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# SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

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

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

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**HENDERSON & BATTLE,**  
PROPRIETORS.

**Position of the Union Cause—  
Plain talk for a Northern Lat-  
tude.**

The New York "Times" of Friday last, has a melancholy, but very truthful editorial on the present aspect of Yankee affairs. We bespeak for it an attentive perusal:

The Summer campaign, which was to have given us the rebel capital, has come to a disastrous end. Richmond is relieved, and Washington is besieged. That magnificent army, organized and drilled with so much care by McClellan a year ago, repulsed first on the Peninsula, has been again repulsed in its advance upon Richmond from the North, and now seeks safety for itself behind the forts which line the Potomac. Disguise it as we may, the Union arms have been repeatedly, disgracefully and decisively beaten. The whole campaign against Richmond has proved a failure. The rebels have driven our troops back to the precise position they held after the battle of Bull Run, more than one year ago. Our Generals do not seem to be aware whether they intend to attack us there, or push forward on some other line of operations. One thing may be deemed certain—they will not sit down in front of Washington and attempt to reduce it by siege. They will either attempt a flank movement upon it, or what seems to us still more likely, they will push a powerful column directly into Pennsylvania and strike a blow at the Union cause on loyal soil.

There is a class of public men who think it highly unwise to admit that we have suffered any serious reverses. They have copious explanations of the apparent checks our forces have sustained, and abundant assurances that they are all to be redeemed in the immediate future. We regret that we cannot share their credulous confidence. All their explanations cannot change this fact, that wherever we have met the rebels—whether behind an earthwork, as in front of Richmond, or in the open field as in front of Washington—they have beaten us. Sometimes they have outflanked us; sometimes they have got completely in the rear of our forces; sometimes they have thrown their whole forces upon a single weak point of our line and so overborne us by numbers; sometimes they have drawn us into an ambushade; but it matters not how—the fact remains that they have beaten us. And all that these various explanations amount to is that their Generals are bolder and more skillful, and their armies more effective than ours. This is all that anybody can ask in war. And it is worse than idle—it is childish and idiotic to attempt to shut our eyes to the glaring and repulsive fact that thus far in the war the rebels have the best of the fighting. The sooner we realize our actual condition the sooner shall we find a remedy for it.

What is the cause of these awful disasters. Not in any lack of men, for our armies outnumber the Rebels two to one. Not in lack of arms, of munitions, of supplies, of all the means and appliances of successful war, for no army on the face of the earth has ever been so lavishly supplied with all these as ours. Not in the goodness of the cause—not in the valor and patience of our soldiers, for in all these respects we may challenge the world to surpass us.—We are driven to the conclusion that the Rebel Generals have been superior to ours; that the Rebel Government has been better able to wield skillfully and successfully the weapons placed in its hands. Results afford the only test of military capacity.—The army that conquers is always the best. Large or small, ragged or well-clad, hunger or full, armed or unarmed; the army that drives its enemy off the field is always the better of the two. Our forces have been splendidly drilled, admirably clothed and armed, and always supplied with abundant food; but they have been defeated, and that fact

overrides all the others, and brands them as inferior.

We all hope that all this is to be changed; but so we have been hoping for the whole year past. The very next step was always to turn the tide. We were to have "no more Bull Runs" when McClellan took command. The enemy was to be "driven to the wall" after he had evacuated Yorktown. The army of the Potomac, it was declared, shall enter Richmond after it had suffered defeat behind its own fortifications. And there were to be no more retreats on our side after Pope took the lead towards the rebel capital.—Yet, in spite of all these assurances, made with confidence, and eagerly welcomed by the credulous country, our armies are besieged, but all "safe" in the Potomac forts. Who can say the tide of disaster has yet been stayed? What is there to turn it? We have fresh men in the field, but so we had before. Possibly the enemy cannot take the forts—and possibly, knowing that fact, they will not try. But if we can judge the future from the past, they will be likely to attempt something which they can accomplish, and the first we shall know of it will be, that it has been done.

We see no ground for predicting better results so long as we employ the same means. We have the same Generals, the same policy, the same Government, the same President and the same Cabinet as we have had hitherto. We enter upon the future under the same auspices precisely which have presided over our past disasters. What possible reason, then, have we to expect a change? The entire responsibility for all these calamities rests upon the Government—simply because all the power is in its hands. Grant that many of our commanding Generals are incompetent—that they waste in personal wranglings energy that should be given to the cause—that they are weak, irresolute, incapable, and therefore unsuccessful—the Government is responsible for their failures because it has the power to displace them. A General may fail once through his own fault; if he fails a second time, the fault rests with those who kept him there. War is no time for elaborate experiments, or for patching up shattered reputations.

(From the London Review July 20.)  
**Mediation.**

It is perfect natural that projects of mediation or interference should, from time to time, be brought forward in Parliament. The wasteful and sanguinary contest in America is generally regarded with angry impatience, for the suicidal folly of the Federalists is almost as provoking as the wanton injury which their policy inflicts on neutral foreigners. The respect which is due to heroic resolution and warlike aptitude has, by degrees, induced the great majority of Englishmen to withdraw their active sympathy from the baffled invaders, and at least to admire the indomitable resistance of the South. The dissentients apologize for their favorite democracy on the ground that, in its extreme need, it has been unable to secure the services of a statesman, a general, or even of an honest man; but impartial observers cannot but suspect that there must be something wrong in the constitution of a society which deliberately submits itself to the authority of swindlers, of bullies, and of charlatans. In the beginning, both parties had a plausible ground of quarrel, and bystanders are consequently influenced rather by the character and conduct of the disputant than by the merits of the original controversy. The Federalists have, from the first, had the questionable advantage of telling their own story and of suppressing the statements and arguments of their opponents. The result is that they have convinced all Europe of the incapacity of their enterprise. By excluding foreign imports and by preventing the export of cotton they have, to the utmost of their power, identified the interests of England and France with the establishment of the Southern independence and in tolerating General Butler's extravagant proceedings they have

gone far to make recognition a point of honor [as well as a measure of apparent expediency. Nevertheless, Mr. Lindsay's motion was properly rejected by the House of Commons as unadvisable or premature. There is no room for simple mediation as long as the belligerents have no common basis of agreement. The South will only treat on the assumption of independence, and if the Federal Government were willing to concede the indispensable condition, peace would already be made. It would be idle to propose to the Seceding States a mere revision of the Constitution; and the North, if it were prepared to accept separation and the frontier of the Ohio, would require no empire to settle the terms of the unpalatable arrangement. The use of mediators is to save the honor of litigants who desire an adjustment, and not to enforce the abandonment of incompatible pretensions.

The advocates of mediation are indeed perfectly aware that they mean something more than an impartial attempt to terminate the quarrel. Their proposal involves immediate recognition, probable intervention, and contingent war. The bare offer of arbitration would be summarily and rudely rejected; simple recognition would be barren and inoperative; and the further step of opening the cotton trade by force would immediately lead to hostilities. Even if the English Government were prepared to risk a rupture and its consequences, there are preliminary difficulties which require serious consideration. The Confederates rely, with reason, on the State organization which distinguishes them from mere combinations of insurgents. South Carolina and Alabama are known to the United States and to history, if not to foreign diplomacy, and if they had joined themselves by a new compact to the neighboring Gulf States, they might fairly urge that they enjoyed an independent existence both in fact and in law. But the border States occupy an entirely different position, nor is it possible for a foreign Government to decide between the rival claimants their allegiance. The President has lately caused their Governors, or military rulers, to offer him, in the name of the citizens at large, their respective quotas to the new levy of 300,000 recruits. Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, as well as Kentucky and Maryland, are treated as loyal States in the official proclamation, and in some of these States a part of the population still adheres to the Union. Whenever peace is made, the border must be fixed by a compromise; and, in the meantime, the political unity of the debateable sections is practically suspended. It would be embarrassing to recognize a Confederacy of an indefinite number of States, nor could an acknowledgment founded on the actual condition of affairs reasonably extend to territories in the military occupation of the Federalist. The English or French government could scarcely take notice that the loyalist of Kentucky are likely to be alienated by Gen. Butler's caprices or by Gen. Hunter's enlistment of negro regiments; and in Louisiana, where the population is unanimous on the side of secession, the capital is in the hands of Federal garrison. In the State of Mississippi the river of the same name is commanded, except at Vicksburg and at Baton Rouge, by the enemy's gunboats, and the invading force has but lately been compelled to evacuate Arkansas. A recognition of any particular cluster of States or districts would amount to an unauthorized adjudication of the boundary question.

