

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."

\$2 per Annum, Invariably in Advance.

VOL. 14—NO. 19.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1862.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

The South Western Baptist,
A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
HENDERSON & BATTLE,
PROPRIETORS.

Religion in the Army.

The following, dated Richmond, 10th ult., is from the pen of "Personne," army correspondent of the *Charleston Courier*:

Probably at no period of the war has the religious element in the army been more predominant than it is at present. In many instances, chaplains, army missionaries, colporteurs and tracts have accomplished great benefits, but by far the most cogent influences that have operated upon and subdued the reckless spirit of the soldiery are those which are born in the heart itself upon the field of battle. There is something irresistible in the appeal which the Almighty makes when he strikes from your side, in the twinkling of an eye, your friend and comrade, and few natures are so utterly depraved as to entirely disregard the whisperings of the "still, small voice" which make themselves so vividly heard at such a moment. Every man unconsciously asks himself, "whose turn will come next," and when at the termination of the conflict, he finds himself exempted from the awful fiat that has brought death to his very side and all around him, his gratitude to his Creator is alloyed, though it may be but dimly, with holier emotion, which for the time renders him a wiser and a better man: In this aspect the recent battles have done more to make religious converts than all the homilies and exhortations ever uttered from the pulpit. A man who has stood upon the threshold of eternity while in the din and carnage of a fight, has listened to eloquence more fiery and impressive than ever came from mortal lips.

It is not strange, therefore, as you go through various camps, even on a week day, that your ears are here and there saluted with the melody of choir of voice, rich, round and full, snug with all the seriousness and earnestness of true devotion; or that, before the lights are out in the evening, manly tones are heard in thanksgiving for the blessings of the day; or that the Bible and prayer book are common books upon the mess table; or that, when Sunday arrives, the little stand from which the chaplain is wont to discourse is the centre of a cluster of interested and pious listeners.

In many of the regiments much of this kindly influence is due to the pure and elevated character of the officers. Wherever these are found, you invariably also find well-disciplined, orderly, quiet command, as prompt in the camp as they are brave in field. Now and then you may hear a taunt about "our praying captain," or "colonel," but even these thoughtless expressions come from men who venerate their officers and would follow them to the death. As you know, some of our ablest generals are men who have dropped the gown of the Christian for the apparel of the soldier. Polk was a bishop, Pendleton a clergyman, D. H. Hill a religious author, Jackson, a dignitary of the Church, while scores of others, occupying subordinate positions, equally well-known for their devotion at the shrine of Christianity. All of these gentlemen have been eminently successful in whatever they have undertaken, have passed unharmed through the dangers by which they have been frequently environed, and are living illustrations of the truth that a fighting Christian is as terrible to his enemies as he is gentle to his friends.

Gen. Jackson never enters a fight without first invoking God's blessing and protection. The dependence of this strange man upon the Deity seems never to be absent from his mind, and whatever he does or says, it is always prefaced "by God's blessing." In one of his official dispatches he commences, "By God's blessing, we have to-day defeated the enemy." Said one of his officers to him the other day, "Well, general, another

candidate (referring to Pope) is waiting your attentions." "So I observe," was the quiet reply, "and 'by God's blessing,' he shall receive them to his full satisfaction." After a battle has been fought, the same rigid remembrance of Divine power is observed. The army is drawn up in line, the general dismounts from his horse, and there, in the presence of his rough, bronze-faced troops, with heads uncovered and bent awe-stricken to the ground, the voice of the good man, which but a few hours before was ringing out in quick and fiery intonations, is now heard subdued and calm, as if overcome by the presence of the Supreme Being, in holy appeal to "the sapphire throne." Few such spectacles have been witnessed in modern times and it is needless to add that few such examples have ever told with more wondrous power upon the hearts of men. Are you surprised, after this recital, that Stonewall Jackson is invincible, and that he can lead his army to certain victory wherever "God's blessing" precedes the act!

A Converted Church Member.

Speaking of the struggles of the Baptists to establish this great principle, Prof. Curtis says:

"It has been worth all the prayers, struggles and sufferings which it has cost, to effect what has been accomplished. What Baptist can look back upon the last century, and view the great change wrought in public opinion, and in all the prevailing denominations, without being ready to exclaim, 'what hath God wrought?' Never, perhaps, in the history of the church, has the great truth of a converted church membership been so clearly taught as at the present day. It is spreading on every side. Where missions are established by the evangelical denominations abroad it is planted, and none are admitted as communicants until they give evidence of being personally and savingly interested in the truths of the gospel. In England this principle has an entire ascendancy among the evangelical dissenters, and in all their missions; while many of the Episcopalians uphold it in all but practice, and, through the circulation of such tracts as those of Leigh Richmond and others, spread it among all classes, and indeed all nations. In France and Switzerland, the writings of Merle D'Aubigne, and men of theological school, open it to the large class of readers. Throughout a large part of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, it is spreading by the labors of such men as Oncken and his associates. While in Prussia, the present King, as head of the National Church, has, within a few months, issued a document of much significance, announcing his determination to place his inherited authority in the hands of 'apostolically formed churches'; that is, as he goes on to explain, 'churches of small apparent size, in each of which the life, the order, and the officers of the Universal Church are brought into activity; in short, independent, self-sacrificing creations, by which, as with living stones, the apostles of the Lord commenced building.' Doubtless, the researches and communications of such men as Neander and Bunsen, no less than those of Oncken, have, in part, produced these salutary convictions.

"It is a pleasant and glorious thing, to see human learning and power coming round at length to concede and to support, in the very same terms, what for centuries our fathers have contended and suffered for all over the world, i. e., that every true church of God is built up of lively stones a spiritual house. Far be it from us to undervalue the labors and principles of all other evangelical Christians in bringing about a healthy state of religious opinion on this important point. Every sermon preached on regeneration has contributed to this result. But to us it seems clear that if the evangelical religion of the truth in question, the practices of Pede baptists are essentially opposed to it. In a word, Baptists alone can consistently advocate a church mem-

bership composed exclusively of those who make a credible profession of personal piety. It is necessary for the sake of their other principles.—But all Pede baptists hold it only by a happy inconsistency with theirs.—For, if infant baptism does not entitle its recipients to become visible church members, what does it effect? Just now all this may be called the popular sentiment of the whole country, but the time might soon come, should the practice of infant baptism remain when all should retrograde. This, the late declension of evangelical sentiment in the Episcopal church, and the writings of the Mercersburg School, indicate but too plainly. Dr. Baird, in his 'Religion in America,' represents many persons in Europe as utterly unable to comprehend the relation which the children of pious parents sustain to the churches in this country. He speaks of it as one practically 'invisible' in all evangelical communions, and presses, as the advantage accruing, that the unconverted occupy their proper places."

Selections for a Newspaper.

Most people think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the earliest part for the business. How great an error. It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is, not what shall, but shall not be selected, is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we would hear less complaints. Not infrequently is it the case, that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is drier than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can.

To an Editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing that he has to do is the easiest part of the labor. Every subscriber thinks the paper printed for own his benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many tastes he has to consult. One wants something smart, another something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper.—Something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see, the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet to ninety-nine out of a hundred, these things do not occur. They never reflect that what does not please them may please the next man; but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing.—*One Art.*

The Secret of Warm Feet.

