

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

S. HENDERSON, } EDITORS.
A. J. BATTLE, }

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PROPRIETORS.

For Terms, &c., see third page.

The following private letter, written by a lady of Norfolk, Va., to Mrs. Kleser, of this place, on the death and burial of her son, has been handed us for publication:

GORDON HALL, June 16, 1862

Mrs. Kleser—Dear Madam: Enclosed in this letter you will find a note from your husband, announcing the sad news of the death of your son. I deeply sympathize with you in your sad bereavement. I hope you will be able to bear it with Christian fortitude. Your son died a very happy death, and he is now a bright and happy angel. Would you call him back to this miserable world, where there is nothing but sin, trouble and sorrow? I know you cannot help grieving; but sorrow not as those without hope; for you can go to him, but he cannot come to you.

I know what a mother's feelings are at the death of her only son, for I have gone through the same bitter trial, but under different circumstances. I would that if it had been the Lord's will, that he had died for his country, but he was only three years old when he died, and has been dead three years. The only two brothers I have are in the Confederate service, and if they are only as well prepared as your son, and they should fall in defence of their country, I would be resigned. I know full well what trouble is, for I lost my husband, father and mother in fourteen days, of the Yellow Fever. I made a mistake in saying the only two brothers I had were in the Confederate service. I have two others—one very young, the other my eldest brother, had to remain at home to take care of us, we are all young, and had no one in the world to take care of us.

I will now proceed to give you a description of the burial of your noble boy. His corpse was carried from the boat at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to the Episcopal Church, it was escorted by a number of gentlemen, and though the telegram came too late for notice to be given in the morning that the funeral would take place, (for he was buried on Sunday,) the Church was crowded to overflowing; it was impossible to get a seat; the two aisles were crowded with gentlemen who were compelled to stand; even the churchyard was filled with ladies and gentlemen, each anxious to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of a Confederate soldier, who had died from wounds received while nobly defending his country. The impressive service of the Episcopal Church was read by our Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Okeson; the body was then taken from the Church to the cemetery, first followed by the Mayor, Common and select Council, then by the citizens, and after that by the ladies young and old; the procession was over a mile long, and such a one as had never been seen in Norfolk before. The coffin was covered with wreaths of white flowers made by two young ladies who tied them on when the corpse reached the Church. The ladies and gentlemen intend erecting a monument to his memory; and rest assured that his grave will be often visited (and flowers will keep fresh on it,) by the ladies of Norfolk. His father was allowed to come up with the body and remained until the next afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Your husband requested me to write to you and tell you, instead of writing to him, write to me, and I will forward the letters to Old Point. You can write by flag of truce, if you only write concerning yourself, family and other matters pertaining to home affairs. Write to me as soon as you can, as your husband is anxious to hear from you. I have been in the habit of visiting the Confederates at Old Point, and have an opportunity of seeing your husband, and will see that he suffers for nothing we can do for him. You have the heartfelt sympathies of the ladies and gentlemen of Norfolk.

My direction is ———, Norfolk, Va. Excuse the length of my letter. This will reach you by the underground railroad, and you will have to write by flag of truce. Good-bye.

Yours truly and respectfully,

T. A. M.

I have sent you a copy of the prayers used in the Episcopal Church for the present troublous times. I suppose you knew that our city was in possession of the Federals, and that we were no longer a free people, but we enjoy

many privileges which other evacuated cities do not;—one of the greatest of which is, being allowed to visit our wounded soldiers.

P. S.—I forgot to say to you that your son suffered very little, and that it was his request to be buried in Norfolk, and at the conclusion of the services a handsome small Confederate flag was thrown on the coffin, so he was buried not only with honor, but under a Confederate flag.

I forgot to say to you that I shall try and send you a piece of poetry composed by a relative of mine on the death of your son. I saw some ladies to-night who had sent bouquets to be put on your dear boy's grave. Do let me hear from you shortly. I shall go to Old Point Thursday, if I can get a pass; we are not allowed to go out without a pass, except about the city. My sisters send their respects. I have sent this by underground railroad; it will be mailed in Petersburg.

LAUDERDALE SPRINGS, MISS.,
July 25th, 1862

My DEAR BROTHER WYATT: As bro. Sumner will be absent when this reaches you, I write to you. I left Marion on Tuesday July 17th, for Selma. At that place I found the Benlah waiting for passengers to Montgomery. After seeing my wife safe on board for her way up the river, I took the cars for Newbern. By the way say to your friends who wish to go from Selma to Greensboro, always to pass through Marion rather than Newbern. I made a sad mistake in taking that route. We were nearly five hours in passing over a distance of nine miles. At 2 a. m. we left Greensboro, and at 3:12 p. m. on Friday reached Gainesville. Here I found evidence that our country is in a state of war. Soldiers were seen in every direction. Arms and munitions of war are stored up in this town, and several manufactories have been commenced. In the Methodist church 80 girls are making cartridges. A gun manufactory, and a harness establishment, &c., are in active operation. Great manifestations of activity are daily made. Soon after dinner I visited Dr. McAllister's hospital, where I found between one and two hundred sick soldiers. The Dr. has the most comfortable hospital in the town. It was occupied as a Female Academy. Dr. McAllister requested me to have an appointment made to preach in the hospital yard on Sunday evening at 5. On Saturday evening I visited another hospital where I found Dr. Whitfield, a member of the Jones Creek Church, of which I was formerly the Pastor. As the Dr. was returning home, I embraced the opportunity afforded of accompanying him, and rode to his house which we reached about 12 m. From thence I went to bro. Jere H. Brown's, a distance of some two miles. Brother Brown still takes great interest in the prosperity of Howard College. The rest of the evening I spent in visiting other members of the churches of which I was once the pastor. On Sunday morning after visiting a sick sister, Mrs. McClus, I returned with Dr. Whitfield to Gainesville, and at 5 p. m. preached to a quiet and attentive congregation of convalescent soldiers in the hospital yard. It reminded me of former times, to be again exercising my vocation as Missionary. Although my congregation was not composed of idolaters, yet I should not be surprised to learn that many of them, are as far removed from the impiousness of the gospel aid as difficult to reach as the heathen. The human heart is essentially the same every where. I knew when I went to China, that a difficult field of labor was before me. I feel that the case now, is the same. My reliance is the same now, as it was when engaged in the Foreign work.