A still more practical objection to active measures consists in the obvious inability of simple recognition.—Even if the Confederacy were considered as independent in its sovereignty as France or Russia, the occupation of a part of the coast by the enemy and the blockade of the remaining ports would still be conformable to the usages of war. No serious statesman would exercise the undoubted right of admitting the Southern Republic into the family of nations until he was prepared to follow up the formal proceeding by diplomatic and

commercial intercourse. For the present, the Federal Government, using or abusing its uncontested superiority at sea, has drawn an impassable circle round the dominion of its enemies.—The wanton disregard of the injury which is caused by its operation may perhaps hereafter justify forcible intervention, but it is not technically a cause of war, nor can it be deputed without a technical offence. As the legal condition of belligerents and neutrals would be unaffected by the recognition of the Confederacy it follows that England and France will allow matters to remain as they are, until they are prepared to insist on the restoration of peace, or at least on the withdrawal of the blockading squadrons from the Southern ports. Unless Parliament is prepared to sanction an ultimatum with a declaration of war behind, it would be in the highest degree short-sighted to authorize by any vote the commencement of a course in which it would be impossible to stop. The time may come when mediation will be practicable, but whenever the Northern Government is prepared to ask for the good offices of foreign powers, the independence of the Southern Confederacy will have been virtually conceded.—It is possible that paramount considerations of high policy may render it necessary to anticipate the return of American sanity. There are sometimes reasons for war which are not strictly cases of war, and to avert ruin from a large portion of mankind might be a worthier motive than to vindicate the honor of the flag against the encroachments of some insolent officer. It is now only necessary to protect against taking such a step except with a clear perception of its consequences. One condition of interference would be co-operation with France, and there are always strong objections to a military partnership. There is also the question of profit and loss to consider, as well as the claims of justice. The suspension of the cotton supply causes great distress but a war with the Northern States of America would cost more than the maintenance of the Lancashire operatives. The exclusion of English manufactures from the ports of the Union would not be removed by war for it would be impossible to impose any definite tariff as the condition of a future peace. A rupture with the Federal Government would open Charleston and Mobile to the import and export trade, but the result will be attained, after a certain delay, at a smaller sacrifice. In a conflict with the Northern Federation, France would at most risk men, money and ships, whilst England would have the burden of defending Canada or the vexation of losing the province. On the whole, it might be found cheaper to buy cotton at the price of silk than to pay for it by two or three campaigns, followed by years of extinguishable animosity. The inhabitants of the South naturally complain that their heroism and their success has not secured them the assistance as well as the good will of England; but the answer is, that the quarrel, though in the highest degree interesting, is carried on between strangers, whom their neighbors are not bound to coerce at their own expense. If Charleston were open to trade, English merchants would buy and sell there, but they cannot afford to make a road to market. The future will bring its own circumstances and responsibilities; but until some change takes place, intervention is not to be recommended.

(From the Religious Herald.)  
**A Good Man Fallen.**  
RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 5, 1862.  
Some six months ago, Rev. L. B. Robertson, a young Baptist minister, came from his home in Eutaw, Alabama, to secure an appointment to labor among the soldiers as colporteur. He told us that his churches (four in number,) though anxious to continue his services, were willing to give him up for a few months, that he might go on this mission from our Board. Bro. Robertson returned to labor among the brave men in his own State. He spent a few weeks at Mobile, preaching and praying and scattering the life-giving pages

in the camps and hospitals of that city. Then he went up to the hospitals in Mississippi, where he labored with untiring zeal and abundant success. His letters from the several points which he visited were filled with interesting facts, which indicated what great things the Lord was effecting through him. While engaged in this service he contracted the "camp fever," from the effects of which he died on the 12th ult.

From the very first he was persuaded that he was appointed to die, and began to "set his house in order." Gave directions about his funeral and sundry other matters, and then offered a fervent prayer in behalf of the soldiers, and especially the sick and wounded among whom he had gone. After this he remarked, "It is all well now," closed his eyes and fell asleep—"asleep in Jesus." A brother who stood by him in this death hour writes to us: "I have never witnessed so calm and peaceful a death. His spirit took its flight without apparently, the least suffering."

Thus has a good man fallen a martyr to the cause of God and of his country. No more will he move among the sad and afflicted who by thousands fill the hospitals in North Mississippi, speaking words whereby they may be saved. But though the workmen fall, the work goes on.—Some other young man upon whom are the vows of the Lord will step forth, and with the same all-constraining love to Jesus and dying souls, will say, "Here am I, send me," and thus while our deceased brother is serving God day and night in the better land, his place here will not be vacant. A. E. DICKINSON.

**"Pray as we March."**

It was on the day of the battle of Bunker Hill, that 17th of June ninety years ago, which we still celebrated in song and speech, with the double music of the pealing bell and the thundering cannon. The battle had already begun. The first attack of the British had been repulsed. But the brave Prescott and Putnam were confident of a renewal of the conflict, and the latter had sent an urgent appeal to the American camp at Cambridge for reinforcements to the devoted little band behind those breastworks on the hill. A few men were hastening to Charlestown in obedience to the summons. Life and death, perhaps liberty, depended on their speed.

Just as they reached the foot of Winter hill they were overtaken by the chaplain, a brave man, but rather tied to the formalities of his profession. 'Captain, captain,' he shouted, 'halt the men, if you please.' The captain still kept on, though he courteously beckoned the chaplain to his side. 'What is it your reverence?' 'Captain, the men are going to battle, perhaps to death; let us halt for prayers.' 'I cannot halt for anything,' was the captain's reply: 'Our brethren are falling at their posts, and we are needed to fill their places. God help us, we must pray as we march to-day.'

Reverently did those manly hearts respond, "God help us," and each foot pressed rapidly on to the scene of strife. And what more fitting illustration of the duty and propriety of connecting religion with our daily duties can be given than the conclusion of the captain, "We must pray as we march!"

**"Say, Jesus."**

Among the fellow-students in the Theological Seminary at Princeton was one whom we well knew, and highly esteemed, Matthew B. Hope. He was a man of deep-toned piety, of fine scholarship, and eminent attainments. He went out as a missionary to China, but soon returned with impaired health. He was then, after a service of some years in connection with the Board of Education, elected a Professor in the department of Polite Literature in the College of New Jersey, where he remained until the time of his death a few years ago.

As he lay upon his dying bed, and just before breathing his last, he

said, "My work is done. The pins of the tabernacle are taken out."—He then began to repeat the lines,

"A guilty, weak, and helpless worm,  
On Thy kind arms I fall!"—

when his powers of utterance seemed to fail. His heart-stricken wife, who was by his bedside, finished the stanza thus—

"Be Thou my strength and righteousness,  
My Savior and my all."

"Say, Jesus," exclaimed her dying husband—and then breathed his last.

The meaning of the two words is exactly the same. But our collection of Hymns has it "Jesus," and Dr. Hope probably thought of that, and more probably still of that delightful passage of Scripture, "Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sin."

"Jesus" is the original Greek word, not translated, but transferred, and no other name sounds so sweet in the ear of the believers. It is indeed the most precious in all the language; our safeguard in temptation, our comfort in sorrow, "our watch word at the gate of death," our hope and safety in the judgment.—*Song and Sermon in the Seminary.* No wonder it is to the child of God "a name which is above every name." No wonder it should so often, fall with a quickening thrill upon the "dull, cold ear of death," after it has become deaf to every earthly sound.—*Central Presbyterian.*

**"Begun Crooked."**

One cold morning last, I heard the following conversation between a child and a friend who spent the previous night in the family to which she belonged. Said the girl to the visitor, "Was you cold last night?" The visitor pleasantly replied, that it was cold when he put his feet down in the bed, and he had to lie very crooked all night." Immediately the child replied, "That was because you begun crooked." Probably most persons understand the truth and fitness of this remark, who have slept in a cold room and a "spare bed," on a winter's night.