Many of the colds which people are said to catch begin at the feet.—To keep these extremities constantly warm, therefore, is to effect an insurance against the almost interminable list of disorders which spring out from a "slight cold," and at the risk of being thought trifling, and of telling people what they know already, I beg to remind them of the following simple rules:

1. Never be tightly shod. Boots and shoes, when they fit close, press against the veins of the foot, and prevent free circulation of the blood. When on the contrary, they do not embrace too tightly, the blood gets fair play, and the space left between the leather and stockings are filled with a comfortable supply of warm air. Those who have very handsome feet will, perhaps, be slow to adopt this direction; but they are urgently recommended to sacrifice a little neatness to a great deal of comfort and safety, by wearing what the makers call easy shoes.
 2. Never sit in damp shoes. It is often imagined, that unless they are perfectly wet it is not necessary to change them when the feet are at rest. This is a fallacy; for when the least dampness is absorbed into the sole, it is attracted farther to the foot itself by its own heat, and thus perspiration is dangerously checked. The foot will feel cold and damp after a few minutes, although on taking off the shoe and examining it, it will appear to be perfectly dry.
- Did every one follow these rules, there would be no more cold feet.—*Hall's Journal of Commerce.*

Interesting From Kentucky.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Lexington (Ky.) "Statesmen," of date September 6th. The paper had to suspend during the sway of Lincoln's army in that city; but "thanks to the Confederate arms," exclaims the editor, "the people of this portion of Kentucky have at last been liberated."

The "Statesmen" describes the operations of General Kirby Smith at some length. It states that in the battle of Richmond he captured 5,000 prisoners, 8,000 stand of arms and nine cannon.

Two days after the battle the enemy evacuated Lexington. "At night-fall a retreat was ordered, and then commenced the destruction of the immense stores which had been accumulated at this point, and the country around was lit up by the conflagration of Quartermaster's stores, ammunition, wagons, &c., &c."

"Much public property, however, including many valuable arms, was left uninjured in the various camps around the city, as a reward of the valor of the patriot heroes who, destitute of most of the comforts possessed by their vandal enemy, had marched over hundreds of miles of mountainous and unproductive country for the purpose of delivering their down-trodden friends in Kentucky from oppression."

The "Statesmen" describes in glowing terms, the enthusiastic reception given General Smith by the citizens, and then adds:

And now comes the most sublime feature in this most happy change of rulers. It is needless for us to recount the persecutions under which our people have been suffering—compelled and horrid oaths—incarceration in loathsome and lousy prisons—seizures of horses, negroes and other property—immense sums of money extorted by unprincipled and petty military commanders—all contrary to law, and in punishment for the unpardonable crime of holding Southern sentiments! And all this—we blush to say it—sanctioned, and in some cases instigated by many of our Union citizens, including even native Kentuckians! And how have these wrongs been met in the day of our triumph and the humiliation of the wrong doers? Has retaliation been resorted to? Far from it—thanks to that reverence for free speech, a free press, and the constitutional security of persons and property, which is the fundamental groundwork of the political faith of our Southern patriots, taught them by Washington, Jefferson, Webster, Clay and their cotemporary defenders of self-government. How magnificent has been the exhibition of magnanimity presented by the proclamation of General Smith, (which we publish in another column,) and responded to with a hearty good will by that portion of our community so lately and so ruthlessly oppressed! * * *

Let all human beings who have souls worthy of salvation, rejoice at the restoration of free speech, a free press and protection to liberty and property!

The following is the Proclamation of Gen. Smith referred to in the above:

KENTUCKIANS! The army of the Confederate States has again entered your territory under my command.

Let no one make you believe we come as invaders, to coerce your will or to exercise control over your soil far from it. The principle we maintain is that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.

I shall enforce the strictest discipline in order that the property of citizens and non-combatants may be protected.

I shall be compelled to obtain subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall be paid for.

Kentuckians! We come not as invaders, but as liberators of 1798.

We come to arouse you from the lethargy which enshrouds your forethought, and which forebodes the political death of your State.

We come to test the truth of what we believe to be a foul aspersion—that Kentuckians willingly join in the attempt to subjugate us, and deprive

us of our property, our liberty and our dearest rights.

We come to strike off the chains which are being riveted upon you.

We call upon you to unite your arms and join with us in hurling back from our fair and sunny plains the Northern hordes, who would deprive us of our liberty, that they may enjoy our substances.

Are we deceived? Can you treat us as enemies? Our hearts answer—No!

KIRBY SMITH,

Major General C. S. Army.

The "Statesman" describes the spirit of the Kentuckians and their preference for the Confederate cause in a manner which is extremely gratifying. It says:

If there have been any who have heretofore doubted, that Kentucky, if left to her free choice would unite her destinies with the Southern Confederacy, the spontaneous uprising of the people which accompanies the march of General Smith must have removed such doubts. Many of the most blinded adherents of the Northern government volunteer the admission that "the State is gone." In Madison county, the glorious victory which drove their oppressors from among them, are volunteering by hundreds, and a regiment is nearly completed there already, and in this, our glorious old county of Fayette, once more free, a perfect rush to the recruiting officers is going on. What a contrast is presented. On last County Court day, a great war meeting was advertised and attempted to be gotten up by the Lincolnites of the city and county; addresses were delivered by Garret Davis and other distinguished gentlemen; flags were raised, and with stirring music from splendid bands, marching and counter marching was resorted to for the purpose of exciting men to accept the liberal bounties offered and enlist in the Abolition army. But it was no go, and but one recruit was obtained during the day! The people did not want to fight on that side. But now that the "Stars and Bars" float above recruiting officers, and an opportunity is offered to volunteer in defence of our institutions, a magnificent blaze of enthusiasm has spread over the city and county, and hundreds of the best men in the land are rushing into the service. No better music is required than the shouts of our enthusiastic people. No threatenings of draft need be resorted to. Bounties, though offered, are not thought of.—The hearts of the people are in the cause of the South, and glorious old Fayette will furnish as many noble Confederate soldiers as there were votes cast for the Federal candidates for officers at the late August elections.

The "Statesman" contains Brigadier General Buford's address, calling for volunteers; and predicts that the brigade will be filled in a week. The following is an extract from Buford's address:

I call you to arms. Rally and we will sustain the successes of those heroes whose achievements have loosened the chains of oppression which have been riveted upon us since March 4, 1861. Kentuckians, your fathers, brothers and sons have been dragged from their homes and are now confined in loathsome prisons at the will and pleasure of those despotic vandals whose foul touch will never again pollute this part of Kentucky's fair soil.

The bayonet of the invader and tyrant was presented to your breast at the ballot-box in August last.

You have been denied the freedom of the press and speech. You have been robbed of your property, and your slaves run off by the cowardly enemy on his route from the Capital of the State to the Ohio river. Then can you in a moment like the present forget all those wrongs and acts of oppression and remain quiet in your lethargy? You must answer no!

I can equip with the best of arms, thrown away by the enemy in his retreat from Richmond, 20,000 men. I have wagons, mules, and horses marked U. S. sufficient to transport such an army. I have in twenty-four hours recruited 3,000 men, and still

they come. I have all the cavalry General Smith has authorized me to raise.

Infantry is the strong arm of the service, and it is as infantry that sooner levies of troops can be the sooner made efficient. Then rally as *Infantry*. Seize your musket in time to take a hand in carrying the war into the enemies own country.

All regiments of infantry reported to me from any part of the country will be mustered into the Confederate service for three years or during the war.