On Monday I called upon the Presbyterian minister and found that he was interested in the work, and doing what the intervals in his pastoral labor enabled him to do, in carrying it forward. He had a supply of the tracts published in Richmond. From him I learned that Lauderdale Springs presented an inviting field of labor. After visiting Dr. Whitfield's hospital, I walked to the camp of the 43d Miss. Regiment, about a mile distant from Gainesville. Here I found the Chaplain, bro. Finley of Monroe county, Miss., and had a pleasant interview with him. The Major of this regiment is a brother of Mrs. Dr. Barron, I did not see him. After a pleasant conversation with the soldiers I returned to Gainesville. On Tuesday I went to Dr. McAllister's hospital, and visited bro. Howard, the

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

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1862.

pastor of the Baptist Church. Brother Howard seemed to consider Lauderdale Springs an inviting field of labor. He had preached there, on his way to Enterprise. On Tuesday evening, I had a pleasant prayer-meeting at Dr. Whitfield's hospital. The soldiers seemed to appreciate the privilege of having religious exercises, and gave good attention to the words uttered by the speaker. In view of all the facts I could obtain, I concluded to visit Lauderdale Springs, and on Wednesday evening at 4:12 left Gainesville for that station.

At Gainesville Junction, I met Mr. Lockhart of Marion. He was on his way to De Soto. Several trains of soldiers, passed on to Mobile, on their way to Chattanooga. It was well that I concluded not to go to Tupelo, as but few soldiers are there, and they are preparing to go to Tennessee. Price and his few, will remain at Saltillo, a little above Tupelo, until they hear that Bragg and his men are at Chattanooga, and then they will take Buell's force in the rear. Some of Bragg's artillery will be taken to Decatur, Ala. On reaching Lauderdale Springs, I found bro. L. B. Robertson just leaving for Eataw. He has spent some time at this place, and expects to return on Tuesday next, when if not prevented, we expect to hold a protracted meeting at a convalescent camp some two miles from the Springs. I expect to preach daily for several days. This evening, I expect to preach at the Springs in the open air. The way is open, and the harvest is plenteous. May the Spirit of the Most High rest upon us. We are surrounded on every side by the sick. A better place for a hospital could scarcely be found. The buildings are spacious and comfortable and the water abundant and good. There are 17 surgeons and assistant surgeons now in attendance here. When I leave this place, I expect to go to Columbus, I have written to brother Teasdale, to ascertain of things there. Please show this to brother Sumner, and ask him if he was successful in obtaining any Tracts or Testaments for distribution.

Give my kind regards to friends in Marion. May the Master's blessing rest upon you. Remember me in your prayers and specially entreat the favor of our Heavenly Father upon the effort to benefit the soldiers. With kind regard to your family, I am fraternally and sincerely yours, THOMAS W. TORRY.

For the South Western Baptist.

HAYNEVILLE, LOWMEDE CO., 31, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It affords me great pleasure to furnish you the result of a meeting recently held with the "Steep Creek Church." This is a new Church which I was privileged to organize in May, 1861, while laboring as missionary of the Alabama Association. The meeting commenced on Friday before the third Sabbath, and although without any human aid we were enabled to continue it till the evening of the fourth. Twelve were added to the Church by experience and baptism and five by letter. Among the number baptized was a brother Confederate Soldier, who was wounded in the battle of "Seven Pines," and who has now become, I believe, a true soldier of Jesus Christ. The baptism of this young brother drew tears from eyes unused to weep. I have been privileged to be at some good meetings, and have seen the work of the Lord prosper, Christians made to rejoice, sinners convicted and mourners converted; but I think this was about the best I ever attended. The church was revived, sinners convicted, mourners made to rejoice, and some drawn out to the sanctuary, who had not entered a place of worship for years. Long will the efforts of this meeting be felt in the community and the fruits thereof will be seen in eternity. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us but, to thy name be all the glory."

Your brother in Christ Jesus,

T. W. BAILY.

P. S. I have written this communication to my fellow-laborers, may be encouraged (notwithstanding the distracted condition of our country) to wait upon the Lord and put forth efforts for the salvation of sinners as heretofore.

T. W. B.

(From the Southern Presbyterian.)

Our Generals.

The private character of the chief commanders of our army is a matter for devout thankfulness and mutual congratulations by the people of this Confederacy. There are General Lee and General Bragg, both earnest Christians men, belonging to the Episcopal

Church. There are Generals Jackson and D. H. Hill, both "flying" elders of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States. There is Gen. J. E. Johnston, a praying man, of what church we do not know. There is also General Longstreet, of whom we are informed that he is also a Christian man, but we cannot say of what denomination. There may be others also of these leaders who are similar in character and principles. We take delight in reflecting that such men lead our soldiers into battle.

On the other hand, what can we think of the brutal Butler and the mendacious Halleck and McOlellan, the coarse and violent Wool and Grant, but that they are fit to conduct the unholy war of our enemies. Mr. Seward, it cannot be doubted, is totally devoid of moral principle. Mr. Lincoln has been represented to us on high authority to be an scoffer. Both the President and his Secretary of State are said to be addicted to intemperance.

As for our army in general we know that both officers and men are in cases without number devout men, fearing God and working righteousness. These things we delight to remember and to speak of. They are good grounds for encouragement and hope as to the final issue.

Youthful Soldiers.

"How young would you take a man for the army?" enquired a Parliamentary Commission of Sir G. H. Wetherall, Adjutant General of the British Forces. He answered, "I would take him at sixteen. We have enlisted hundreds and hundreds of men, who have sworn themselves to be eighteen, but we have found out that they were only sixteen, who were admirable soldiers, as fine men as possible. It is astonishing how soon they become good soldiers."

The experience of the South in the present war seems to accord with this opinion. In facility of drill and discipline, in unflinching energy and heroic daring, our more youthful soldiery have not fallen a handbreadth behind their older companions in arms. They have taken a worthy share in achievements which have never been surpassed by the veterans of Europe. There is an unsettled question, however, whether at so early an age the physical system has reached a stage of development which will prevent "breaking down" under the protracted endurance and exposure of military life? With that question we will not now concern ourselves.

We turn to a kindred sphere of thought, where no such question intrudes. It is not age but character that determines efficiency in the warfare with evil. The great Army of the Right often finds that its strength lies largely in its more youthful soldiery. We have known churches of high reputation for zeal and usefulness, whose reputation abroad was the monopoly of certain "prominent men" and "men of influence;" but looking within, on the springs which kept the whole body in beneficent activity, we have felt that these churches would be shorn of more than half their power, if they lost their "young men and maidens"—nay, even their boys and girls of sixteen years and upwards! Alas, for the pastor and people who do not seek, who do not secure, these early accessions to the ranks of their Lord's witnesses and warriors! They must fight on many a field at greivous disadvantage; and fail of many a victory which might, otherwise have been achieved with ease.