But the remark, so expressive as originally applied, is capable of a still wider application, and was suggestive of some moral lessons.

Look at that youth, who is irregular in his habits, and crooked in all the path which he makes for his feet and who is even now so near destruction as to be almost past recovery. He has lost his regard for his parents, lost his self respect; lost the confidence of his friends, lost all reverence for sacred things, and has approached to the very verge of ruin. And as you look, do you ask the cause of all this? We answer, *He begun crooked.*

Look at that man in trade, who tells a different story to each customer and misrepresents, and bows, and flatters and lies, and says all manner of crooked things to dispose of articles which he has for sale, while none who know him believe a word he utters. Are you astonished at this, and do you inquire how one, in a christian land, can be so perverse? We answer *He begun crooked.*

Look at that professor of religion, who is continually a source of anxiety to his pastor; whose conduct and feelings are as variable as the wind; who smiles to-day but frowns and frets to-morrow; who is sometimes burning up with zeal, and sometimes as cold as an iceberg; who is now here, now there, now this one's friend now that one's friend; who can be as pliable as a willow, or as stubborn and stiff as the sturdy oak, and who is known to be a crooked disciple, upon whom little reliance can be placed. Looked at him, we say, and mark his course, and then if you wish to know why he is thus inconsistent and variable, our answer is, *He begun crooked, and he will be crooked to the end of his life.* All the preaching in the world never can get the crooks out of him.

There are straight men; the Bible calls them upright men—so erect in all their moral bearing that a plumb line would touch them all the way from head to foot. These begun straight, and have continued as they begun. Very much depends upon the beginning. And you may know when you see in any department of life crooked men or crooked women, it is because they begun crooked.—*Zion's Advocate.*



## The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.:  
Thursday, Sept. 23, 1862.AGENT.  
B. B. DAVIS, of the "Book Emporium," Montgomery, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to receive subscriptions and dues for our paper.

## The Legislation now Needed.

As the period approaches for the annual sessions of the Legislatures of the several States composing the Confederacy, there are some questions which are assuming a magnitude it is impossible to over estimate. In providing for the public defense in men and means it cannot be disguised that our Confederate authorities have left matters to be looked after and provided for in the several States, which will require an ability and a nerve in the Executive and Legislative departments of these States which no exigency has ever yet demanded. In the very nature of things, war throws upon the country the worst forms of depravity with which law and order can grapple. In addition to these darker shades of crime which follow in the wake of "the dogs of war," and which distract the peace of mere neighborhoods, there arises the equally formidable antagonisms of avarice grasping after its ill-gotten gains—of poverty and want in its most fearful demands, and which may become a question of far deeper momentary concern than the issues of our national independence. Results have shown that we may well leave the latter to God and the valor of our brave soldiers; but whether we have the ability and the nerve to meet the other like men, has yet to appear.

Authorizing policy will meet these questions. They come home to our fireside with the crushing force of a felt reality. He who attempts to evade them, or to isolate himself from a proportion of their responsibility, stultifies himself and but adds to their fearfulness. It is the part of wisdom, of patriotism and Christianity, to look at them calmly, study them candidly, and manage them wisely.

In the first place, there are many thousands of poor families in the State; (for we now only speak of Alabama,) whose husbands and sons are now in field fighting our battles, for whom the very necessities of life must be provided. This immense abstraction of laborers from our farms has left many of them uncultivated. So that even now, when plenty used to bless our whole country, the cry of distress is by no means unfrequent. And if it be so now, what must it be this coming winter? We are gratified to know that our excellent Governor is deeply alive to this state of things, and is doing every thing in his power to meet these stern demands. But whatever may be his will, he has not the power or ability to do every thing demanded by these necessities. The last summer's drought cut off the crops in many places more than one-half. Those sections must be supplied from others which were more fortunate. It will be incumbent upon the Legislature to levy a special tax to meet this state of things which shall go far as possible, equalize this burden throughout the State. It will not do to require each county to take care of its own indigent families. There are some counties in which this is simply impossible. Those counties which God has blessed with good seasons and fine crops, must assist those which suffered so severely from drought. We are acquainted with some counties so thoroughly drained of its men, that, even if the past summer had been uncommonly seasonable, there would have been not more than a support made for the inhabitants. As it is, there is not much more than half a yield. Economy, however, will supply much of this deficiency—but economy can not turn stones into bread.

It will be incumbent upon our Legislature, also, to fix the standard of value of articles of prime necessity—such as corn, bacon, salt, &c. Unless this is done, these articles will go beyond the reach of many of the poorer classes. It certainly cannot admit of a doubt that the Legislature of a sovereign State has the same right to determine the maximum value of articles essential to the support of our citizens, as the Confederate authorities have to determine such valuation for our armies. Besides, unless this is done, something far more serious may result to society. It is time government should interpose, and say to the spirit of extortion, that worst and basest enemy we now have to subdue, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." That demon spirit which drives the indigent widow and orphan, (made so, too, by the casualties of this war,) from well filled barns, ought and must be rebuked by a power that it will respect.

Once more: The experience of this year has revealed a fact which the most stupid cannot but see. And that

is, that our very salvation, under God, depends upon our raising bread and meat for our army and our people. The Legislature must positively interdict, by such penalties as will be influential, the planting of any more cotton than will simply supply our home consumption. We feel no hesitancy in saying, that if this war continues through another year, (of which there is now but little doubt,) that planter who would demur to this, would sell the independence of his country for gold. Power is the only argument that can ever satisfy the scruples of treason and avarice.

## A Bundle of Absurdities.

A writer, in one of our Pedobaptist exchanges concludes a communication with the following paragraph: That John the baptizer never administered Christian baptism, is evident from the following facts, viz:

"1. He lived and died a Jewish priest. 2. His ministry either terminated when the public ministry of Christ commenced, or very soon thereafter. 3. The ordinance of Christian baptism was not instituted until after his death, consequently he could never have administered it. 4. He never baptized in the name of the Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, which is essential to Christian baptism. 5. His disciples, on a profession of faith in Christ Jesus, were baptized by the apostles. 6. Thousands that John baptized never recognized Jesus as the Christ. 7. The apostles, on the day of Pentecost in the city of Jerusalem, addressed their hearers as destitute of Christian baptism: 'Repent and be baptized, every one of you,' and yet we are told 'that all Jerusalem, and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan' had been out to him and had been baptized by him in Jordan confessing their sins. These seven facts, without naming more, are sufficient evidence that John the Baptist never administered Christian baptism."

Let us examine these alleged facts, and see what his conclusion is worth.

1. "He (John the Baptist) lived and died a Jewish priest." Were this true, the New Testament, the only history of the Baptist extant, might be expected to contain some account of it. But not the remotest allusion to John's priesthood is to be found in all the sacred writings. If he "lived and died a Jewish priest," then he must have spent his time in the city of Jerusalem, attending upon the service of the temple. But the inspired history informs us, that he "came, preaching in the wilderness." If he were a priest, it would seem that he would have worn the white linen habiliments peculiar to the sacerdotal order; but the divine authority assures us, that he "was clothed with camel's hair and with the girdle of a skin about his loins." Had he been a priest, he must have subsisted upon the tithes of the sacred offerings, and of the produce and cattle of the country; but we find that he lived, like a wild man, upon the meanest and scantiest fare—"locusts and wild honey." If he were a Jewish priest, he must have offered sacrifices of sheep and oxen, as atonements for sin; whereas we find him pointing men to Jesus, as "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." Finally, had John "lived and died a Jewish priest," he ought certainly to have been known by his brethren of the order; but we find the Jews sending "priests and Levites from Jerusalem, to ask him Who art thou?" How does the writer's first "fact" correspond with truths of the inspired word?