The following order appears from General Smith:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, }
LEXINGTON, Sept. 4, 1862. }

The Major General commanding the Army of Kentucky finds that in the supply of necessities for his army the notes of the Confederate Government are essential to procure such supplies.

The Confederate notes are perfectly secure and reliable, and are convertible into eight per cent, bonds at the option of the holder. He therefore calls on and requires citizens to accept the same in all territory occupied by the Confederate forces.

The General commanding does not mean to interdict any other currency which citizens may be willing to accept.

He request them all to re-open their stores and resume their business.

By command of

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH.

Geo. W. BRENT, Lieut. Col. and Ins. Gen. Army of Kentucky.

The following shows the manner in which Smith disposes of the attempts of the enemy to prolong their sway after their power is destroyed:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, }
LEXINGTON, Sept. 3, 1862. }

Oaths of allegiance have been coerced from the citizens of Kentucky by the Government of the United States, binding such citizens to oppose in all respects the Government of the Confederate States. Such oaths will not be respected as of binding obligations by the Major General commanding the forces of the Confederate States; and he will protect and sustain all citizens, by every proper means, in the non-performance of such forced oaths. They are binding neither in law or conscience.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH. }
Geo. W. BRENT, }
Lieut. Col. and Inspector General.

The following shows that the "parole" works well west as East:

A WILLING CAPTIVE.—Among the many prisoners taken by the Confederates here, not a few seem happy to return to their homes on parole. An amusing instance is related as follows: A Confederate soldier, exhausted, laid down by the roadside to rest, and falling asleep was left some distance behind the army. When he awoke, he found a "yankee" soldier sitting by his side fanning off the flies, and patiently waiting to be taken prisoner. Of course he was accommodated.

A DRUNKARD'S BRAIN.—Hytti, by far the greatest anatomist of the age, used to say that he could distinguish, in the darkest room, by one stroke of the scalpel, the brain of the inebriate from that of the person who had lived soberly. Now and then he would congratulate his class upon the possession of a drunkard's brain, admirably fitted, from its hardness and more complete preservation, for the purpose of demonstration. When an anatomist wishes to preserve a human brain for any length of time, he effects his object by keeping that organ in a vessel of alcohol. From a soft pulpy substance, it becomes comparatively hard, but the inebriate, anticipating the anatomist, begins the indurating process before death—begins it while the brain remains the consecrated temple of the soul—while its delicate and gossamer tissues throb with the pulses of heaven-born life! Strange infatuation, thus to desecrate the god-like! Terrible enchantment, that dries up all the fountains of generous feeling, petrifies all the tender humanities and sweet charities of life, leaving only a brain and a heart of stone.

Though a good life may not silence calumny, it will disarm it.

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.: Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862. AGENT. B. E. DAVIS, of the "Book Emporium," Montgomery, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to receive subscriptions and dues for our paper.

Accounts sent by Mail.

In view of the high rates of Postage, the expensiveness of paper &c., and the low rate of our subscription price, we have decided to add the charge for postage to all accounts sent from this office by mail.

Tuskegee Association.

The seventeenth annual session of this body was held with the Elam church in Macon county, Ala., commencing on Friday the 19th and closing Monday the 22nd September, 1862. The former Moderator and Clerk being absent, the Association was organized by election of Elder S. Henderson Moderator, Elder H. E. Tallaferro Clerk, and deacon A. Frazer Treasurer. The session was one of unusual harmony. Several of the churches reported gracious revivals—others complained of coldness—and some few were not represented. The contributions were unusually large, considering the condition of the country—being about twice what they were last year. The churches sent up something over eleven hundred dollars—on Sunday and Monday there were about five hundred dollars raised in cash and pledges—mostly cash—making in all about sixteen hundred dollars. The larger portion of this amount was appropriated to sustain a missionary to the Confederate army, to be appointed by the Domestic Board. The balance, about four hundred and fifty dollars, was contributed for Indian missions and army colportage. Will not other associations join in this noble work?

The former clerk of the body, Elder C. A. Stanton, raised a company early last spring, entered the Confederate army, was taken prisoner at Island 10, and has been recently exchanged. His absence was deeply deplored by the Associations. We understand that he returned home a few days after the adjournment of the body, greatly afflicted with rheumatism. May God preserve his useful life.

We were glad to recognize the presence of Elder W. H. McIntosh, President of the Domestic Mission Board, Elder T. W. Toby, late Prof. of Theology in the Howard, and Elders E. Henderson and John Britton of the Liberty, and Elder A. Whitten of the Columbus Association.

The hospitality of the Church and congregation at Elam was every thing that could be asked. The next session of the body will be held with the Liberty church, Chambers county, at the usual time.

New Subscribers.

Our good brother, Elder W. Jacob Parker, has placed us under many obligations for his timely efforts recently in extending the circulation of our paper. We know not how many new subscribers he has sent us.—In his last letter, under date of Sept. 20th, he sends us five, with the money enclosed. A few such noble spirits would put our struggling sheet through the impending crisis most triumphantly. Brethren I lend a helping hand! All we ask is, that the paper shall pay its own expenses. Compensation to the editors is not thought of. Do this, and we ask no more.

We are also greatly obliged to Elder I. U. Wilkes for frequent favors. He has been active and zealous in rendering us substantial aid. We make a short extract from his last letter dated Sept. 24th, containing a remittance for five subscribers, four of them new ones. We commend his suggestion to the serious consideration of other pastors and churches:

"For these last three [subscribers,] the church at Ebenezer furnished the money; the persons not being able to pay for the paper. On Saturday of our last conference, the claims of the S. W. Baptist being presented, the church resolved to supply all in reach of the church who were not able to pay for it. The general feeling of the brethren where I go is, that the S. W. Baptist must be sustained. A meeting has been in progress at this Church (Ebenezer) since Thanksgiving day. Much interest is manifested. Yours in Christ, I. U. WILKES.

Change of the place of the meeting of the Convention.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have just learned that a correspondence has taken place between the members of the Tuskegeese and Selma churches, in reference to a proposed change of the place of the meeting of the next Baptist State Convention. The meeting will take place on Friday before the second Saturday in November. It is proposed to hold the meeting in Selma instead of Tuskegeese. The matter will be brought before the Executive Board next week, and I will send you their decision. Fraternally, T. W. BOSEY.

Progress of the War—the Prospect.

It is claiming nothing more than is conceded by all the world, except the Yankee nation to affirm that the Confederate States have already manifested their ability to conquer their independence. Indeed, their independence may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. The present campaign up to date, for brilliant success in every important battle, beginning with Shiloh, stands without a parallel in the annals of modern war. The enemy has been driven from every strong hold in Virginia except Norfolk, Suffolk and Arlington Heights, and our advantages have been pressed into Maryland where two other victories have crowned our arms. In the West, North Alabama, Tennessee, and we may almost add, Kentucky, have been redeemed, with comparatively insignificant losses on our side. Our accounts from Tennessee and Kentucky are quite encouraging. The people are literally rising en masse and joining our victorious army. These States have had a taste of Federal tyranny, and it is perhaps well that our enemies have had an opportunity of showing on a not very limited scale the true policy of that corrupt government toward the entire South, in the event of its success. It has fortunately betrayed that "vaulting ambition which overleaps itself" so unmistakably as to leave the Southern border States the alternatives of freedom or the most abject slavery; and they will not be slow to meet the crisis like men.