BEARING THE CROSS.—Mr. Siméon of Cambrige, was at one time an object of much contempt for Christ's sake and the gospel's. And, though he usually bore up bravely, it was very trying to know that nobody liked to be seen in his company; and one day, as he walked along with his little testament in his hand, he prayed that God would send him some cordial in his word. Opening the book his eye alighted on the text:—"They found a man named Simon (or simeon) by name; him they compelled to bear his (Jesus) Cross."—"And when I read that," he tells us, "I exclaimed,—'Lord lay it on me; lay it on me; I will gladly bear the Cross for thy sake.' And I henceforth bound persecution as a wreath of glory round my brow."

Inflexible Purpose.

Robert Hall once related an occurrence making his first acquaintance with Rev. John Ryland, Sr., as follows: "When I was quite a lad, my father took me to Mr. Ryland's school at Northampton. That afternoon I drank tea with him in the parlor.—Mr. Ryland was violently against the American war; and the subject happening to be mentioned, he rose, and said, with a fierce countenance and voice—'If I were Gen. Washington, I would summon all my officers around me, and make them bleed from their arms into a basin, and dip their swords into the blood; and swear that they would not sheathe them till America had gained her independence.'"

Our feelings would recoil from such a measure, as Ryland suggested. But it finely illustrates the fixed, immovable resolution which *should* (and, so far as we know, *does*) animate the South at the present juncture.—Attained as "rebels;" denied the right of self-government; threatened with universal robbery under the name of confiscation; our territory invaded; our ports sealed from the commerce of the world; our servants lured from us, or armed against us; our cities held under martial law; to the extinction of freedom of speech, and our public journals suspended, to the extinction of freedom of the press; our churches seized as military hospitals, and our pastors confined in penitentiaries, for the crime of loyalty to the South; our mothers, sisters, wives, daughters, abandoned by public proclamation to the lusts of an insolent and brutal soldiery; can we dream of submission? Never! We may "tire of the war," of diminished resources, of stagnant business, of farcical coarse and scant, of sickness without medicine, of deaths multiplying under the storm-cloud of battle until every household is draped in mourning; but the sword will be sheathed when the South achieves her independence, and not an hour before!

Inflexible purpose has a still higher sphere—the sphere of religion.—And here the suggestion of Ryland is paralleled by what we read of certain eminent saints, who, to solemnize their espousals to God, have written out a covenant with Him, and signed it in blood drawn from their veins. We would not commend their example to imitation in this respect; but their steadfast, unalterable determination should possess every one who aims to become a citizen of the better country, that is, the heavenly and to "enter in through the gates into the city"—the New Jerusalem. He who surrenders all things for this purpose loses nothing. He suffers nothing who for this purpose bears all things. Suffering and loss for heaven are richest gain and divinest peace. Why, then, should we not hold on our way, rejoicing evermore, finding glory in the hope of glory, feeling that the prospect of heaven is itself heaven begun?

Transient and Enduring Fruits of Labor.

The things of the present life, for which we labor, if we obtain them, and if they might satisfy us, can be ours but for a little while.

Death removes them out of our possession. Man, when summoned from this world, leaves them all behind him. "As he came forth from his mother's womb, naked shall he return to go as he came, and shall take nothing of his labor which he may carry away in his hand. In all points, as he came so shall he go; and what profit hath he that hath labored for the wind?" "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out." All are poor in the grave. Houses and lands, gold and silver, honor, and pleasure, and friends,—these are withdrawn from every one that "giveth up the ghost." Other eyes than the eyes of the miser will look upon his hidden stores then; other hands than his, buy and sell, and get gain, with them. The last hour comes; and in the twinkling of an eye, the millionaire is penniless. The dead are owners of nothing on the whole face of the earth—of nothing except

so much ground as may supply a resting-place to their mouldering forms, and not always of that! Now, this is what you labor for, as respects the present life—this instant and total bankruptcy—this absolute destitution of grave—this losing all things—this having nothing.

"But labor for the things of the life to come secures 'an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away.'"

"This is the promise that God hath promised us, even eternal life," life that ends not ever. The worshippers in the Upper Temple "shall go no more out." Fifteen hundreds years after the death of Abel, a flood of waters from the fountains of the great deep and from the windows of heaven, was sweeping the old world that sinned, into a righteous destruction. But during those fifteen hundred years Abel had been in the unbroken enjoyment of the heavenly rest, and looked down upon "the sea without a shore" which had buried all nations underneath its waves, and saw the ark which floated with eight persons above the universal grave. Yet other two thousand three hundred years—and in a manger at Bethlehem a little child was lying, which was Christ the Lord, and angels on Judea's plain were hymning the anthem of His incarnation as the Savior of sinners. But Abel's enjoyment of the heavenly rest had been prolonged without a pause, though the two thousand, three hundred years, and he took up the echo of that song before the Throne, and struck his lyre of praise afresh with glad fingers. Eighteen hundred and sixty more—and the times on which we have fallen are spreading out the strange mystery of their evil, before the eye of Heaven. But through their long lapse the enjoyment of the heavenly rest has been Abel's still. Oh, who can picture to his imagination the Fifty-Seven Centuries during which that first martyr has walked in white before the Father's presence—holy—happy—without one stain of sin, however slight—without one pang of grief however transient? And yet these Fifty-Seven Centuries are scarcely the beginning of the glory and the joy which have no end—which await you, though you be the humblest of laborers of the heavenly rest!

Seriously consider this contrast.—You labor for the things of the present life, aware, if you obtain them, and if you enjoy them, that death shall cast you out from their possession; not dreaming, even in the wildest moment, that they can be yours in the grave, or beyond it; sure that an inevitable hour, an hour "nigh at hand to come," shall strike them every one from your grasp. In this, you are without blame. But oh, with what plea will you excuse, even to yourself, your failure to labor that you may effect an entrance into heavenly rest; may become "rich unto God;" may win the unfading, the eternal inheritance? Are you willing to be workers where the fruit of your toils must, by and by, pass from you forever, and not where it shall be forever secure—forever enhancing? Do not drive this thought from your bosom. He whose blood was shed in your behalf accounted it not unmeet for the utterance by Himself, "Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of Man will give unto you: for Him hath God the Father sealed." Oh, shall He speak, and not gain your ear, and not subdue your heart?

FAITH AND LOVE.—Faith comes by hearing hope by experience. Faith comes by hearing the word of God, hope by the credit that faith has given to it. Faith believes the truth of the word, hope waits for the fulfilling of it. Faith lays hold of that end of the promise that is next to us, to wit as it is in the Bible; hope lays hold of that end of the promise that is fastened to the mercy-seat. For the promise is like a mighty cable that is fastened by one end to a ship, and by the other to the anchor. The soul is the ship where faith is and to which the hither end of this cable is fastened; but hope is the anchor that is at the other end of this cable, and "which entereth into that within the veil."—Bunyan.

\$2 per Annum, Invariably in Advance.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.:
Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

AGENT.

B. H. DAVIS, of the "Book Emporium," Montgomery, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to receive subscriptions and dues for our paper.