2. "His (John's) ministry either terminated when the public ministry of Christ commenced, or very soon thereafter." Hence, the writer concludes, that his was not Christian baptism. Now if we understand this argument it is, that the cessation of John's ministry was, *ipso facto*, an abrogation of his baptism. If so, it equally makes void his preaching of repentance. His whole work must stand or fall together. If then, the baptism he administered was not Christian baptism, it inevitably follows from the premise laid down, that the repentance he preached, was not evangelical or gospel repentance. But this is a conclusion, from which even those must shrink, who are most anxious to invalidate the example our Divine Master set his disciples, when he was immersed by his harbingers, in the sacred stream Jordan.

3. "The ordinance of Christian baptism was not instituted until after his (John's) death; consequently, he could never have administered it." This is an assertion, without the shadow of scriptural authority. There is no mention, in the New Testament, of a formal inauguration in words of Christian baptism. But we cannot suppose that Christ would ordain a rite to be administered by his disciples under his own eye, which was not Christian. And yet before the death of John the Baptist, our Saviour did direct his own disciples to baptize. In John 4:1, 2, we are told that "Jesus made and baptized (per alios), more disciples than John." We leave to any candid reader the question, whether the baptism which Christ required his own disciples to practice, was Christian or not.

4. "He (John) never baptized in the name of the Trinity, Father Son and Holy Ghost, which is essential to Christian baptism." It is an assumption to say, that John never baptized into the name of the Trinity. It is reasonable to believe that John was acquainted with the doctrine of the Trinity. We know that he required of his disciples faith in Christ (Acts 19:4). We know, too, that he believed in, and taught the people to believe in the Holy Ghost (Matt. 3:11). It is not improbable, therefore, that "He, who sent him to baptize," instructed him into what name he should baptize, and that, the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost. But even if the writer's premise be admitted, it yet remains to be proved, that the Trinitarian formula was, in his day, essential to the Christian ordinance. The Bible no where says so. The most that can be said is, that if, after Christ had prescribed the formula to his disciples on the Mount of ascension, they, or their successors, had omitted it, the baptism would have been irregular and doubtless invalid.

5. "His (John's) disciples, on a profession of faith in Christ, were baptized by the apostles." The implication here is, that all of John's disciples were baptized. Now the only account of even a semblance of rebaptism is in Acts 19:5, where twelve imperfectly instructed disciples are supposed to have submitted to the rite a second time. We might here pause, and demand the proof of their rebaptism: and it cannot be proved. But admitting it, in the case of these twelve, who seem to have been irregularly baptized; still, it does not follow, that any others, much less that all, of John's disciples were baptized a second time. Indeed, the utter absence of any allusion to other cases of the kind, is a strong presumption that they never occurred.

6. "Thousands, that John baptized, never recognized Jesus as the Christ." Another assumption, without the slightest evidence to sustain it. Did not John, in all his preaching, distinctly point to Jesus as the great object of faith? (See Acts 9:4, John 1:29 and 3:36.) Did he not scrupulously abrogate himself, when he saw a disposition in the people to glorify him or substitute him for Christ? If any of his disciples failed to recognize Jesus as the Christ, they were not genuine disciples. Even some of Christ's disciples apostatized, and it may be that some of John's did also. But there is no authority for saying that "thousands" did not believe in Christ.

7. "The apostles, on the day of Pentecost, in the city of Jerusalem, addressed their hearers, as destitute of Christian baptism! Repent and be baptized, every one of you; and yet we are told that Jerusalem and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan, had been out to him, and had been baptized in Jordan, confessing their sins." This argument proves too much. It carries absurdity on its very face. The writer says, that all Jerusalem &c. (by which he understands, every man, woman, and child in all that region,) had been baptized. From this he argues, that their baptism could not have been Christian, for the people of Jerusalem, were exhorted, at Pentecost, to be baptized every one. By the same reasoning, their confession of sins, could not have been evangelical repentance, for they were exhorted to repent, every one. Verily, John the Baptist is made out to have been commissioned upon a work of sheer supererogation by "thousands" of pretended penitents, who flocked to his baptism.

What a blank is attempted to be made, by Pedobaptists, of the ministry of John, the forerunner of Christ! What an empty, unnecessary rite was that administered by him, which had to be repeated but a few months afterward. How do they labor, and agonize to discredit the authority of that holy and beautiful ordinance to which our blessed Saviour submitted. Why is this? We can see but one reason for it. Christ was clearly baptized by immersion: it is so plain, that the simplest mind cannot fail to see it. The duty of Christians is to follow in his footsteps, and it is no less their pleasure. To thwart this universal craving of the Christian heart, the advocates of sprinkling must set aside its obligation. Hence the argument, that John's baptism was annulled, and Christian baptism substituted. We have seen what erroneous positions are taken in advocacy of the doctrine. We have shown the incorrectness of the premises; what becomes then of the doctrine, which forms the conclusion?

For the South Western Baptist.

GRIFFIN, Sept. 13th, 1862.

BRETHREN EDITORS: I have had a most pleasant and profitable meeting; 23 were added to the church, 19 by baptism and 3 by letter. It was one of these quiet, pleasant meetings which must be enjoyed to be properly appreciated. Most of those who professed did so at home, and many while engaged in their every day duties of

life. The experiences are clear and satisfactory. Little girls could relate them without being asked a question, in a tone of voice so loud as to be distinctly heard by all present. To God be all the praise.

Yours in hope of eternal life,  
A. VANHOESE.

For the South Western Baptist.

GREENVILLE, Sept. 17th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Church at this place in conference last Saturday, appointed a Committee of five brethren, viz. W. Archer, J. G. Thomas, John Rudolph, J. C. Lockheart, and W. H. Thomas, to meet the cars on their arrival here from both ways, receive and assign brethren and friends to places of abode during the sitting of the Ala. Association at this place, which commences on Friday before the second Sabbath in October, 1862. Brethren and friends visiting the Association either by private or public conveyance, will please inquire for these brethren at the Baptist Church.  
J. E. BELL.

For the South Western Baptist.

DEAR BROTHER EDITOR: I reckon the S. W. Baptist is not altogether so interesting to all of your readers as it is to me, as I take no other paper, and but seldom get hold of any other to read.

The recent account of revivals in different parts of our troubled country have been indeed cheering, and I have great reason to record the goodness of God in blessing my poor labors at Ackerville Church, in Wilcox Co., where I baptized four very interesting young converts on Monday after the 4th Sabbath in last month. The oldest did not exceed 16 years, and they had all been brought to the exercise of faith in Christ, and a desire to walk in his commands, from a prayerful reading of the scriptures in connection with my poor preaching. The whole congregation seemed deeply affected; several young soldiers were present on Sabbath, who were at home on furlough, and they all seemed affected. I was truly delighted with the account of revivals amongst our soldiers, or from their pens interests us, and I can say for one that I think none the less of the S. W. Baptist for having so much about them. The first article in the last number—"I want to go Home," will certainly strike a tender chord in every parent's heart who shall read it. Alas! how many lovely young men have thus been sacrificed. But I am glad to know, and happy to be able to testify that there are places where many of our dear "soldier boys" have found all the sympathy and kind attention that they could have at home, from their own mothers and sisters.—Of one of those places I beg leave to speak briefly; a private hospital in Richmond Va., called "The Samaritan," (formerly Soldiers Rest.) Through my son, a young soldier in his eighteenth year, I have become acquainted with the superintendent, whose memory will doubtless live in many hearts when our present struggles shall have ceased. But for her motherly care and skillful attention, my son and many others would no doubt have died as did poor "Sam."

Pardon me bro. Editor while I say more of this good woman, which I have learned from a private correspondence gotten up between her and my wife, growing out of her kindness to our son. I will record one case of many that might be mentioned, to show her zeal in the cause in which she is engaged.