Our prospects are, therefore, as flattering almost as could be desired.—True, our enemies are marshalling another mighty host to repeat the experiment of invasion; but what of this? They never can equip such another army as they marched against us last spring. And what have they achieved? They have only intensified ten fold the already unconquerable spirit of our people, and are now every where retreating in dismay before our invincible arms. One half of them—wasted by disease, and the other half thrice decimated by their return to their homes the conquered, miserable, broken fragments of what was the "grand army," the most imposing in numbers and equipments of modern days. If ever any nation had infinite cause to erect an Ebenezer, and shout from every mountain, and hill top, and valley, "hitherto hath the Lord helped us," it is the Confederate States of America. True, our successes are dearly bought. The precious blood of our brothers and sons is the hallowed offering which consecrates every victory. And it is to be hoped that no spirit of vain glorious pride and exultation will mar that spirit of gratitude to God with which ever success is greeted by the people of the Confederate States. Our officials have set us a noble example in this respect, which it is to be hoped will be imitated by all. They ascribe our successes to the mercy of God. Let this sentiment find an echo in every heart. Thus shall our past successes foreshadow our future triumphs, and heaven will crown our efforts with a speedy, safe, and honorable peace.

The Difference.

There is a manifest difference between conquering our independence and conquering the Yankee nation.—We have simply set out to accomplish the former, without the remotest desire to achieve the latter. When we achieved our independence from Great Britain, that nation was by no means conquered. We simply convinced the authorities of that kingdom that it was utterly impracticable for them to hold the colonies as conquered provinces.—The Southern Confederacy has undertaken to do the same thing in respect to the northern government. For this reason the policy of invading the northern territory, on any thing like an extensive scale, is to be distrusted. With vastly superior numbers and equipments, what have our enemies accomplished by invasion? Nothing but their own disaster and defeat.—This will ever be the case so long as we stand upon the defensive. Let us then cease to clamor for invasion, and accept the issue upon the only terms on which success is inevitable.

We need not call attention to the communication in another column, "Virginia," for it will be read with pleasure by all our readers. It is from a new contributor who promises to follow it up with others upon sundry subjects of interest. It is from one of the most polished and gifted pens in the "Old Dominion."

For the South Western Baptist, GREENVILLE, ALA., Sept. 18th, 1862. There are a number of brethren who hold the Baptist State Convention to hold its next session with the Selma Church, or Montgomery, or some place more central than Tuskegeese. The objections they have to Tuskegeese are, the distance and inconvenience of the way. The Executive Board can change the place, and I hope will.—The meeting will be one of importance to the denomination, and should be well attended. Yours in Christ, S. A. CREATH.

Virginia Correspondence.

The Dover Association Virginia—an excursus into the past—the annual Session of 1862—Colportage. The Dover Baptist Association has just closed its annual session, held this year with the Leigh Street Church of this city. This is one of the oldest Associations in the country, and before the division which occurred not many years ago, it represented a larger body of constituents than any district association within the limits of the former Union. SIMPLE, in his History of Virginia Baptists, gives a full and minute account of the feeble beginnings of the Dover Association, and a historical sketch of the churches which composed it. Permit me to gather a few sketches from his work on points of practical importance now as then.

In 1790, the association met at Diamond's meeting house in Essex county, Va. Letters were received from 29 churches. The query was propounded by one of the churches: "Is a minister in duty bound to serve a church who does not support him?" "Answered in the negative." The historian queries the accuracy of the reply. "Is the union of pastor and church, (he asks,) merely a contract between them as parties? If it is, then the decision is right; but if the assuming of the pastoral care of a church partakes of the nature of a vow to God, as well as a contract with the church, then the minister is bound to discharge the duties of a pastor until he has satisfactory evidence that God has exempted him from such duties, and designs him for some other place. The noncompensation for ministerial services is not sufficient proof that God does not will his further services in such a place, seeing many ministers have been highly favored of God in places where they have received little or no compensation from their hearers. The best conclusion, therefore, is that although the church is censurable for withholding from the pastor his just right, yet the pastor is bound to God; and has his promise, that he that trusts in Him shall want no good thing."

Queries from churches have long been abandoned; what the decision would now be if the question were again propounded, I will not undertake to say. Certain it is, however, that he that preaches the gospel should be able to live of the gospel; and churches ought to yield a support to their ministers neither stinted nor ungracious.

In 1792, the association met in Matthews county. The query was proposed: "What is the opinion of the association concerning the washing the saints feet? Answer: We do not consider washing feet an ordinance of the gospel, but an act of entertainment, and being a servile act, appears to have been enjoined by Christ to be observed by his disciples as a token of humility, and may include any other act usually performed by servants."

In the session of 1804, which was held with Four Mile Creek church, in Henrico county, a few miles below Richmond, several matters of importance were considered: "The Confession of Faith"—"The History of the Baptists of Virginia"—"The appointment of Union Meetings"—and "a remonstrance against a law of Virginia respecting night meetings."

Skipping over a period of nearly a half century of the historian SIMPLE, who published his work in 1810, let me mention some of the proceedings of the meeting which was held with the Liberty Baptist Church in New Kent county, Va., in the year 1853.—There were 49 churches represented at that association. There was unusual harmony. A livelier interest had been awakened among the churches in behalf of Sabbath Schools—an institution which had grown into being and had acquired a position of importance since "the fathers" had met at King William in 1796, and had resolved on the religious education of children "by the use of the catechism." Elder MANSLEY, our genial and kind hearted brother, now of Greenville Theological Seminary, then of Richmond, read the "Circular Letter," in the meeting of '53—an able and excellent exposition of the "call to the ministry," in which the writer sets forth the duties of the churches and of individual members in regard to this matter. If you had room for it, I should like to see the whole of it republished. It ought to be printed and circulated as a tract.—The association recommended at this session, (1853,) increased liberality—"for the coming year at least one dollar for every white member, and ten cents for every colored member, for our various benevolent objects, apart from paying their own church expenses." The report on Colportage contains an extractable passage: "Your committee are glad to see that 14 of the churches have fulfilled the request made by a resolution of the last association, and have sent up funds specially for the work of colportage. It should not be left to the delegates in attendance

here to bear the expenses of this work; but each church should bear its share in an enterprise so well adapted to benefit them all. Books and tracts are silent orators of great power, not confining their addresses to large assemblies, but speaking to each individual at his home; and thus reaching an audience too numerous and widely scattered for any voice to affect. Recent events have borne a remarkable and unlooked for testimony to the power of that mighty lever, the press, by showing us China's wall of exclusion demolished, and the whole nation thrown into a most marvellous ferment through agencies which have been set in motion and controlled by books, preceding the living preacher, and going where it was death for him to tread. Our books ought to be circulated among those who are not of our denomination. Controversial writings have some advantages over controversial speakers. They gain access sometimes where the advocate himself could not; they can present facts with more accuracy and fullness of detail; and then they never lose their temper by being assailed.—Whatever of truth and argument they contain; whatever of love and fidelity they exhibit, all remain unmoved by any vituperation, and unblurred by any passion of him who reads; and bear a silent and effectual testimony which he will be apt to heed when his frenzy subsides."

This is earnest and truthful, and commends itself to every one. But I must stop in my citations of this sort. I do not design, at least at this time, to give a full history of the association.