Perfection Attained through Suffering.

That sum of moral excellence embraced in the idea of perfection, is the highest attainment to which we can aspire and naturally excites in the minds of all good men the most vehement desires. That object which of all others is most abhorrent to us is suffering. And yet God has so constituted our moral relations that perfection can only be reached through suffering. Heaven is the highest consummation of the one—hell is the last degree of the other. The awards of the one are allotted to those who "pass through great tribulation, and have washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb"—the penalty of the other is the portion of those who, "clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day," have never crucified their lusts, or known the import of spiritual conflicts.

We are accustomed to measure the magnitude of any blessing by the care, anxiety, labor and suffering which it costs. Our social, political and religious privileges are endeared to us by the counterpoise of obstacles overcome in achieving them. God has so constituted our nature that our greatest blessings cost us the heaviest sacrifices. Never does heroism rise to such magnitude as when measuring its limited resources, it accepts the gage of battle from a vastly superior power, and dares the hazards of annihilation rather than submit to ignominy and disgrace. Fortitude under sufferings, courage in the face of dangers, fidelity in the hour of temptation, and faith amid billows, constitute the very essence of that virtue—that sum of moral qualities which approximates, though it may not reach in this life—perfection. Heroic, Christian virtues, like the ark serene, rises only in proportion to surrounding difficulties; and where those difficulties cease, the hero ceases to be an object of admiration. Never does the lustre of virtue and religion shine so resplendently as when surrounded by the shade of distress. In great national calamities, interior character is rapidly and effectually developed. It is then that the selfish, the timid, the doubtful, and the cowardly, retire to their inner chambers of ignoble seclusion; while the true nobility of the land—the men and women of the country, who deserve the boon which is at stake, are animated with that lofty courage, that unwavering faith, and that unrelaxing purpose of soul, which adversity only intensifies, and which can pluck victory from defeat.

The purifying power of tribulation, in the development of Christian character, is beautifully set forth by the great apostle of the gentiles in the well known and oft-repeated passage, "Tribulation worketh patience; and patience, experience; and experience, hope; and hope maketh not ashamed, because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit, which is given unto us." Perhaps there is nothing that so fully manifests the child of God as tribulation. To the wicked, tribulation worketh impatience; and impatience, perplexity; and perplexity, despair. A fretful, peevish disposition under the chastening of the Lord, is, to say the least of it, not an evidence that the love of God has ever been shed abroad there by the Holy Spirit. It is only in the furnace of affliction that faith achieves its last and highest results. It is here that our Savior has educated those "mighty men of valor," whose names adorn the brightest pages of His Church's history. It is here that the Pauls, and Peters, and Johns; that the Luthers, and Wickliffs, and Bunyans—gave to the world those examples of Christian heroism, and those undying utterances of evangelical truth, which will stir the heart of Christendom till the heavens be no more. Then let us "not think it strange concerning the fiery trial that is to try us." Let us fix our eye upon that sweetest vision ever presented to the beloved disciple when a door was opened in heaven, and he saw the "innumerable company" who had "passed through great tribulation, and washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Let patience have her perfect work, and we shall ere long stand upon the "sea of glass" with that blissful throng.

ERRATA.—In the report of the committee of Congress on "Sunday Mail," published a short time since, a line was left out in 3rd column of the report, and at the 8th line from the top. It reads: "They rarely go to the sides," &c. It should have read: "They rarely go to the earliest moment by the mail. Besides, if one seventh of the employees," &c. We regret the error, as it mars the report badly.

We were also in error in stating that the report came from a "special committee." It was the report of the "Standing committee on postal affairs," of which Judge Chilton is Chairman.

Army Missionaries—Domestic Board.

We are gratified to know that our Board at Marion is actively engaged in sending Missionaries to our soldiers, and that our churches are beginning to send in their contributions for this purpose. On a recent visit to Talladega, we learned that some of the churches in that region were quite awake to this great duty. The three churches to which Bro. Mays preaches, to-wit: Good Hope, (in Talladega town), Talladega, and Big Spring, in Shelby Co., have jointly contributed about five hundred dollars to the Board for this noble object. Let all our churches move vigorously in this work, and no tongue can tell what a vast amount of good may be accomplished. If our pastors would only do as Bro. Mays has done, before the meetings of our Associations, there would be, instead of a falling off, a large increase in our contributions this year to the Board. All our brethren need, is, to have their attention called to the object, and an opportunity afforded of doing their duty.

Obituaries.

The large accumulation of obituary notices, constrains us to ask of our friends to condense them as much as possible. Look at our paper from week to week, dear reader, and you will see the propriety of this request. We have never felt authorized to make any charge for these notices. There is something so sacred in the memory of the dead, that the idea of making out a scale of charges for the space occupied by such tributes is really abhorrent to us. And besides, the great body of them are devoted to our brave soldiers who die in camp or are cloven down in battle; and it affords us a melancholy pleasure to chronicle these cherished names, that our country and posterity may know to whom we shall be indebted for our independence. Let them be read by all—only let them be condensed, and to the point.

Perhaps we ought to say, in justice to the paper, that if any of our friends feel inclined to accompany these notices with some small contribution, (which is wholly left to them as to amount,) it would assist us in defraying the expense of the office. For every thing is now so enormously high, that our only object is to keep the paper going, and thus serve God and our country, without any hope or expectation of any other reward. This, however, is left to the good sense of the parties.

For the South Western Baptist.
In Memoriam.

Since the commencement of this war, Alabama has mourned the loss of many of her bravest and truest sons. Bulloch, Lomax, Martin, Baine, Hale, the Joneses, besides many others of lesser note, sleep in soldiers' graves. To the catalogue of her distinguished dead, we have to add the name of John F. Woodward.

He was born in Fairfield District, South Carolina, and belonged to a family which has contributed much to Church and State. In 1828, he graduated at the University of his native State, then under the Presidency of the celebrated Dr. Cooper. Applying himself closely to the study of the law, he was admitted to the practice, when admission was not such a "royal road," as it has since become in the eager desire to crowd so many young men into the "learned professions." He removed to Talladega county, Alabama, in 1837, or '8, and commenced planting, which, owing to some financial embarrassment, he abandoned to resume his profession. For a brief period he edited the *Democratic Watchtower* and conducted that journal, now one of the oldest in the State, with spirit, courtesy and success. In 1847, he was elected a Representative to the Legislature and made a faithful and industrious member. In 1849, he was elected Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit, and administered his high office with uprightness and the most unscrupulous impartiality. In 1853 he was elected (in 1859 re-elected) Solicitor of the same Circuit, and it is but a just tribute, which will be endorsed by every Judge, Grand Jury and Lawyer with whom Col. W. was brought in official connection, to affirm, that he discharged the delicate and responsible duties of that important office, with ability, firmness and incorruptible integrity. While properly tolerant of venial offences, he prosecuted with vigor grosser violations of law, and no combinations of wealth or political influence, and no sinister expectations swerved him a hair's breadth from the straight line of duty. At a bar, where such lawyers as Chilton, Rice, Stone, Bowden, Walker, Heflin, Martio, Morgan, Parrons, White and Upton appeared, it required something more than mere sciolism or effrontery to deserve and attain success.

