwise we shall not truly receive them. No man is competent to judge in matters of the kingdom, until first he has been tried; since there are many things to be learned in the depths which we can never know in the heights. We discover many secrets in the caverns of the ocean, which, though we had soared to heaven, we never could have known. He shall meet the wants of God's people as a preacher who has had those wants himself; he shall best comfort God's Israel who has needed comfort; and he shall best preach salvation who has felt his own need of it.

A minister in the west, who lived on a small salary, was greatly troubled to get his quarterly instalment. He at last told the non-paying steward that he must have his money, as his family were suffering for the necessities of life. "Money!" replied the steward, "you preach for money? I thought you preached for the good of souls." "Souls?" replied the minister, "I can't eat souls; and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a meal."

DR. LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE BOTTLES and VIALS.
Nothing else is required to relieve children of Worms, and better than any other. Its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children—night out of every ten cases generally require it.

A CARD.
DR. J. B. GOUGHMAN having extensively used LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE, takes pleasure in saying it is the most valuable remedy to cure children of WORMS he ever knew. A dollar bottle is quite sufficient for 25 cases.
TALLMONT, Ga., Feb. 3, 1860.

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COLD DROPS.

A certain cure for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Breast; also Croup, Whooping Cough, &c., &c.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly incurable, have been promptly cured by using a few bottles. As anodyne is a powerful sedative, it is found in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and in a point of safety and efficiency is unrivalled in America.

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (in the form of No. 1 and 2, the first for the adult, and No. 2 for the child), and from its unexampled success is likely to supersede every other remedy for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhea, Stricture, and Leucorrhea, or Fluor Albus affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in kind and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and in a point of safety and efficiency is unrivalled in America.

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF
Scalds, Burns, Eruptions, &c.

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

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in the Southern States, they are to be had; and are recommended by the most distinguished medical men, by pointing out their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (no patent is wanted or secured), and the signature of the day, let all be cautioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, thus—

Wm. G. Little
and also his name blown into the glass of each bottle.

All orders and letters to be addressed to
LITTLE & BRO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Nassau, Ga.

Solely by Dr. J. S. THOMAS and C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, HITCHCOCK & WILLIAMS, LE GRANT, BROCK & HALL, Montgomery; PERKINSON & CARTER, J. A. WHITEHEAD & CO., Columbus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists generally.

MACON HOUSE, SEBASTIA, ALA.

(Hereafter known as Stone's Hotel.)

THE PROPRIETOR of this justly popular and well-known Hotel takes great pleasure in inviting the attention of the traveling public to the fact that the house is now under the management of J. E. J. MACON, Proprietor, and feels well assured that those who favor him with their patronage, will find all the comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class Hotels.

Nov. 17, 1859.

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

NIX, YOUNG & NIX,
(SUCCESSORS TO N. W. STICKNEY.)

MONUMENTS, MANTLES, TOMBS, Railings, GRAVE STONES, Furniture Work, and Tablets. GRATES, &c.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.
Feb. 22, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between DASH, McMULLEN & KEY, under the firm name of McMillen & Key, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Dan'l McMullen is made Agent to settle up the Books and Accounts of the late Firm. Parties indebted will please come up at once and pay what they can and close their accounts by note.
May 27, 1862.

D. C. McMULLEN,
H. H. KEY.

NEW BOOKS.

EL FUREIDY, by the author of The Lamp-lighter. My Thirty Years of the Senate, by Major Jack Downing.
The Noble Fenn, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Rutledge, a novel of deep interest.
Tales of Married Life, by T. S. Arthur.
The Rights of God Society, a history of the Society.
The Private Correspondence of Alexander von Humboldt.
The Mill on the Floss, by the author of Adam Bede.
A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halifax.
Art Recreation.
Reminiscences of Rufus Choate, by Edw. G. Parker.
Tales of Hall, by Thos. Hall.
Mary Bayard, by the author of Grace Truett.
And many other new books, just received and for sale by
B. B. DAVIS, Montgomery.
July 5, 1860.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of WILLIAM TATUM, deceased, having been granted to me by the Probate Judge of Macon county, all persons having claims against said estate, must present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.
JULY 24, 1862.

MENEFEE TATUM, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration was this day granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate Court of Russell county, (14th July 1862), on the estate of WILLIAM W. HARRIS, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
JULY 24, 1862.

O. K. O'NEAL, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of TERRISA NOTES, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of July A. D. 1862, by the Honorable George H. Waddell, Judge of the Probate Court for Russell county, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present them within the time allowed by law or they will be barred.
JULY 24, 1862.

BOWELL HODGES, Adm'r.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 1862.
THIS day came MARTHA C. MEKLENG, and filed her application, and therewith an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John H. Meeling, deceased, and setting forth in said application that the non-resident heirs of said deceased are Georgia Porten, wife of Thomas Porten, Alice Johnson, wife of John Johnson, who reside in Muscogee county, Georgia, and Angeline Meeling, wife of John Meeling, who resides in the State of South Carolina, and praying for an order to admit said instrument to Probate and Record as the last will and testament of said deceased.—It is ordered that said application be set for hearing on the 19th day of August 1862: Notice is therefore hereby given to the above named parties to be and appear at a Special Term of the Probate Court of said county, to be held on the said 19th day of August 1862, and show cause why said application should not be granted.
JULY 24, 1862.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

Faculty for the Year 1861-2.

REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., President and Professor of Moral Science.
A. B. GOODHUE, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.
D. G. SHERMAN, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.
REV. T. W. TOBEY, A.M., Professor of Intellectual Philosophy.

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.
REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Ecclesial History.

REV. T. W. TOBEY, A.M., Brown Professor of Systematic Theology.

THE NEXT SESSION.

The next session will open on Tuesday first day of October, 1861.
In order to meet the exigencies of the time young men and ladies will be admitted next session to pursue an irregular Course of Study, a Course preparatory to a regular Course, provided the applicant has sufficient maturity of mind to do so with profit to himself.
Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by Dr. and Lectures will also be furnished.
The present elevated standard in the regular Classical and Scientific Courses will be maintained.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term, of 4 months, in advance..... \$25.00
Incidentals..... 5.00
Room and Board..... 10.00
Coal..... 2.00
Board, per month..... \$12.00 to \$14.00
Washing..... 1.00

I. W. GARROTT, President Board Trustees.
J. B. LOVELL, Secretary.
Marion, Aug. 29, 1861.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—Your attention is respectfully invited to the following resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Howard College at its annual meeting, viz:

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard College be authorized to receive the Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States in payment of the Principal of all Subscriptions or Debts due to the Endowment Fund of the College, and that he be instructed, by circular letter and advertisement, to notify the Debtors to the College of this resolution of the Board."

In accordance with my instruction, in the above resolution, I have the honor to inform you, in the hope that you may find it convenient at an early date to liquidate your indebtedness to the Howard College. Any communication addressed to me at this place will receive attention.
Respectfully yours,
D. R. LIDE, Treas. H. Col.
Marion, Ala., Sept. 26, 1861.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

ON Monday 6th January 1862, JAMES F. PARK will re-open a School for Boys, in Tuskegee. Only a limited number of pupils can be received. The scholars will be divided into three Sessions of Thirteen weeks. Tuition will be at the following rates per Session:
First or Lowest Class..... \$10.00
Second Class..... 12.00
Third Class..... 14.00
Fourth Class..... 16.00
Fifth Class..... 18.00
Sixth Class..... 20.00
Great or French..... 25.00
Parents and Guardians will confer a favor by making application for admission into the School previous to the commencement of the Session.
Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861.

Eufaula Female Institute.

REV. GEORGE Y. BROWNE, A.M., for 12 years President of Georgia Female College, having removed to Eufaula, Ala., will open a private Seminary for Young Ladies under the above name.
Near twenty years of experience in the School room, and the good measure of success that has attended his efforts, enable him to offer to the public whatever of advantage such experience may give.
The Spring Term commences on the first Monday in January and ends on the first Thursday in July.
The Course of Study is so extensive that graduates of colleges may have purchased additional studies with advantage. The expenses are not materially different from those customary in other schools of high order.
Further information may be obtained by addressing
GEORGE Y. BROWNE, Principal, Eufaula, Ala.
Jan. 9, 1862.

ALABAMA CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE, TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

THE FOURTH Session of the Institution will begin on the first Monday in October 1861. The present efficient corps of instructors will for the most part be retained.

Attention is especially called to the Executive Class, organized for the benefit of Young Ladies who have graduated in this or other institutions, who may desire a more extended course. The advantages derivable from this higher scheme of studies are no longer problematical. The experiment of the past year, with a noble class of five Young Ladies, has demonstrated the wisdom of this new feature. The members of this class may prosecute any of the studies embraced in the curriculum, or may devote themselves to the study of English Literature, Political Science, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and Computation.

The advantages in the Medical Department are equally great. The Principal Lecturer in each of the most eminent Medical Establishments of Europe, and is an artist of the first class. His Assistant, trained up for the same system as himself, is situated at the best Medical Universities of Europe, possesses of the rarest skill in execution, and successful as leaders, have ably assisted him in the dissection of the dead. The other departments will maintain their established character. The War need not interrupt the operations of the College. The members of parents to give their daughters the best advantages.
For Catalogues apply
JULY 26, 1861.

A. J. BATTLE, President.

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA.

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

Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBELL, M.D.
Surgery, L. A. DAVIS, M.D.
Chemistry, J. B. DAVIS, M.D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, F. G. GARDIN, M.D.
Institution and Practice, L. B. FORD, M.D.
Physiology, H. V. M. HARRIS, M.D.
Obstetrics, J. A. EWE, M.D.
Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, ROBERT CAMPBELL, M.D.
W. H. DODD, M.D., Clinical Lecturer at City Hospital.
S. B. SIMMONS, M.D., Professor to Professor Anatomical and Medical History.
Lectures, (full course) \$100.
Matriculation Fee, \$5.
The College building has been thoroughly renovated, and many additions made to former facilities for instruction.
September 10, 1861.

NO TASTE OF MEDICINE! BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

Children dying right and left! Mothers not yet relieved! Know that worms more infants kill Than each other mortal ill! But the verminous child, the best of men, Your pale darlings from the grave.

NOTES. MAKE YOUR CHOICE.—Shall the Child die, or the Worms? Remember, a few drops of Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge will destroy more worms, and bring them away without pain. Price 25 cents. GREAT 3-2-5-9 Dispensary, 15 Beekman Street, New York.