The session just closed was chiefly concerned about the work of colportage. There were, it is true, resolutions offered and adopted on other subjects; but the colportage operations were the main topics of discussion.—At an early stage of the meeting, bro. J. B. Watkins offered resolves approving the efficiency and success of the colportage Board, and recommending their labors to the prayers and pecuniary support of the churches. These resolutions elicited discussion, (not perhaps strictly pertinent to their subject matter,) on the policy the Board had adopted in not putting their imprint on their tracts, and in not publishing denominational tracts. The policy of the Board was approved and supported in addresses by Drs. Ryland, Burrows, Seely, and J. B. Watkins, and the Superintendent of Colportage; its policy was questioned by Dr. Jeter and the Rev. Thomas Hume, and was controverted and opposed in speeches by Revs. Joseph Walker, W. M. Young, and A. H. Sands, Esq. And after the passage of the resolutions, an additional resolution, (at the instance of the brethren,) was offered by A. H. Sands, to carry out the views of the last named brethren. This resolution was as follows: "Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board to enquire into the expediency of putting their imprint on the tracts they publish, and also to consider the expediency of publishing denominational tracts, and for this latter purpose to call on the denomination for support." During the discussion of the question, the propriety of the course suggested seemed approved by the majority of the brethren. There was a motion for indefinite postponement by Dr. Gwathmey, the President of the Board. This motion was voted down. Bro. Watkins offered a substitute, looking to occasional publication of denominational tracts. The substitute was voted down, and the resolution as offered was carried.

The association has thus indicated the policy which, it seems to me, they wish pursued. It fully accords with the spirit of the extract from the colportage report of 1853, I have above cited.

More anon in reference to Baptist doings in VIRGINIA.

For the South Western Baptist, SKIPPVILLE, Sept. 16th, 1862. BRETHREN EDITORS: Notwithstanding we hear of so many hard fought battles with the enemy inasmuch that it has engrossed the attention of the whole Southern people, yet for all of this, God has not forgotten his children in this country. We commenced a meeting at Mt. Bethel Church, Dale Co., Ala., on Saturday before the first Sabbath in August, when God was graciously pleased to visit us with the outpouring of his Spirit; the meeting lasted nine days, during which time I was permitted to bury eighteen willing converts with Christ in Baptism; six received by letter and one by restoration. Sinners were indeed made to tremble, mourners were comforted, and God's children were built up and made to rejoice; the brethren and sisters of other denominations were heartily engaged with us, and seemed to be deeply interested in the salvation of sinners—in a word, brethren I think I can say of a truth that I never have witnessed as great an interest taken by all the attendants of the meeting.—Though we have been so greatly blessed we claim none of the praise. To God be all the glory. J. F. McCLERDON, Pastor.

For the South Western Baptist, EVERGREEN, CONROUSE CO., ALA., Sept. 19th, 1862.

BRETHREN EDITORS: From what I have seen I am inclined to hope that a better day is dawning in religion.—Revivals are frequent—Christians are beginning to regard their duty to God, equal if not, paramount to that of their country. And another encouraging sign of the times is, that when the news of a victory reaches us, it does not produce a wild frenzy of exultation and boasting, but a deep, still feeling, such as an acknowledgment to the supreme Ruler for the blessing with a weeping of joy, and all join in saying, let us not be boastful or vain glorious, but humbly grateful to God.—According to my humble opinion a very general reformation has been produced in this respect, and quite indicative, it seems to me, of returning reason. How much to be desired that our reason may return, before like Nebuchadnezzar, the heart of man will be taken from us, and the heart of beast given to us, and turned upon grass. God can certainly make us acknowledge his power and yield obedience. It may be that the hand writing upon the wall, will indicate our destiny before we will take warning. AND. JAY.

For the South Western Baptist, GREENVILLE, ALA., Sept. 18th, 1862.

As I have to spend much of my time in collecting Bibles and Testaments and Religious Books for the Soldiers, and especially for those in the Hospitals, I wish the Baptist Colportage Society of Ala. to let me have some of those books in Selma belonging to said Society for our soldiers in the army and send the rest of them to the library in Howard College, and thus dispose of them. They are not doing us any good where they are. If you will give them to the soldiers they will do them great good, and the Lord will bless you for what you do. Yours in Christ, S. A. CREATH.

Exemption Bill

The following is the exemption bill as it passed the Senate: The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the Vice President of the Confederate States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State governments, except postmasters not nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and assistants and clerks in any other postoffice than the general postoffice, and such State officers as the several States may have declared by law to be liable to militia duty, or may hereafter be exempted by the several States; the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and their respective officers; all clerks in the offices of the Confederate and State Governments, allowed by law; all pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; the president superintendent, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers stations agents, section masters, two export track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies, not to exceed four in number at any locality but that of the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerks, and mechanics of all companies engaged thereon in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers herein employed; all foremen, p-ssmen, and journeyman printers actually employed in printing newspapers having at least five hundred bona fide subscribers; the public printer and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State government; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all persons who have been, and now are, members of the society of Friends and the association of Dunkards; all physicians who now are and have been, in the actual practice of the profession for the last five years; all shoemakers, tanners, harness makers, saddlers, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and wheelwrights skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in said trades, whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time, as their regular vocation, in one of the above trades, and affidavits shall only be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated; superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the

teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind; in one apothecary store now established, and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary; superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War; all presidents and teachers of Colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act; all artisans, mechanics and employees in the establishments of the Government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof as necessary for such establishments; also all artisans in the establishments of such persons as are, or may be engaged under contract with the Government in furnishing arms, or lance, and other munitions of war; provided, that the chief of ordnance bureau or some other ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishments; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defense, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, engineers, mechanics and miners, employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagons and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State; and one person either as owner or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws and ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity ought to be exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States: Provided, that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations: Provided, further, that such members of the militia of any State, as have been called out and mustered into the service of said State, by the Executive thereof, employed and necessary to repel any actual invasion of said State, shall also be executed: Provided, that whenever such invasion shall have been repelled or otherwise shall have ceased to exist, the exemption hereby declared, shall expire.

Secular Intelligence.

3rd Ala. Regiment. A private letter from the Colonel of the 3rd Ala. Regiment, gives the gratifying information, that no one from Tuskegee was killed in the late battles in Maryland.—ED. BARRIS.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 27. The Yankee cavalry captured and paroled 400 of our sick on the 20th at Glasgow, Ky. They had been left in the hospital by Bragg's army.

The people of Nashville, citizens and soldiers are near starvation. No stores or provisions can reach them from the North. The place is completely invested by our cavalry. The Yankees are still forlorn.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 26. The Nashville Union of the 23d, reports that Gen. Bragg captured Green River Bridge on the 16th, and 3,500 prisoners. It also says Curtis has succeeded in throwing his army between Gen. Bragg and Gen. Smith, preventing their junction.

The Green River Bridge is a great loss to the Yankees.

The Prospect of Peace.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written by a gentleman from New York, recently arrived in Richmond, to a friend in this city. We are informed that the writer is a Northern man, though Southern in feeling, and from the position he held in New York had better than the ordinary means of ascertaining the prevailing sentiment of his section: "There is no doubt now the North would gladly withdraw from the contest if a decent excuse offered. Before the battles at Rich the war party was exultingly arrogant. The downfall of Richmond and an easy conquest of the South was predicted. But since McClellan's defeat a wonderful revulsion of feeling has taken place. Many frankly confess that the object of the war is no longer attainable, and many, too, are ceasing to persevere on any terms. Of one thing you may rest assured, the North was defeated at the battles at Richmond, and so it is admitted in New York, let the Generals and newspapers say what they may. And, in the defeat, the power and prestige of the North was broken. She will never recover her strength. Her soldiers are disheartened and demoralized. Notwithstanding the draft was ordered it has not taken place, and I do not believe the Government dares to enforce it. That was the general impression. When I left, a number of secret societies were organized in New York to resist the draft. The Government knows this, and fears a popular insurrection if it proceeds to force. Hardly 200,000 of the 600,000 called for, have been raised, and the balance cannot be procured unless the draft is enforced. There are four hundred millions paid as bounty to volunteers in some places. There is a great division of sentiment at the North to-day, the same as at any time since the war commenced. I said I might tell our friends in the South, the

The Family Circle.