Having been a politician of the Calhoun school, Col. Woodward was immediately on the election of Lincoln the bold and earnest advocate of the

secession of Alabama. When war was waged by the Yankee government, he took a company, the "Davis Blues," into the now immortal 10th Ala. Regiment. On the resignation of Maj. Bradford, he was nominated by the President for the vacancy and confirmed by the Provisional Congress. On the death of Lt. Col. Martin, he was promoted to his position, and on the promotion of Gen. Forney, he succeeded to the command of the Regiment, while leading which, in the desperate but successful charge upon the Federal batteries at Gaines' Mill, on the 27th of June, he was struck in the face by a bullet and fell mortally wounded, expiring instantly. As Captain of his company and field officer of his Regiment, he was endeared to the men by his fatherly kindness and courage. At Drainesville, Williamsburg and Gaines' Mill, Col. W. behaved with noticeable coolness and gallantry. It is consoling to believe that Col. W., like many, had chosen the "good part" and made peace with God. On the Sunday night before leaving home for the army, he was, in presence of a large and deeply moved congregation, admitted into the Methodist church, and his subsequent conduct was so orderly, that he witnessed a good profession before his comrades. To a friend he remarked that at the battle of Drainesville, while the balls were hailing around him, he was composed and unexcited, trusting in the goodness and providence of God.

While not endowed with brilliant talents, Col. W.'s mind was well cultivated, and he filled creditably the various positions of Editor, Lawyer, Representative, Solicitor, Judge, Captain, Major and Colonel. The writer of this imperfect sketch knew him intimately, and unaccounted to extravagant commendation, truth constrains him to say, that he was one of the most scrupulously conscientious and honest men he ever knew. Tried in the furnace of loss of property, his integrity never wavered. Filling responsible positions, his honesty and fair dealing were never suspected. Frank almost to a fault, firm almost to excess, generous even to profuseness, conscientious in the conclusions of his mind and the actions consequent on them, public spirited, truthful, intelligent, companionable, patriotic. Alabama has made no contribution to the heroic dead of this war, whose death is more deplored.

Col. W. leaves a devoted wife and several small children who have the cordial sympathies of the friends of the husband and father.

For the South Western Baptist.
LAUDERDALE SPRINGS, MISS.,
Aug. 7, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER: All of your readers are interested in the welfare of the soldier. They read with eagerness the accounts of the battles in which he is engaged, and the hardships which he undergoes. Some of them also feel a deep interest in his spiritual welfare. The appeal which has been made, by the soldier's friend, to those who stay at home to send to the camp the Bible, the tract and the missionary has not been made in vain. The Board of Domestic Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention has several Missionaries now laboring among the soldiers. The writer of this has recently engaged in this pleasant work. As the army of the Mississippi, to which he was appointed, was in motion and would for several weeks have no settled locality, he has deemed it proper to commence his labors at the hospitals. The first place visited was Gainesville. Here a large number of sick and wounded soldiers were found. Interesting meetings were held with the convalescent and religious conversation and prayer with the sick. As it was ascertained that the Baptist and Presbyterian ministers of Gainesville were doing what they could for the soldiers in connection with their pastoral labor, and that the regiment stationed near the town was favored with the services of a chaplain, the Missionary left Gainesville and went to Lauderdale Springs. Here he found a large and interesting field, which for about a month has been cultivated by Bro. L. B. Robertson of Eutaw, under the direction of the Board of Army Colportage of Richmond, Va. Brother Robertson has labored with the sick and wounded at the Springs and also at a convalescent camp, some two miles distant. Several at the camp had professed conversion and one had been baptized. Arrangements were made to commence a protracted meeting immediately on the return of Bro. Robertson from a visit to his church in Eutaw. Meanwhile the Missionary preached daily to the convalescent at the Springs, and held prayer meetings in the wards of the Hospital. Some physicians are afraid that the visits of the minister may prove injurious to the patient and would prefer that he should remain at home. Happily for the Lauderdale Springs Hospital, the physician in charge has no such fears. No obstacle to the freest intercourse with the sick is interposed by the physicians, or any one connected with the Hospital.

On the contrary every needful effort to forward the plans of the Missionary is cheerfully made. We find men more favorably disposed to listen to the truths of the gospel, when in the Hospital, than in any other situation. Books and tracts are seized with avidity and diligently read. Almost daily messengers come for the Missionary, at their own request, to visit the sick and dying.

Since we have been here several have died, who have professed to have found peace in believing in Jesus in their dying beds. Others are inquiring the way of salvation. But my sheet is full. More hereafter.

Fraternally,
T. W. T.

For the South Western Baptist.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 8, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: Please publish in your next issue the following resolutions which were passed unanimously at the last meeting of the Alabama Baptist Association: See Appendix A, pages 11 and 12.

Resolved, That one day of each annual meeting of the Alabama Baptist Association be appropriated to the subject of Sunday Schools.

Resolved, That all the Baptist Sunday Schools within the bounds of this Association be requested to send one or more delegates to the next annual meeting of this body, with full statistics of their School and such other reports as they may think proper to make.

Secular Intelligence.

Morgan Seizes Buell's Railroad Line.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 17.—Morgan turned up at Gallatin, Tennessee, twenty miles from Nashville, last Tuesday. He captured the place and three hundred prisoners, has blown up the railroad tunnel and destroyed three trains, and an immense amount of commissary stores.

He sent a dispatch to Mayor Smith, at Nashville, saying that he would call on him shortly, as he had not seen him since Smith got beat for office in the Confederate army. Morgan camped last night in Hartsville.

By an arrival from Nashville, Neill Brown claims to be true to the South and wants to be put right on the record. [Macon Tel.]

CHATTANOOGA, 18th.—Dispatch from Frankfort to the Nashville Union 17th, state that Gov. McClellan and Lieut. Fisk of Kentucky, have resigned.

Eloquent Address.

The gallant Col. John H. Morgan has just issued the following patriotic address to his troops:—*Knox Reg.*

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS OF MORGAN'S CAVALRY,
KNOXVILLE, Aug. 4th 1862.

Soldiers.—Your country makes a fresh appeal to your patriotism and courage:

It has been decided that Kentucky must be freed from the detested Northern yoke, and who are so fit to carry out this order as yourselves.