A young man, son of a widow in my neighborhood, who had previously been with her, was taken sick in camps near Richmond. The surgeon in charge being absent, he lay for two weeks in his tent without medical attention, during which time she sent several requests to the Capt. to send him to her, but he would not in the absence of the surgeon; she then wrote to him, but he still would not send him; she then as my son informs me paid \$5 for a one-horse pedlar wagon, and went to the camps, and asked the captain to allow her to take him away, to which he did not object, as soon as she got him home, she wrote to his mother, and now he is convalescent.

But if this were all it would be worth a place in the history of our struggles for liberty; she says she feels that "not their bodies only, but their souls are committed to her charge; and O what if the blood of one of these precious souls should be required at my hands." Thus as soon as they are comfortably fixed in a good clean bed, she enquires of every case if they have chosen the good part, and through her instruction and prayers, several have been converted while but few have died. Her house can comfortably accommodate twenty, all in one room, which in winter is made comfortable with carpet and stove, and wreaths of evergreen and paper flowers, and in summer well ventilated and the windows and yard filled with greenhouse

plants—a library of religious books in the same room, and pictures hung all around; attached is a dining room for the convalescent patients supplied by private families, except the tea and coffee which is made in the room, and also a dressing room where they store their knapsacks, &c. The rooms are kept in order by the convalescent patients, who serve under her direction, learn to love their respective duties, while the sick are supplied with all that can help to render them comfortable.

Morning and evening religious services, reading, singing and prayer, being her own chaplain, except when she can get a substitute. Thus has she been engaged since the first of August 1861, with uninterrupted health and unparalleled success; making many soldiers and mothers and wives glad, and Heaven often to rejoice over repenting sinners. E. E. K\*\*\*\*

RICHMOND, ALA. Sept. 15, 1862.

(From the Spirit of the South.)

RICHMOND, VA. Sept. 2, 1862.

MR. JNO. BLACK.—Dear Sir:—Since my return to Dixie from three months imprisonment, I have learned through Hon. James L. Pugh and Gen. A. J. McAllister, that my obituary notice was published in your excellent paper, and that of the "Clayton Banner." My Dear friend, I hope you will state to your readers, that notwithstanding the negro thieves of Lincoln let a little of my Southern blood out, there is still some remaining in my veins, and a little spirit left to try the thing over again, as soon as I am able, and honorably exchanged from the parole which I am now under.

The mistake occurred, no doubt, from the fact of my son dying from the wound he received at the battle of Seven Pines. By a stretch of politeness the Hon. Mr. Pugh, &c. permitted me to convey the body of my son to the Cemetery of that beautiful little city of Norfolk, for interment; and took especial care to provide me with an escort of two Black Republican preachers.—One, and the greater scoundrel by far, named Anthony Simpson; the other a very euphonious name indeed, Mendenhall. These men with profession of Christianity upon their lips, were the sweet spies who were sent with me to see the funeral obsequies performed over the remains of my last child. They were received in the house of my friend in Norfolk, and treated as kindly no doubt, as if they were honest gentlemen. But such was not the fact, which has turned out, for after their kind treatment they returned to Fort Monroe, and told positive lies upon the good citizens of Norfolk and myself. It seems to be their thoughts day and night, who will gain the most honor in stealing negroes. This fellow Simpson made it his particular business whenever any of the Southerners were so unfortunate as to fall into the Yankee hands, to go to each one and insult him with his dirty talk of the Stars and Stripes, and magnanimous Union.

I fear I have written too much, but I have endeavored to be as short as possible.  
Your friend,  
B. H. KIESER.

(From the Index.)

## Evils among Baptist that should be Removed.

In this article we have allusion to our country churches and some of the evils connected with them. We notice 1st. As a very sore evil a want of punctuality on the part of our pastors.—Eleven is the usual hour for preaching and the pastor is frequently 30 if not 60 minutes behind time, and this begets a laxity on the part of the church and congregations. Directly the church becomes cold and the congregation thin, but the preacher never sees the evil cause.

2d. Another of the sorest evils is protracted religious services; such as reading a hymn of 6 or 8 verses when 2 or 3 are enough, and then praying 10 or 15 minutes, when from 3 to 5 minutes is long enough for any public prayer; and singing another long hymn, when a short one would be better. Again, after wearing the people out at this long winded singing and praying, for the preacher to select his text and talk from 15 to 30 minutes about Tom Thompson, or some other tomfoolery, is enough to take the starch out of patience itself. A preacher ought always to know what he is about to say, before he says it.—And when he reads his text, begin at once to preach. This is an age of steam and telegraphs, and this poke-o-moonshine work wont do. It will break down any preacher and any congregation.

3d. Another evil is that the churches are too tight fitted with their preachers, as a general rule. In the first place, they generally promise him a small salary and then fail to pay it at the appointed time. In some instances, where they are able to pay, no stated salary is promised, as a consequence the preacher goes unpaid, or if he receives anything it is a mere trifle. Some people seem to think it right to pay all other laborers the full value of their services, but the preacher may work for almost nothing, and find himself. If you will

pay better prices brethren, you will command better preaching—no mistake.

4th. Another evil is that church members frequently spend the time sleeping when they should be listening to and praying for their preacher. As a general rule there are a half dozen church members asleep during worship to one outsider. O how it cuts the preacher's plumes when he sees one half of the *amen* corner sound asleep.

5th. Another evil is that the brethren frequently stand around the front door before, and even after service begins, and talk about their farms, politics, &c. Now, brethren, so soon as you arrive at the church you should go into the house and sing and pray or join in the Sabbath school exercises till preaching hour.

6th. Another evil is that it is such a difficult matter to get up and perpetuate a prayer meeting and a Sabbath school. Shame! shame!

7th. Another evil is that while the minister is trying to preach and the people are trying to hear, frequently from one to a half dozen babies are squalling, or in some other way disturbing both speaker and hearer. I love babies in their proper place, but (MY STARS!) a baby crying or running about in the meeting-house during service is almost as severe a tax as a 15 or 20 minute prayer.

It does seem that some people think they have the prettiest and best dressed babies in the world, and it does seem that they are afraid nobody will find it out unless they can show them off on Sunday while service is going on.

We propose, as a remedy for this last evil, not to Herodize the little innocents, but to have a monthly baby-show for the especial benefit of all who think that their babies are prettier and smarter than those of their neighbors.

Those who read this will please hand it around  
P. O.

For the South Western Baptist.

B. B. DAVIS, Treasurer, In Ac. with Comptroller (1st Bap. Church, Montgomery) for distribution of Testaments, Hymn Books and Tracts among the Soldiers.