Self-Examination—what it Requires.

1. We must concern ourselves about our spiritual state; this is the first step. It is too true, but very sad, that it is very possible for men to make a profession, attend on ordinances, and yet have no true concern about their souls.

2. We must consider with ourselves concerning it. Commune with your own hearts. Ps. 4. 4. Talk this matter over seriously with yourself—to what end have we our thinking faculties?

3. We must suspect the goodness of our spiritual state—indeed some are too suspicious; I am not persuaded to that; but a holy religious fear, which is a means of our preservation—as the disciples—"Lord is it I?" Many have a hope for heaven which they sucked in with their milk, and such as it is, it serves to keep them from melancholy; but though many are going heavily, yet it is toward heaven and will end well.

4. Make a strict inquiry, and bring the matter to an issue. Many have some secret misgiving which yet comes to nothing. Examine closely, call a court, command silence; it is not a thing to be done in a hurry—"If ye will inquire, inquire ye." Isa. 21. 12.

5. Make an impartial trial, as thus. You call God father; but upon what ground? Have you the nature and disposition of a child? Upon what ground do you hope for heaven? The Word of God is the touchstone. Let that book be opened; let nothing false be given in for evidence; let conscience speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—Are you prepared for glory by a work of grace? Try this impartiality, without favor or affection.

6. You must pass an impartial judgment; judge by the acts. The tree is known by its fruits. If it appear upon evidence that thy hopes are false, that the love of the world prevail above the love of God, pronounce thyself unclean. Give not sleep to thine eyes till the matter be mended.—Matthew Henry.

Have I no Father.

I was once in an awful storm at sea; we were for many hours tossed about in sight of dangerous rocks; the steam engines would work no longer; the wind raged violently, and around we heard the terrific roar of the breakers, and the dash of waves, as they broke over the deck.

At this dreary and trying time, while we lay, as might be said at the mercy of the waves, I found great comfort and support from an apparently trifling circumstance; it was, that the captain's child, a little girl of about twelve years old, was in the cabin with us. He had come two or three times, in the midst of his cares and toils, to see how his child went on; and it is well known how cheering is the sight of a captain in such a time of danger.

After a little while he asked if she was alarmed. "Father," the child answered, "let me be with you and I shall not be afraid."

"With me!" he cried, you would not stand it for an instant."

"Father, let me be with you," she repeated.

"My child you would be more frightened then," he said, kissing her, while the tears were on his rough cheeks.

"No father I will not be afraid if you take me with you. O! father, let me be with you!" and she threw her arms around his neck and clung fast to him. The strong man was overcome; he lifted his child in his arms, and carried her away with him.

How much I felt her departure!—As long as the captain's child was near, I felt her to be a sort of pledge for the return and care of the captain. I knew that in the moment of greatest danger the father would run to

his child; I was certain were the vessel about to be abandoned in the midst of wild waves, I should know every movement, for the captain would not desert his child. Thus in the presence of that child I had comforted myself, and when she went, I felt abandoned, for the first time, fearful. I arose, and managed to get on deck. The sea and sky seemed one. It was a dreadful sight; shuddering I shrank back, and threw myself again on my couch.

Then came the thought: the child is content—she is with her father: "And have I no father?" O God, I thank thee in that moment I could answer, Yes. An unseen Father, it is true; and faith is not as sight, and nature is not as grace; but still I knew I had a Father—a Father whose love surpasses knowledge. The thought calmed my mind. Reader, does it calm yours?

"Oh!" cries the trembling soul, "the storm is fearful; the sky is hid; we walk in darkness and have no light." "Bestill, and know that I am God," saith the Lord; "be happy and know that God is my father.—Fear not for I am with thee: be not dismayed for I am thy God. All things are under the dominion of Christ, and all things, yea even terrible things, shall work together for good to them that love God." Tempest tossed soul! as the child clung to her father's bosom, so cling thou to thy God; in the moment of thine extremity he will appear to be with thee or take thee to be with him.—Christian Palladium.

Be of Good Cheer.

CHRISTIAN, art thou sad and weary? Is thy soul discouraged by reason of the way? Reflect. The last hour of the conflict and trial will come and go. The battle sounds, the weeping and the sobs of life will cease forever. The strife, the turmoil, will die away with life. All will end. Thou shalt find rest sweet rest in the bosom of Jesus. Oh, to rest there; at home with God: free forever from sin and sorrow. What though the way be dark and dreary; thy pathway filled with thorns, thy spirit bowed down, and oppressed with the burdens of earth, with its trials and griefs. Cheer up, oh, fainting heart. Look to the future, bright and fair, with the promises of God soon to prove blessed realities in thy case. Heaven, is it not for thee?—Work, work for God; toil on. The crown is prepared, the white robe and palms, such as they possess who have conquered death and hell by the blood of the Lamb, are waiting for thee. The triumphal anthem is ready; soon all heaven will ring with its joyful sounds to welcome thee home. Then and there, wilt thou again behold the loved and lost to earth, and be forever re-united. Again shall the voices that have passed in all their sweetness from thy home, sound in thine ears, welcoming thee home.—The kind eyes of Jesus are upon thee. Faint not; press on; fight the good fight of faith. God will help thee, though earth fail thee. "Lift up your heads for your redemption draweth nigh."

I HAVE NO TIME TO READ.—The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy, and to explore the untrodden path of science. The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonapart, with all Europe at his disposal, with kings in his antechamber begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended by the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Caesar, when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for an intellectual conversation. Every man has time; if he is careful to improve it as well as he might he can reap a threefold reward. Let all make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain a proper influence in society. They can, if they please, hold in their hands the destinies of our Republic.

CHRIST AS CAPTAIN OF SALVATION.—It was a custom among the ancients for servants to receive the mark of their master, and soldiers of their general, and those who were devoted to any particular idol, the mark of that particular idol. These marks were usually impressed on their right hands, or on their foreheads, (Rev.

13 and 16,) and consisted of some hieroglyphical character, or of the name expressed in vulgar letters or in numerical characters.

Gal. 6: 17: "The marks of the Lord Jesus." What these marks were, the apostle explains by the stripes &c., mentioned in 2 Cor. 11: 23. There is a beautiful allusion to the stigmata—Marks, which were sometimes fixed on servants and soldiers, to show to whom they belonged.

How strikingly do these two remarks illustrate the scene Jesus, the Lamb of God, the all-conquering Redeemer, standing as the great Captain of Salvation at the head of His brave army of saints on Mount Zion. "I looked, and, lo, a Lamb stood on mount Zion, and with Him an hundred forty and four thousand, having His Father's name written in their foreheads."

The Lost Purse. "What are you going to do with it? What are you going to do with it?" exclaimed half-a-dozen ragged urchins, to a bright-eyed thin clad news-boy, who was holding a splendid purse in one of his purple, cold hands, that he had taken but a few moments previously from the side-walk.