The road is well known to you! You have already taught the tyrants at Tomkinsville, Lebanon and Cynthiana, that where Southern hearts nerve Southern arms, our soldiers are invincible!

To our friends be as lambs! Protect their homes! respect their property! Is it not that of your fathers, mothers, sisters and friends?

Soldiers! I feel assured that you will return with fresh laurels, to enjoy in peace the fruits of your glorious victories! In the meantime, let your avenging battle cry be "Bulter!" but shout "Kentucky!" to your kindred and friends.

J. H. MORGAN,
Col. Commanding, C. S. A.

(From the London Morning Post.)

Great Confederate Victory.

The details with which we are now furnished of the battles at Richmond confirm to the fullest our previous impressions. It was a great Confederate victory. During close on an entire week did the rival armies contend; and at its close the Federal force had retreated seventeen miles with the loss, according to Southern accounts, of twelve thousand prisoners, all their siege train, and sufficient supplies to last the Confederate armies for some months. This is not in terms corroborated by Gen. McClellan but as he concedes that on the 27th of June he was "overwhelmed" and obliged to abandon twenty-five pieces of artillery, it is probable that the account published by the Confederates is, making allowance for possible exaggeration, substantially correct. At all events, if the Confederates were not victorious, they must be allowed the merit of bearing their reverses with cheerful philosophy, as immediately after the engagement they proceeded to illuminate their capital; whilst the gloom which pervades New York and Washington evinces, on the part of their inhabitants, a very singular mode of appreciating one of the most remarkable strategic movements on record.

(From the London Morning Post.)

The Recognition of the South.

What length of time shall be considered long enough to ratify successful opposition to what is styled constituted authority? No length of time can sanctify rebellion, answers the successor of Washington, and the descendants of those who fought in the war of independence echoed the cry. But foreign nations do not recognize "constituted authorities." They only recognize might. Assume, for the sake of argument, that the South is in open rebellion; still the only question for neutral States to decide is whether that rebellion can be crushed. If it cannot be crushed, then the rebel States are entitled to demand the recognition of their independence. Even the warmest supporters of the Federal Government must confess that up to the present no progress has been made towards extinguishing the rebellion. Shall the attempt, notwithstanding the disastrous failures of the present year, be persisted in next? This question Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet must speedily answer. Should folly still reign supreme, should 300,000 more men be believed, and should another invasion of the Southern Confederacy be determined it will then remain for the neutral States to determine whether the South has not by its present power established its claim to be considered independent. If the North would take the initiative and sail with the current which it cannot stem, neutral States might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.

From the London Herald, Opposition.]
A Demand for Intervention.

The subjugation of the Confederates is quite out of the question. Is not this at length the desired occasion for recognizing the claims of the Southern States for independence? The tide is rolling by. You are playing with the straws on the surface, while the vast raft on which the salvation of both hemispheres of the globe mainly depends, is drifting fast to an all engulfing, unflathomable ocean. For if nobody will interpose, this detestable strife is still likely to continue. The summons for 300,000 more men does not look like the end. The Confederates are still the victors, and they never can be subdued. It would take a new levy of a million troops to conquer them, and successive millions to keep them down when conquered, if even that were probable. But the whole thing is an impossibility. The Unionists of North America may still be mad enough to go to perdition for an impossibility. But the sober business Parliament of England must manage the nation's affairs with common sense, with prudence and humanity, and without any impossibility. This assembly cannot permit a self-willed ministry to close the year's sitting without an attempt to put an end to that cotton death which is starving our willing work people; their firm resolve may do much in urging a sluggish ministry to find its opportunity for mediation now, while Americans themselves are beginning to cry aloud for peace, and while recent events have still more fully proved the conquest of the South to be an object altogether unattainable.

MOBILE, August 13.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Grenada, dated 13th, states that the St. Louis *Republican* of the 7th inst., says that the guerrillas continue a vigorous warfare in Missouri. They seem to be crossing the North side of the Missouri river. On the 4th inst. they attacked and dispersed a body of Federal troops at Taylorsville.

Col. Poindexter is reported near Hudson with 1200 partisans, threatening the capture of that place.

A dispatch from Shelby reports that Porter with 2400 men encamped near Newark. He had bagged two companies of militia there after a slight resistance together with a large number of horses, guns and a considerable amount of ammunition.

Up to the 8th inst., 22,000 men were enrolled in the State of New York.

On a visit to the Yankee camp near Vicksburg, soon after the Yankees "hauld off," a friend assures us that he found exposed and unburied, eleven bodies of negroes.

The Yankees having no further use for them were in too great haste to bury them. They care nothing for the negro, living or dead, except as he may be used for their malignant purposes.

Tazewell is the country site of Claiborne county, Tenn., and is near the head of Russell's Creek, a branch of Powell's River, and 221 miles East by North from Nashville.

Butlerism in Memphis—Discontent Among Yankee Soldiers.

A writer from Macon, Miss., Aug. 5th, says:

The late order issued by the Yankee General in Memphis, requiring every citizen between 18 and 45 years of age, to "take the oath" or leave the city, has filled this region with fugitives from their homes—most of them seek West Tennessee Regiments in which to enlist. The cruelty of our foes does not operate disastrously upon our army. One Murphy, a Memphis Irishman, went before "Yer Honor" and demanded a "pass" for "myself and one hundred and twenty-five others," and "why do you ask for a permit for so many?" quoth the Post-Commandant. "An' if it please yer Honor, we beez going to 'list under Jiff. Davis, to be sure." This was too much for Lincoln's satrap. He held the case under advisement at our last advices.

The refugees from Memphis state that the Western men in the Yankee army complain bitterly that none but Abolitionists are assigned to office, while Western Conservatives fill the ranks. They say that if they could have the Mississippi open, they would "let the Union slide." They are already discussing their future prospects under improved Morrill Tariff systems, and denounce bitterly the injustice thus inflicted on the West. They only love the Union to the extent that it gave them free trade and the best market in the world for their products on the *Southern Mississippi*.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—We were informed last night that a highly respectable citizen of Culpepper county, named Green, had been seized by the Yankees, stripped and whipped unmercifully. How long shall these outrages go unpunished?—*Petersburg Express*, 9th.

MOBILE, Aug. 14.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Knoxville, Aug. 13th, says prisoners from Nashville, via Huntsville and Stevenson, report that the roads are lined with Yankee troops, and that all the bridges are strongly guarded. Our guerrillas are a constant source of annoyance. The train en route from Stevenson to Huntsville, was fired into and three Yankees killed.

Everything outside of Huntsville is a scene of desolation. Houses have been destroyed and sacked, and fields laid waste.

Gens. Buell and Rossen have 20,000 men in the vicinity of Huntsville. Five hundred negroes are entrenching the North side of Huntsville. Four hundred negroes against a large force of soldiers are fortifying Stevenson. The Yankees have rebuilt the bridges and restored the broken track on the railroad from Nashville to Huntsville and Bridgeport.