1861.	Dr.	
Sept. 28.	To proceeds of sale of 1 bale cotton from J. R. Williams, 4 to be distributed among Indians Confed. army, thro' the Dom. Miss'n Board, and 3 for Testaments and Tracts to be distributed among Ala. sold's \$44 10	
Nov. 12.	Am't fr'm W. B. Haralson, Tr Ala. Asso. Bible Society, 102 00	
1862.	Value of 400 Testaments contributed by Rev. J. T. Parks for Salem Association, 50 00	
April 17.	Am't rec'd from Mrs. G. R. Lee, 1 00	
July 1.	" " " Miss S. A. Lee, 1 00	
	" " " J. Peyton, 1 00	
	ing Society, 13 00	
	Am't rec'd from Mrs. E. H. Harris, 1 00	
10.	Am't rec'd from Ebenezer Ch. thro' Rev. I. U. Wilkes, 15 50	
	Am't rec'd from Ocmulgee Ch. thro' Rev. I. U. Wilkes, 15 50	
	Am't rec'd from Fellowship Ch. thro' Rev. I. U. Wilkes, 3 00	
	Am't rec'd from congregation at Plantersville, thro' Rev. I. U. Wilkes, 7 50	
28.	Am't rec'd from Mrs. H. P. Whitesides, 1 00	
	Am't rec'd from Mrs. S. Lacey, 2 50	
1861.		Cr.
Oct. 10.	Paid for Tracts distributed by Bapt. Ladies' Sewing Society, \$34 44	
17.	Paid to Dom. Miss. Bd from J. K. Williams, as above, 14 71	
Nov. 12.	Paid to Rev. A. E. Dickinson for Tracts, 50 00	
Dec. 3.	Paid freight on Testament from Rev. A. E. Dickinson, 2 75	
4.	Paid Testaments, Tracts and Hymn Books distributed by T. T. Tichenor, 51 35	
	Paid freight on 1,000 Testaments from Nashville, 9 25	
	Paid for Tracts dist'd by J. W. Schloss in North Alabama, 2 13	
	Paid for Tracts and Hymn Books distributed among troops at Montgomery, 7 64	
	Paid for Tracts dist'd in Baptist Ch and Sabbath School to soldiers, 1 54	
	Paid for Tracts dist'd by Rev. B. Manly on Boat, 3 75	
	Paid for Tracts dist'd by Rev. L. A. Sewell, 3 90	
	Paid for Hymn Books and Testament dist'd by W. W. Waller, 22 25	
	Paid for Hymn Books and Testament dist'd by S. A. McWhorter, 1 25	
	Paid for Testaments and Tracts dist'd in Col Mc Clelland's Regiment, 51 90	
1862.		
Jan'y 30.	Paid for Tracts distributed by Mrs. H. H. Bacon, 4 05	
	Paid for Tracts & Testament dist'd by W. W. Waller, 2 75	
Feb'y 5.	Paid for Testament and Tracts to S. A. Crenth, 35 75	
	Paid for Tracts to Capt. G. S. Brewer, 4 05	
July 12.	Paid for Hymn Books and Testament to Maj. Reeves Battalion, 25 00	
Sept. 6.	Paid for Tracts to Rev. A. T. M. Handy, 1 45	
12.	Paid for Hymns to S. A. Crenth, 30 00	
	Balance on hand, 83 45	
	\$362 76 \$362 76	
B. B. DAVIS, Treasurer, In Ac. with Comptroller on Fund: Support of Colportage among the Soldiers.		
1861.	Dr.	
July 28.	Am't contrib'd by S. N. Brown, 2 00	
	" " " J. Chalmers, 2 00	
	" " " T. H. Watts, 10 00	
	" " " H. H. Bacon, 10 00	
	" " " C. Phillips, 10 00	
	" " " W. W. Waller, 10 00	



Collected in 1st Baptist Church, Montgomery.	42 00
Am't cont'd by B. W. Young.	2 50
By Mrs. M. A. Stout.	2 00
By S. A. Coler.	3 00
Aug. 19. Collected in Ash Creek Church through Rev. B. Manly.	22 90
23. Collected in Tuskegee Church through Rev. B. Manly.	15 00
Cont'd by Mrs. C. Larkins.	5 00
Sept. 13. " " " " " "	10 00
" " " " " "	2 00
16. From colored congregation County Line Baptist Church.	5 90
26. From white congregation, Co. Line Baptist Church.	9 80
27. Cont'd by Miss Thompson.	1 00
Oct. 10. Cont'd by N. W. Cooke.	10 00
Dec. 18. From Bethany Church, from Rev. P. H. Lumby.	14 50
1861.	\$190 10
Aug. 8. By am't remitted A. E. Dickinson.	\$100 00
By am't p'd exchange on do. A. E. Dickinson.	1 00
Sept. 26. By am't remitted A. E. Dickinson.	60 00
By Balance on hand.	29 10
	\$190 10 \$190 10

## Secular Intelligence.

On the 17th the Yankees evacuated Cumberland Gap, destroying all their stores, and blasting rocks so as to block up the road.

Col. Lindsay Walker arrived here to-day from Harper's Ferry, which place he left on Wednesday evening. The cannon and stores captured had been removed. There had been no fighting since the capture of Harper's Ferry on Monday. Our army was in fine spirits.

McClellan, with his army, was in our front, near Sharpsburg, and a general engagement was expected.

The Yankee General Reno was killed in the fight near Boonsboro.

Stonewall Jackson's official report of the capture of Harper's Ferry, dated the 16th, says:

"Yesterday God crowned our arms with another brilliant success, in the surrender at Harper's Ferry of Brig. Gen. White and 11,000 troops, an equal number of small arms, 75 pieces of artillery, and about 200 wagons. In addition to other stores, there is a large amount of camp and garrison equipage. Our loss was very small."

In the Senate to-day the military exemption bill was further considered and finally passed—yeas 16, nays 3.

In the House the Senate bill fixing the second Monday in January as the time of meeting of the next regular session of Congress, was passed. Also, the House bill to provide for the prompt settlement of the claims, arrears and bounty due to deceased soldiers.

The Arkansas contested election case was discussed until the adjournment.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Knoxville, the 19th, says the enemy evacuated Cumberland Gap on Wednesday night, blowing up their magazine, destroying all their property, and blasting rocks to block up the roads. They retreated by the Harland road to Kentucky, our forces pursuing them at Cumberland Ford and Baptist Gap.

Andy Johnson's family, who were at Greenville, Tennessee, within our lines, have been permitted by order of the Secretary of War, to return to the enemy's lines.

At Harper's Ferry we paroled eleven thousand and ninety privates, and four hundred and twenty-five officers. We took two thousand negroes, fifteen thousand stand of small arms, and forty-six pieces of cannon. Col. Walker's battery took five hundred horses themselves. Our loss three killed and forty wounded. Their dead were covered in ditches, and we could not tell how many there were.

In the fight at Sharpsburg we took three thousand prisoners. Gen. Garland and Col. Strangely were killed. Gen. D. H. Hill was roughly handled, but managed to hold the enemy in check.

The report of a fight at Harper's Ferry and captured of 8,000 prisoners is confirmed. On Sunday Gen. D. H. Hill was attacked in Maryland with 80,000 men. The fight continued all day with heavy loss on both sides. On Monday Gen. Hill was reinforced by Gen. Longstreet, and the battle was resumed. The enemy were driven back three miles. Gen. Garland of Virginia, was killed in Sunday's fight, and his body arrived here this afternoon.

Richmond, Sept. 18. In the Senate to-day, the House bill to provide for the payment of the troops raised in Missouri by Gen. Price, passed.

The exemption bill was further considered. In the House a bill was passed fixing the rank and pay of Adjutants of independent battalions. Also, adopted a resolution of thanks to Major General Magruder and command.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register* from Luka, the 19th, says: "This place was captured on Sunday morning last. The enemy evacuated during the night, and but for a premature attack we should have captured the whole garrison. We captured over one million dollars worth of stores of the enemy. Our loss was five, that of the enemy thirty, of whom ten were left dead on the field. Our forces arrived in time to save the town from destruction. The citizens were found with their household goods out of doors, awaiting the application of the torch by the vandals. The Yankees carried off 200 negroes; 30 of whom were recaptured by our soldiers. Twelve houses and three mills were destroyed on their line of march from Marietta to Luka. They retreated in the direction of Corinth. They made a demonstration on our lines last night. It is believed as a feint to cover their retreat. It is also believed they are crossing the Tennessee river at Hamburg. The Chicago *Times* of the 13th says Stonewall Jackson left Baltimore and Washington to the right, and is marching on Harrisburg. Jackson's cavalry advance is on every road, creating consternation, it not being known upon what point he will make a demonstration. Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, has called on the Mayor of Philadelphia, to furnish 20,000 men in twelve hours for the defence of the city. The hour of retaliation has come.

CAMP MOORE, LA., Sept. 17. The Yankees 200 strong came up the railroad to Ponchaola, on Monday, and burnt 1 or 2 cars. This Yankees lost five or six killed about the same number wounded, and a few prisoners. Our loss one killed and a few wounded.

Richmond, 17th.—An official dispatch from General Loring, dated Charleston, Kanawha county, says: "After incessant skirmishing we took this place at 3 P. M. The enemy were 3 regiments strong and made stout resistance, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss was slight; the enemy's heavy. The enemy is in full retreat, and General Jenkins is in his rear."