"Return it to the owner," answered the little honest fellow, in a firm tone.

"A fool! a fool!" shouted the boys, wouldn't catch us returning the purse that looked as though it had lots of money in it, as that does; let's see how much there is," said the elder of the group, and made an attempt to wrest it from the boy's hand.

"It shan't be opened. It is none of your business what it contains, it is business what it contains, it is none of ours; and if you don't loose your grasp upon it I will call the police," returned honest Johnny, in a commanding tone.

The boys knew that Johnny would do as he had said; hence, they not only ceased tormenting him, but stole away as if the police were already on their tracks.

When alone, Johnny began to consider what it was best to do. There was no way, that he saw, by which the owner could be identified by him. A thought struck him—he would deliver it to the office of the Chief of the Police. But he should lose the sale of his papers if he attended to it then, and if he did his mother and little sister must go without bread that night; for they had nothing to eat save that which the daily sale of the newspapers brought. What should he do? He paused awhile, and then said—"Mother, you had rather go hungry to-night, I am sure; I would rather, too, than keep the purse until to-morrow morning. Let's see! he put his hand in his pocket, and after fumbling a short time, drew forth three cents. I've got money enough to buy a loaf of bread for little sister's supper and breakfast, and I will go without: so I will go at once and carry the purse where the owner can obtain it." Thus saying, he trudged off, with the purse in one hand and a large bundle of newspapers in the other. He whistled as he went; for although, pinching with cold and hunger, he felt happy because he was doing good.

After disposing of the purse, and being called an "honest little fellow" by the police, he returned home, and related to his mother how he had acted. She praised him for so doing, and said he must do right if he perished in the attempt.

The next morning Johnny went from his home a little bluer and colder than usual,—for he had no supper or breakfast to fill up his stomach, thereby keeping the cold out.

At night-fall he was going home with a light heart—for he had sold papers enough to buy bread enough to last his mother, sister and himself one day!—when he was met by the gentleman to whom he had delivered the purse on the previous day.

"My little fellow," exclaimed the gentleman, patting him on the shoulder, "the purse you left with me has been returned to the owner—who by the way, is an intimate friend of mine—and to reward you he has offered to take you into his family, and see what he can make of you."

"Will he give me wages enough to buy mother and sister bread?" anxiously inquired the lad.

"Yes," returned the gentleman, "and more than that. Come," he added, "we'll soon see what he'll do for you." Thus saying, he led him to a large brick building, nearly opposite to where they had been talking.

A slight wring of the door bell brought the owner of the purse to the door. He was informed by his friend

that the lad before him was the one to whom he was indebted for recent recovery of his lost property. Johnny was met by a warm and hearty welcome from his new friend, who not only promised to take the honest boy into his employ, but that his mother and sister should be made comfortable and happy. Tears of joy filled the little fellow's eyes, as he hastened to inform his mother of his good fortune. His mother was overjoyed at the pleasing tidings of her son, and she and Johnny never after had occasion to regret the latter's conduct respecting the Lost Purse.

Now.

WHAT is it? That point in duration which links the two eternities; that fitting moment which, as it emerges into the present, vanishes into the past. A beat of the pulse measures it; a heart-throb—a breath. While one utters the word, it comes—is gone.

What of it? Especially this. It is the accepted time—the day of salvation. As it flies God waits to be gracious. Listen! Divine love speaks. "Unto you, O men, I call. The great expiation has been made. The fountain is open. That blood is sufficient. Whosoever will may live; from death in sin rise to glory. I am just God, and yet a Savior. But delay not. Now—not to-morrow.—Time rushes. Life ebbs. Death hastens. What men are at that last now they are forever. Its morral hue colors the illimitable ages."

Will you waste it? What? this breath into which such interests crowd! on which hangs eternity!—Waste it! Are you mad? Must truth be unheeded? love reject? Heaven lost? Waste it? Ease, pleasure, gold, fame—throw them all away, if need be; not moments. Seize them—hold them! That undying soul is to be saved, if ever, now!—Presbyterian.

From the Louisiana Baptist.

Noble Example.

Bro. Editors.—A great want of spirituality appears to pervade God's people, the whole mind is absorbed in the war, but little practical religion, less piety, and almost no zeal, little interest manifested in preaching, brethren all cold, the prayer meeting cannot be sustained, all are endeavoring to excuse themselves. Brother A., has no gift in prayer, B., is too cold, C., is afraid he will be laughed at, and hence the cause of Christ is suffering—such is the condition of the churches in this vicinity, and I learn that it is so elsewhere, and God's ministers have great cause to mourn when they look over their charges.—But I have digressed from my main object, which was to say, that the sisters of this place (Farmerville) have organized a weekly prayer meeting, which I learn is well attended by their own sex, sometimes one or two brethren are present by special request. I learn they have warm meetings and pray especially for the success of our arms, and prosperity of Zion.

Should not brethren receive this as a rebuke, for their great lethargy in the cause of Christ.

May God crown the effort with blessings, and may many sisters elsewhere, go and do likewise and may brethren generally come up to every good word, and work. S. C. LEE.

Maxims for Young men.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Always speak the truth. Never listen to loose or idle conversation.

You had better be poisoned in your blood than your principles.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speak evil of you, let your life be so virtuous that none will believe him.

Always speak and act as if in the presence of God.

Drink no intoxicating liquor.

Never play at any kind of game.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Avoid the temptation through fear that you may not withstand it.

Earn your money before you spend it.

Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again.

Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it.

Be just before you are generous.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

Never think that which you do for religion is time or money mispent.

Read some portion of the Bible every day.

Often think of death and your accountability to God.

DR. LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE.

In LARGE Bottles and Vials. Nothing else is required to relieve children of Worms; and besides being one of the cheapest and best Vermifuges ever offered to the public. Its frequent use in families will save much trouble and expense, as well as the lives of many children—for slight cases of every ten cases generally require it.

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

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS. A certain cure for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other Coughs among Children.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in nine out of ten cases a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritations of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping the most violent in a few hours, or at most in a day or two. Many cases thought to be decidedly consumptive, have been promptly cured by using a few bottles. It is a simple expectorant, without astringing the bowels, it stands paramount to all cough mixtures.

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE. This is prepared from a French Recipe (for the cure of the chronic stage) and from its unsurpassed success is likely to supersede every other remedy for the cure of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhoea, Stranguria, and Lumbago, or Pain in the Lumbosacral region. This exclusive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopoeia; and in great safety and efficiency is not rivaled in America.

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT. FORTIS, No. 2. Hundreds of cases of Chronic Itches, Scald Heads, and diseases of the skin generally, have been cured by this remedy; and since the introduction of the No. 2 preparation (being stronger) scarcely a case has been found that it will not effectually eradicate in a short time. For the cure of Cancerous Sores and Ulcers it is applied in the form of plaster, and is almost infallible.

In more than two hundred places in Georgia, and in the Southern States, they are to be had; and as there are some who are counterfeiting his remedies, by painting the name or something else, by using the name or similar names for no patent is wanted or secured, and the adverse patent of the day, let all be cautioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, DR. J. C. LITTLE.

Wholesale Drugists, Macon, Ga. Sold by DR. J. S. THOMAS and C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, HUGHES & WILLIAMS, LE GRAND, BLOUNT & HALE, Montgomery; PENDERGAST & CARTER, J. A. WITHERS & CO., Columbus, Ga.; and Merchants and Druggists generally. May 10, 1860. 2-ly

Business Cards.