A CHANCE TO AVOID CONSCRIPTION.—We lay before our readers the following dispatch from the Secretary of War to Col. Parr, from which it will be seen that volunteers can be received into any regiment that was in service on the 16th of April last. Colonel Parr is in this city rapidly recovering from his wounds. He hopes soon to be able to resume his duties. While here he will receive recruits for any of the

companies in his regiment—38th Georgia, known as Wright's Legion. It is better to go into service with the old hardened regiments than to go into new organizations.

RICHMOND, Va., August 8.

To Colonel T. J. Parr: You can receive recruits as volunteers, if your regiment was in service on the 16th of April.

Gen. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.
[Atlanta Confed.]

MOBILE, August 15.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register* from Tupelo 14th, says Capt. Roddy reports officially that on the 7th inst in command of three companies of Confederate scouts, he attacked the Yankee force near Decatur, chasing them into town, capturing 123 prisoners, one officer, besides killing and wounding a considerable number. Confederates lost one killed and three wounded. He brought off 56 stand of arms.

On the succeeding day he chased a scouting party of Yankees, burned trestle work of the railroad and cut the telegraph wires.

The enemy are fortified against cavalry at five positions between Tusculum and Decatur, but can be driven out by artillery. The Yankees are destroying the abundant crops in the vicinity of Decatur.

JACKSON, August 14.

It is reported that the Yankees are about evacuating Baton Rouge.

Capt. Morgan last week captured on the coast three schooners loaded with sugars for New Orleans. The Yankee crews were carried to Camp Moore.

The town of Donaldsonville and Labon have been destroyed by the Yankees, the places being arrested for sympathizing with the "rebels," and held hostages to repress the movements of guerrillas. The Yankees are plundering generally. They have two negro regiments in New Orleans.

A special dispatch to the *Mobile Tribune* from Grenada 14th, says a dispatch to the *Cincinnati Commercial*, dated the 8th inst., says 1650 Confederate infantry are at the head of Cumberland river, moving into Kentucky, with 2,000 cavalry, and it is said they have 2,000 more at Livingston en route for Kentucky.

Major Gen. McCook, of Buell's army was killed by Confederate partisans near Salem, Tenn., on the 9th inst. His remains have arrived at Louisville. It is said his soldiers hung 17 partisan rangers to avenge his death.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15.

A detachment of Capt. Baylor's company, 28 in number, made a dash into Front Royal on Tuesday captured the Provost Marshal, ten of the Provost Guard, and eleven horses. A large force of Yankees was in the vicinity at the time.

There was slight skirmishing yesterday by Gen. Stevenson's forces, six miles from Cumberland Gap. Ten prisoners were taken. A rumor prevailed that the enemy were evacuating the Gap.

MOBILE, 17th.—Special to the *Tribune*, Grenada, 16th.—Northern dates to the 11th and 12th received. The Yankee account of the battle of Culpepper C. H. says about 10,000 men under Gen. Banks were attacked by over 20,000 rebels—Pope not present. They were not numbered a loss of from 2,000 to 3,000 among them. Gen. Anger and General wounded. Princes missing; also 3 Colonels, 3 Lieut. Colonels, 4 Majors, and a large number of company officers wounded and killed. They say their forces retired from the field when overpowered by numbers. Their infantry were badly cut up.

Culpepper C. H. is one vast hospital. Gen. Geary's brigade, 2,000 strong, lost 1500 in charging a Confederate battery. The 5th Ohio were nearly annihilated. The 3d Wisconsin stamped from the battle field. The reception of the news in New York caused stocks to decline and gold to go up. The Chicago Tribune says Jackson evidently outgeneraled and defeated Pope.

The Memphis correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has been arrested for disloyalty.

A difficulty on the negro question between an Indian, Illinois, and two Ohio regiments at Memphis, is reported to have resulted in the killing of 15 men.

A number of deserters from Sherman's army arrived here this evening report that great dissatisfaction exist in that army.

CHARLESTON, 17th.—Two Yankee marines, belonging to the gunboat *Mohawk* captured by our cavalry while prowling about Edisto Island, were brought to the city to day.

Obituaries.

ORRIN D. COX, son of O. D. and Emily Cox, died of measles in the Hospital in Richmond, Va., July 24th 1862, aged 18 years, 1 month and 5 days. He was born in Macon Co., Ala., June 19th 1844, where he lived until August last. During that month he left the quiet and peaceful home of his parents in order to meet the invaders of his beloved country.

The subject of this notice was born of pious parents, who endeavored to raise him in the fear of the Lord. The writer of this notice has been for many years acquainted with the deceased, and can testify to his good moral and regular attendance on the worship of God. Previous to his leaving home he always filled his place in the sanctuary of God, and was as earnest and devoted student in the Sabbath School. He was careful in his deportment, pleasant in his manners, obedient to his instructors, and beloved by his schoolmates. He ever kept himself from the many vicious practices into which so many of the youths of our country fall. So soon as our enemies waged war against us Orrin was one of the first who was ready to offer his services in defence of his country's rights. For a while he remained at home through the entreaties of fond parents who thought him unable to endure the fatigue of a campaign. But when the contest between the North and South waxed furious, his patriotism and love of freedom were kindled afresh. He felt that he could not remain at home while the foot of the enemy was upon our soil.

In August last he turned his back upon all the lovely scenes of his childhood, bid adieu to a lovely family, abandoned his gun and hastened to the seat of war, while in camp he performed the arduous duties of camp life without a murmur, or complaint, and so conducted himself as to secure the good will of his comrades. He underwent the fatigues of several marches, and at last he fell a victim to disease.

He now sleeps his last sleep. He has fought his last battle.

The sound of the rat too, nor the reveille nor the firing of musketry, nor the loud roar of the cannon, can ever awake him again. How painful to know the loved son dead far from home. No kind mother, or lovely sister, to

N. GACHET,
Attorney at Law,
TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Office at the old stand east of Brewer
(now Kelly's) Hotel.

W. S. GRAHAM, R. L. MATES, R. H. ABERCROMBIE
GRAHAM, MATES & ABERCROMBIE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama.
WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, and the
 surrounding Counties, in the Supreme Court of Al-
 bama, and in the United States District Court, at the
 City of Macon.
 New Office up-stairs in Echols' new building.
 December 16, 1899. 35-47

Particular attention paid to collecting and securing claims.

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

W. P. CHILTON, W. P. CHILTON, &
W. P. CHILTON & SON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery and the surrounding counties in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama.

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building.