Richmond, 17th.—The Secretary of War received a dispatch to-day from Major Brown, commanding the post at Dublin, stating that Gen. Loring's command entered Kanawha Salinas last Saturday morning and took possession of the Salt Works, closing pursuing the enemy en route for Charleston. The Salt Works not

much injured. A very large quantity of salt on hand, selling at 35 cents per bushel. An order has been issued urging the farmers to send forward their wagons loaded with forage, &c., and return with salt.

Richmond, 17th.—In the Senate to-day the exemption bill was further considered. The clause exempting tanners, shoemakers, millers, and agreed to; also the clause exempting Quakers, and another exempting physicians. The clause exempting theological students, was stricken out. An amendment to exempt owners of plantations, was pending.

In the House a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill establishing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States. Substitutes were offered for the Concurrent bill by Davis, of Miss., and Bonham, of S. C., both rejected. The original House bill passed—yeas 49—nays 36. Both Houses adjourned until Friday.

Richmond, 17th.—An official dispatch from Chattanooga, confirms the occupation of Lookly Gen. Price's army, and the capture of several hundred thousand dollars worth of army stores.

The Yankees Killed and Wounded in the Late Battle.

Every day brings to light some new evidences of the great slaughter of the Yankees in the recent battles, and their abandonment of their wounded on the field. We could not wish for more conclusive proof of the terrible havoc made in their ranks than what we have out of their own mouths. For instance, Gen. Kearney in his report—written on the day before he was killed—of the part taken by his division in the battles of August 29th and 30th, near Centreville, says:

"My loss in killed and wounded is over 750, about one in three—in some regiments averaged a great deal more severe—in the 3d Michigan 140 out of 200; none taken prisoners except my engineer officer, who returned to the house reported to be held by the troops alluded to. The 3d Michigan, ever faithful to their name, under Col. Champlin and Major Pierce, lose, 140 out of 260 combatants.

In regard to the abandonment of their wounded on the field, the correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

"The battle-field covers an extent of many miles, and there still remain many of our wounded in the woods and bushes, who are dying from hunger and putrefaction of their wounds. Major May, of the 19th Indiana, who was said to be killed, has been found in some bushes, where he had crawled, still alive, though he had been nearly eight days without proper food and his wounds were never dressed; he could not be saved and has since died. Proper exertions would have saved many of our wounded."

One of the Yankee surgeons left in charge of their wounded at Culpeper Court House, asked a Georgia soldier who our army, then passing through, was so badly clothed? "We always put on our old clothes when we are going to butcher hogs"—was the answer.

[From the Richmond Enquirer 17.]

From General Loring's Army—Official Dispatches.

We have the pleasure of publishing the following copies of official telegrams to the Secretary of War, in relation to the recent brilliant successes achieved by Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring in Western Virginia:

CAPTURE OF BUCHANAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. S. W. VA., FAYETTE CH., Va. Giles C. H., or Dublin, Sept. 14.

Jenkins captured Buchanan, Upham C. H., Gen. Kelley's main depot, with 5,000 stand of arms and immense stores, all of which were destroyed. He took the commanding officer and thirty prisoners. The day he captured Weston. The next day he took Glenview. The next day he took Colonel Rathbone and his regiment at Roane Court House. The next day he drove a force of the enemy from Ravenswood, and the next day crossed into Ohio, marching 20 miles into that State. He was at last accounts on the Kanawha.

(Signed) W. W. LORING, Major General.

FAYETTE COURT HOUSE TAKEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. S. W. VA., FAYETTE CH., Sept. 11th, via Dublin, Sept. 14th.

After a fatiguing march I came upon the enemy near this place on yesterday, at half-past one o'clock, p. m., with the best of my forces which were in front. After contesting every inch of my advance for some miles he entered his fortifications at this place, which were strong and consisted of very formidable outer works, enclosing a quadrangular fort with glacis and redoubts, and well mounted with nine heavy pieces of artillery.

My men picked up to the walls with great spirit, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Our loss small. About midnight, to the force of the enemy already in the fort, three regiments were added as reinforcements by one of the many roads, which my forces were not numerous enough to guard. This made the enemy about five regiments stronger; but while we lay on our arms to renew the attack this morning, the enemy fled. Probably they took the same road by which the reinforcements entered, and I am now pursuing with all my force.

(Signed) W. W. LORING, Major General.

TWO MORE VICTORIES.

HEADQUARTERS, FALLS OF KANAWHA, VA., Via Dublin, Sept. 14, 1862.

After fighting two obstinately contested fights to-day—once at Cotton Hill and the other at Gandy's—the enemy have been put to flight down the Kanawha, and I am now in possession of their former position at Gandy, with their wagons, trains and some stores. The magazine and many stores were burned before they fled. I am crossing the Kanawha and pursuing the enemy. We took 700 barrels of salt. We have taken camp Gandy, and are pursuing the enemy down the Kanawha.

(Signed) W. W. LORING, Major General.

CAPTURE OF QUARTERSTOWN—THE ENEMY ROUTED AGAIN AND FLYING.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Loring: CHARLESTON, KANAWHA CO., SEPT. 13.

Via Giles Court House, 16th.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Sec'y of War:

After incessant skirmishing from Gandy down, we took this place, at 3 o'clock, p. m. The enemy, six regiments strong, made stout resistance, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss slight, the enemy's heavy. He is in full retreat—Jenkins in his rear.

(Signed) W. W. LORING, Major General.

Rev. Asa Chandler writes to the Christian Index of an interesting meeting at Salem, Oglethorpe Co., 9 were baptized; a letter from Bro. G. H. Clift announces the continuance of a meeting that had been going on for 13 days and nights; many had professed a hope in Christ, and a few had joined the Church; the meeting was held at Belair. The Church at Bethlehem, Morgan county, held a meeting of 10 days, 9 persons were baptized.

Biblical Recorder, N. C., reports that 32 persons had been baptized into the fellowship of the White Oak Church, Sampson Co., 39 persons had been added to the Cooper's Gap Church, Polk Co., five of these were soldiers; at his Branch Church, Robertson Co., 18 persons were

baptized and 7 more remained over for next meeting; at Bethel Church, Alexander Co., 20 persons were baptized, one of those baptized was a lady 85 years old.

Circular Letter.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 26, 1862.

To the Soldiers Aid Societies and the Women of Alabama.

In consequence of the difficulty of providing our soldiers now in the field with socks for the coming fall and winter, I have to appeal to the Aid Societies, and generally to the women of Alabama, through whose patriotic labors our troops up to this time have been kept in the field. There are full fifty thousand of these troops to be provided for, and it cannot be done without your assistance. Those who are able, it is confidently hoped, will supply them gratuitously, for a large proportion of the army cannot pay for their clothing out of the allowance made by the Confederate Government, at the high price induced by extortion and speculation.

Those who cannot afford to furnish them gratuitously will be paid at the rate of fifty cents a pair for heavy cotton, and seventy-five cents for good woolen socks.

The Aid Societies and Judges of Probate throughout the State will act as receiving agents, and will forward at the expense of the State to Gen. Duff Gaskins, Quartermaster Mobile, or to Col. Wm. B. Pickett, Assistant Quartermaster, Montgomery, who will make the payment for all except gratuitous contributions.

The State cannot undertake to forward contributions to individuals, but those made to companies will be forwarded from Montgomery without cost to the donors.

JNO. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Alabama.

All daily papers in the State publish the above one week, and all weeklies one month, and send bill receipted to this Department for payment.

JNO. B. TAYLOR, Private Secretary.

Associations.

Alabama Association will convene on Friday before the Second Sabbath in October next.

The Alabama Association meets at Greenville, Friday before the second Sabbath in October.

Bethel Association to be held with Bethel Church, McKinley, Morgan Co., on Saturday before the first Sunday in October next.

The Cahaba Baptist Association will meet with the Siloam Baptist Church in Marion, Perry Co., Ala., on Saturday before the third Sabbath in October next.

Business Department.

Receipt List.