N. GACHET, Attorney at Law, Tuskegee, Ala. Office at the old stand east of Brewer's (now Kelly's) Hotel. July 24, 1862. 1y

GRAHAM, MAYES & ABERCROMBIE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama. WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, and the surrounding Counties; in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court, at Montgomery. Office upstairs in Echols' new building. December 15, 1859. 23-27

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, and Tallapoosa counties. Particular attention paid to collecting and securing claims. Office over the Post Office. TUSKEGEE, ALA., February 6, 1862.

W. P. CHILTON, W. P. CHILTON, JR., W. P. CHILTON & SON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, MONTGOMERY, ALA. WILL practice in the Courts of Montgomery and the surrounding counties; in the Supreme Court of the State, and the Confederate States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama. Office on Market St., in Masonic Building.

GUNN, STRANGE & ARMSTRONG, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Tuskegee, Ala. WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers, and Tallapoosa Counties; and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them. Brick Office next the Presbyterian Church. Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19, 1860. 1y

SMITH & POU, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA. Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties. Office up stairs in Echols' new brick building. 23-27. WYMON & SMITH, EM. W. FOU, May 17, 1860.

FERRELL & MCKINNE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Tuskegee, Ala. April 19, 1860. J. H. CADDENHEAD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala. Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Tallapoosa, Chambers, and Russell. June 15, 1861. G. P. BROWN, S. S. JOHNSON, BROWN & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TUSKEGEE, ALA. WILL practice in the Counties comprising the 9th Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Montgomery. Office next the Presbyterian Church. Office up stairs in Felt's Building. SAMUEL B. JOHNSON Justice of the Peace. March 14, 1861. 42

MEDICAL NOTICE. DR. W. R. BRISKELL has located at his father'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 Physic in Tuskegee, tenders his professional services to the citizens thereof. Office upstairs east of Teacher and Bailey streets. Jan. 25, 1861.

HOWARD COLLEGE. Faculty for the Year 1861-2. REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., President, and Professor of Moral Science. A. B. GOODHUE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy. D. G. SHERMAN, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature. REV. T. W. TOBBY, A. M., Professor of Intellectual Philosophy. Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. REV. H. TALBIRD, D.D., Prof. of Pastoral Theology & Ecclesial History. REV. T. W. TOBBY, A. M., Brown Professor of Systematic Theology.

THE NEXT SESSION. The next session will open on Tuesday the first day of October, 1862. In order to meet the exigencies of the times young men and ladies will be admitted next session to pursue an irregular Course of Study, or a Course preparatory to a regular Course, provided the applicant has sufficient maturity and attainments to do so with profit to himself. Daily instruction in Military Tactics, by Drill and Lectures will also be furnished. The present elevated standard in the regular Classical and Scientific Courses will be maintained. EXPENSES. Tuition, per term, of 42 months, in advanced course \$25 00 Incidentals " " " " " " " " 2 00 Room and Servant " " " " " " " " 9 00 Coal " " " " " " " " \$6 00 to 8 00 Board, per month, " " " " " " " " \$12 00 to 14 00 Washing " " " " " " " " 1 50 I. W. GARROTT, President Board Trustees. J. B. LOVELACE, Secretary. Marion, Aug. 29, 1861. 3m

HOWARD COLLEGE. DEAR SIR—Your attention is respectfully invited to the following resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Howard College at their annual meeting, viz: "Resolved, That the Treasurer of Howard College be authorized to receive the Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States in payment of the Principal of all Subscriptions, or Docks due to the Endowment Fund of the College, and that he be instructed, by circular letter and advertisement, to notify the Debtors to the College of this resolution of the Board." In accordance with my instruction, in the above resolution, I address you this Circular, in the hope that you may find it convenient at an early date to liquidate your indebtedness to the Howard College. Any communication addressed to me at this office will receive attention. Respectfully yours, D. R. LIDE, Treas. H. Col. Marion, Ala., Sept. 26, 1861.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

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SCHOOL NOTICE.

ON Monday 6th January 1862, JAMES F. PARK will re-open a School for Boys, in Tuskegee. Only a limited number of pupils can be received, as there will be no Assistant. The Scholastic Year will be divided into three Sessions of thirteen weeks. Tuition will be at the following rates per Session: First or Lowest Class, Primary Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Primary Geography, Spelling, Reading and Writing, 12 00 Geography, Grammar, (English) Written Arithmetic, Euclid, Elements, Algebra, Latin course of 24 00 Latin Classics, Algebra, Geometry, History, with any of the above studies, 18 00 Higher Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Latin, Greek or French, 20 00 Parents and Guardians will confer a favor by making application for admission into the School previous to the commencement of the Session. Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 26, 1861. 4f

Medical College of Georgia, AT AUGUSTA. THE Thirtieth Session of this Institution will open on Monday, the 4th November next. Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D. Surgery, L. A. DICKIN, M. D. Chemistry, JOSEPH JONES, M. D. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, I. P. GARVIN, M. D. Institutions and Practice, L. D. FORD, M. D. Physiology, H. J. DAVIS, M. D. Obstetrics, J. A. EVE, M. D. Adjoint Professor of Obstetrics, ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. D. W. H. DENVER, M. D., Clinical Lecturer at City Hospital. S. B. SIMMONS, M. D., Professor to Professor Anatomy. H. W. D. FORD, M. D., Instructor of Anatomy. Lectures, (full course) \$100. Matriculation Fee, \$5. The College has been thoroughly renovated, and many additions made to former facilities for instruction. L. P. GARVIN, Dean. September 15, 1861. 5m

IMPROVED NON-CORROSIVE CONFEDERATE WRITING FLUID Manufactured Wholesale & Retail, BY W. S. BARTON, TEACHER'S EXCHANGE, MONTGOMERY, ALA. Sept. 11, 1862. 3t

ALABAMA MARBLE WORKS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. NIX, YOUNG & NIX, (SUCCESSORS TO H. W. HITCHCOCK.) MONUMENTS, MANTLES, TOMBS, Railings, GRAVE STONES, Furniture, Wash and Tablets, GRAVES, &c. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction. Feb. 2, 1861. NO TASTE OF MEDICINE! BRYAN'S TASTING VERMIFUGE. Children taste (right and left) Mothers not so yet better Know that worms cause infant's ill That a tickle often mortal ill But the Vermifuge will save Your pale cheeks from the grave. MONTGOMERY, ALA. Sole Agents—Shill the Child die, or the Worms? Remember, a few doses of Bryan's Tasting Vermifuge will destroy any number of worms, and bring them away without pain. Price 25 cents. Casser's Non-taste Vermifuge, 10 Beekman Street, New York. Sold by C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala. July 25, 1860. 1y

NEW BOOKS. EL PURSUES by the author of The Lamp-lighter. By Thirty Years of the Senate, by Major J. G. Downing. The Marble Faun, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Balaam, a novel of deep interest. Tales of Harriet Lee, by T. S. Arthur. The Habits of Good Society, a Hand-book for Ladies. The Private Correspondence of Alexander von Humboldt. The Hill on the Floor, by the author of Adam Bede. A Life for a Life, by the author of John Halifax. Art Recollections. Reminiscences of Rufus Choate, by Edw. G. Parry. Yuley Hall, by George Bennett, U. S. Army. Mary Pagan, by the author of Grace Truman. And many other useful books, just received and for sale by R. B. DAVIS, Montgomery. July 5, 1860. No. 20 Market st.