W. W. GUNN. L. STRANGE. JAMES ARMSTRONG.

GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors
Chancery,
WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chertala and Tallapoosa Counties: in a Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

Brick Office near the Presbyterian Church—
Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 19, 1860. 17.

SMITH & POW,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
TUSKEGEE, ALA.,
Domestic, Marine and Adjudicating Comities.

Office up-stairs in Dilore & Rutledge's new building.

BYTHON B. SMITH.
May 17, 1860.

ED. W. POOL

ATG. C. FERRELL.

BARBARA MCKINNE

FERRELL & MCKINNE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

A. TORNEYS AT LAW,
Tuskegee, Ala.
April 19, 1860. 19

GEO. F. BROWN. A. S. JOHNSTON

BROWN & JOHNSTON

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
TUSKEGEE, ALA.

WILL practice in the Counties comprising the Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery.

Office up-stairs in Felt's Building.

GEORGE SAMPSON, JOHNSTON Justice of the Peace.
March 14, 1861.

J. H. CADDENHEAD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala.

Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Wilcox, Chambers, and Russell.

June 18, 1861.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. W. R. DRISKELE has located at Dr. W. R.'s residence, where he can be found at all times, when not professionally engaged. He respectfully tenders his services; as a Physician and Surgeon, to the surrounding country.

July 10, 1862.

DR. W. R. CUNNINGHAM,

HAVING determined to resume the practice of his profession, he respectfully tenders his services to all citizens thereof.

OFFICE on the corner of Lanier and Bailey streets
June 18, 1861.

S. M. BARTLETT. **J. C. ABERCROMBIE.**

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have become copartners in the retail drug business, and have just received at their Store a **Fresh Stock of Medicines**, among which are the following:

Caster Oil, Epsom Salts, Calomel, Mass., Quinine, Salicine, Morphine and other necessary Drugs.

They have a general assortment, such as

Copperas, Indigo, Soda, Cr. Ta
Ague Remedies, Vermifuges,
Tonics, Combs, Brushes, Sha
Soap, Letter Paper, Pens, Ink, E

ops, &c., &c.
A portion of the public patronage is re-
solutely solicited. BARTLETT & ABERNETHY
June 20, 1862. n6

NOTICE TO LUMBER BUYERS
ON and after this date all Lumber sold
at Tuskegee Steam Mill will be **CASH**
delivery. All persons indebted for Lumber
please come forward and settle either by
or Note. The accounts are made out and
to be received. N. R. KEELIN
January 9, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of administration on the es-
tate of **JAMES BROWNING**, deceased, were granted
to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Wilk-
county, in the State of Alabama, on the 4th
of June, 1862. All persons having claims
said estate will present them to me duly
authenticated, within the time prescribed
or they will be barred.
JOSEPH A. THOMAS
June 19, 1862. 6w Administrator

The South Western Bapt
TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid within three
TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paymen
made within the first six months.

Any person sending the names of FIVE subscri
TEN DOLLARS, shall be entitled to a year's sub
gratias.

Any person sending the names of TEN new su
TEN DOLLARS, shall be

On the 1st of January, 1880, the following rates will be in force:

For the first year, sent to whoever may be desired, Agents will be entitled to a commission of ten per cent. on remittances.

For the second year, the same rates will be in force, County and State to which the paper has been sent to be sent.

Rates of Advertising.

The space necessarily occupied by 10 lines of type, will be considered one square; and 3 lines of one-half square.

No. of Squares.	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
Half Square...	1 00	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 00
One Square...	2 00	5 00	4 00	3 00	2 00
Two Squares...	4 00	10 00	8 00	6 00	4 00
Three Squares...	6 00	15 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Four Squares...	8 00	20 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Five Squares...	10 00	25 00	20 00	15 00	10 00
Six Squares...	12 00	30 00	24 00	18 00	12 00
Seven Squares...	14 00	35 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
Eight Squares...	16 00	40 00	32 00	24 00	16 00
Nine Squares...	18 00	45 00	36 00	27 00	18 00

For Special Notices, fifty per cent. additional charged.

All Advertisements, which the number of insertions will be published 100, 1000, 10000, and upwards, will be published at a discount according to the following rates:

For the first year, sent to whoever may be desired, Agents will be entitled to a commission of ten per cent. on remittances.

For the second year, the same rates will be in force, County and State to which the paper has been sent to be sent.

Rates of Advertising.

The space necessarily occupied by 10 lines of type, will be considered one square; and 3 lines of one-half square.

No. of Squares.	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
Half Square...	1 00	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 00
One Square...	2 00	5 00	4 00	3 00	2 00
Two Squares...	4 00	10 00	8 00	6 00	4 00
Three Squares...	6 00	15 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Four Squares...	8 00	20 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Five Squares...	10 00	25 00	20 00	15 00	10 00
Six Squares...	12 00	30 00	24 00	18 00	12 00
Seven Squares...	14 00	35 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
Eight Squares...	16 00	40 00	32 00	24 00	16 00
Nine Squares...	18 00	45 00	36 00	27 00	18 00

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Rates of Advertising.

The space necessarily occupied by 10 lines of type, will be considered one square; and 3 lines of one-half square.

No. of Squares.	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
Half Square...	1 00	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 00
One Square...	2 00	5 00	4 00	3 00	2 00
Two Squares...	4 00	10 00	8 00	6 00	4 00
Three Squares...	6 00	15 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Four Squares...	8 00	20 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Five Squares...	10 00	25 00	20 00	15 00	10 00
Six Squares...	12 00	30 00	24 00	18 00	12 00
Seven Squares...	14 00	35 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
Eight Squares...	16 00	40 00	32 00	24 00	16 00
Nine Squares...	18 00	45 00	36 00	27 00	18 00

For Special Notices, fifty per cent. additional charged.

All Advertisements, which the number of insertions will be published 100, 1000, 10000, and upwards, will be published at a discount according to the following rates:

For the first year, sent to whoever may be desired, Agents will be entitled to a commission of ten per cent. on remittances.

For the second year, the same rates will be in force, County and State to which the paper has been sent to be sent.

Rates of Advertising.

The space necessarily occupied by 10 lines of type, will be considered one square; and 3 lines of one-half square.

No. of Squares.	1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
Half Square...	1 00	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 00
One Square...	2 00	5 00	4 00	3 00	2 00
Two Squares...	4 00	10 00	8 00	6 00	4 00
Three Squares...	6 00	15 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Four Squares...	8 00	20 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Five Squares...	10 00	25 00	20 00	15 00	10 00
Six Squares...	12 00	30 00	24 00	18 00	12 00
Seven Squares...	14 00	35 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
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Seven Squares...	14 00	35 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
Eight Squares...	16 00	40 00	32 00	24 00	16 00
Nine Squares...					

all Job Work is considered due when finished.
- Letters containing remittances, or on business, should be addressed to the SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