Paid to Volume No. Amount

Ell Park. 14 50 \$2 00

E. R. Lock. 14 29 50

J. McMichael. 14 29 50

E. D. Hughes. 14 29 50

Rev. A. Van Hosen. 14 29 50

J. B. May. 14 29 50

Mrs. E. W. Foster. 14 29 50

N. W. Prince. 14 29 50

J. Vines. 14 29 50

Mrs. E. J. Covington. 14 29 50

Mrs. M. A. Ashley. 14 29 50

Rev. A. Jay. 14 29 50

Grand Jury Presentments.

W. The Grand Jury, empaneled at the Fall Term of the Eastern Circuit Court, and under the direction of the court, have examined the records of the county during the past year, and find that the county has been committed within the County; and although our country has been engaged in a relentless war as waged by the North, and our County of Justice has been nearly almost entirely suspended, yet we are proud to know that in our section the laws are still respected and obeyed, and that order reigns.

But we regret to see the spirit of extortion and speculation as manifested in all departments of trade and business, thus placing beyond the reach of our people the necessities of life, we trust that our next Legislature will endeavor to do something to check this evil, and we hope that the raising of duties on the sale of such articles as are necessary for the support of the army and of the people at home.

We have examined the Books of the Probate Court, Clerk and Treasurer, and find them correctly kept and in business form, and the different County Officers are ample and sufficient.

Upon examination of the County Jail, we find that some repairs are needed, and we recommend that the attention of the Commissioners' Court to that matter.

ALABAMA.

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA.

THIS Exercise of this institution are expected to be received as usual on the first of October, 1862. Arrangements are in progress to receive the various Departments as heretofore. For particular information, apply to the President, or to the Trustees.

East Alabama Female College.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

THE Exercises of this institution will be resumed, on Wednesday, October 1st, 1862, under the direction of the President, and the Trustees.

REV. A. J. BATTLE, A. M.

who will associate with him a corps of efficient Teachers, in the several Departments of the College.

The annual Session, commencing next month, is divided into periods of three months each. The first term begins with the month of October, the second with January, the third with April.

In every case payments for each term are required in advance; and no pupil can be permitted to continue with her class until this rule is complied with.

As no Steward has been engaged for the present, ample accommodations for Boarders have been provided, with the best private families of the place. By early application to the Principal, special arrangements will be made, and communicated to Boarders before the Session begins.

Those who do not thus apply in advance, will, upon their arrival at the College, be directed to their places of abode. The charge for Board is being necessarily advanced, to keep pace with the increased price of provisions. At the several Departments of the College, the following will be modified according to circumstances.

Pupils are requested to bring with them from home, all the books and papers they will be likely to need, as there will probably be some difficulty in procuring them from the book-store.

It is situated upon a branch Railroad, connecting with the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, about forty miles east of Montgomery. It is healthy at all seasons, and in the moral and elevated tone of its society, is unsurpassed.

Rates per Term (3 months).

Colleges Classes. \$10 00

Preparatory. 13 25

Primary. 10 00

Latin, Greek or French. 10 00

Instrumental Music with one instrument. 20 00

Vocal Music (in class). 1 00

Private Tuition. 10 00

Incidental Expenses. 1 00

Tuskegee, Sept. 11, 1862. 118-4

Twenty-Fifth Annual Session.

THE Exercises of the Judson Institute will be resumed October 1st. All departments will be maintained in their usual efficiency.

For Circular, Catalogue or unpublished particulars apply to N. K. DAVIS, August 26, 1862. 2m Marion, Ala.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that on the 25th day of August, 1862, that Letters of Administration were granted to him by the Probate Court of Macon County, in the estate of James A. BROWN, deceased, and that all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time allowed by law or they will be forever barred.

BARBARA F. YORK, Adm'r. W. B. TAYLOR, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 18, 1862. 4m (Pr's fee \$5) Judge of Probate.

THE State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—12th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862.

THIS day came J. A. BROWN, and filed his application for Letters of Administration on the estate of James A. BROWN, deceased, and that all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time allowed by law or they will be forever barred.

W. B. TAYLOR, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 18, 1862. 4m (Pr's fee \$5) Judge of Probate.

THE State of Alabama—Russell County.

IN the Probate Court—SPECIAL TERM—1st DAY OF OCTOBER, 1862.

CAME this day Mrs. Ann Rice, the widow of William Rice, deceased, and filed her petition alleging that said deceased had died testate and possessed of certain land, lying in said county and State, to-wit: The North-east quarter of Section Eighteen (18), in Township Fifteen (15), of Range Twenty-one (21), and praying that said land be sold to satisfy said debt, and that the proceeds be paid to her; and the 2d. Monday of October next having been appointed by the Court for the hearing thereof; Notice is hereby given to the non-resident heirs of said deceased that they can appear in this Court at the Term to be held on the day aforesaid and defend against said petition if they think proper.

GEO. H. WADDELL, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Wm. E. Tucker, deceased, having been granted to me, all persons having claims against said estate, must present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

STEPHEN H. TUCKER, Administrator.

Sept. 4, '62. 2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon County, in the estate of ABERNETHY, late of said county deceased, these are, therefore, to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

ALEX. FRAZIER, Administrator.

Aug. 28, 1862. 6w

THE State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT, REGULAR TERM—11th DAY OF AUGUST, 1862.

THIS day came Abner Bedell, Administrator of the estate of Abner Bedell, and filed his petition in writing praying for an order to sell the interest of said deceased in the following Real Estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, to-wit: 14 acres of the S. 1 of the E. 1 of section 2, township 19 and range 25, bounding south by the road leading from Ridge Grove to Farmville, west by the Tan Yard branch, north by A. H. Bedell's land, and east by Philip Watkins' land, and that said land is a tan yard. Said interest being one half. It is ordered that said petition be set for hearing on the 24th Monday in October. Notice is therefore hereby given to all parties interested to be and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court of said county to be held on the said 24th Monday in October at the office of the Judge of said Court and show cause, if any they have, why said application should not be granted.

WM. K. HARRIS, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 4, 1862. 2m

THE State of Alabama—Macon County.

TO CREDITORS.

YOU are hereby notified that Isaac Hill, Executor of the last will and testament of R. Dickinson, deceased, has filed in the office of the Judge of Probate of said county, his report and statement, setting forth that said estate is insolvent and praying that the same may be so declared; and that the same has been set for hearing at said office on the 24th Monday in October next. Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1862.

WM. K. HARRIS, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 14, 1862. 6w

Chancery Court.

13th District of the Middle Chancery Division of the State of Alabama.

ROBT. W. LOTTIN, appearing from the bill of which is sworn to that the defendant, William T. W. G. Crawford, Lottin, is a non-resident, of the age of 21 years, that he resides at Rocky Mountain in Meriwether county, in the State of Georgia; It is, therefore, ordered that the said William T. Lottin answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 30th day of October next, on pain of default, that a decree pro confesso for want of an answer may be entered against him at any time after thirty days thereafter, should he still be in default. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published, without delay, for five consecutive weeks in the *South Western Baptist*, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Tuskegee, and another copy posted up in the door of the Court-house in this county, within 20 days from the making of this order, and that the Register within that time send another copy by mail to the said Wm. T. Lottin at Rocky Mountain, Meriwether county, Georgia.

WM. K. MASON, Register.

Aug. 28, '62. 5w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order granted to me by the Probate Judge I will sell to the highest bidder at Opelika first Monday in November next, the following property belonging to the estate of Wm. E. Tucker, deceased: A Gold Watch, a Trunk, Saddle, Bridle, Bedstead, &c. Terms of sale—Cash.

STEPHEN H. TUCKER, Administrator.

Sept. 4, '62. 2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that on the 20th day of August, 1862, that Letters of Administration on the estate of *Reuben Chapman*, deceased, granted to him by the Hon. Probate Court of Macon County. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to him, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to him within the time allowed by law or they will be forever barred.

CHURCHWELL GIBSON, Administrator.

Sept. 4, '62. 6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Macon county, on the 30th day of August, 1862, upon the estate of John P. McPhaul, late of said county deceased, these are, therefore, to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.



**Gethsemane.**

July 3, 1860