

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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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 Membership.

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 Pseudo-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 Pseudo-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. Baile, 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 it is 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 be 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 revivified 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? On 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 blind 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 threatening 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 new 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 mastered 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.—Hyrtl, 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, 1863.
AGENT,
B. B. DAVIS, of the "Book Emporium," Mont-
gomery, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to receive
subscriptions and dues for our paper.

Accounts sent by Mail.

In view of the high rates of Post-
age, 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., com-
mencing on Friday the 19th and closing
Monday the 22nd September, 1863.
The former Moderator and Clerk being
absent, the Association was organized
by election of Elder S. Henderson
Moderator, Elder H. E. Taliaferro Clerk,
and deacon A. Frazer Treasurer. The
session was one of unusual harmony.
Several of the churches reported gra-
cious revivals—others complained of
coldness—and some few were not repre-
sented. The contributions were unusu-
ally 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 no-
ble 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 af-
flicted with rheumatism. May God
preserve his useful life.

We were glad to recognize the pres-
ence of Elder W. H. McIntosh, Presi-
dent of the Domestic Mission Board,
Elder T. W. Toby, late Prof. of Theology
in the Howard, and Elders E. Hen-
derson 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 Lib-
erty 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 recent-
ly 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 tri-
umphantly. Brethren! lend a helping
hand! All we ask is, that the paper
shall pay its own expenses. Compensa-
tion 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 ren-
dering us substantial aid. We make
a short extract from his last letter dat-
ed Sept. 24th, containing a remita-
nce for five subscribers, four of them
new ones. We commend his sugges-
tion 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. Bap-
tist must be sustained. A meeting has
been in progress at this Church (Ebene-
zer) since Thanksgiving day. Much
interest is manifested.

Yours in Christ,
I. U. WILKES.

Change of the place of the meet-
ing of the Convention.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have just
learned that a correspondence has been
taken place between the members of the
Tuskegeese and Selma churches, in re-
ference 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 Con-
federate States have already manifested
their ability to conquer their independ-
ence. 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 Vir-
ginia except Norfolk, Suffolk and Ar-
lington 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, Ken-
tucky, have been redeemed, with com-
paratively 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 govern-
ment 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 flat-
tering almost as could be desired.—
True, our enemies are marshalling an-
other mighty host to repeat the experi-
ment of invasion; but what of this?
They never can equip such another ar-
my 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 re-
treating 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 glo-
rious 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 be-
tween 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 under-
taken 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, "Vir-
ginia," 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, 1863.
There are a number of brethren who
wish 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.

For the South Western Baptist.
Virginia Correspondence.

The Dover Association Virginia—an ac-
cursed 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 lar-
ger 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 pro-
pounded 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 pas-
toral 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 satisfac-
tory evidence that God has exempted
him from such duties, and designs him
for some other place. The noncompen-
sation for ministerial services is not
sufficient proof that God does not will
his further services in such a place,
seeing many ministers have been high-
ly favored of God in places where they
have received little or no compensation
from their hearers. The best conclu-
sion, 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 Mat-
thews county. The query was pro-
pounded: "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 ob-
served 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 impor-
tance were considered: "The Confes-
sion of Faith"—"The History of the
Baptists of Virginia"—"The appoint-
ment of Union Meetings"—and "a re-
monstrance 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 be-
half of Sabbath Schools—an institu-
tion 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
MAXLEY, 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 dol-
lar 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 as-
semblies, but speaking to each individ-
ual at his home; and thus reaching an
audience too numerous and widely
scattered for any voice to affect. Re-
cent 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 go-
ing 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 ad-
vantages 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 testi-
mony 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 associa-
tion.

The session just closed was chiefly
concerned about the work of colpor-
tage. There were, it is true, resolu-
tions offered and adopted on other sub-
jects; but the colportage operations
were the main topics of discussion.—
At an early stage of the meeting, bro.
J. B. Watkins offered resolves approv-
ing the efficiency and success of the
colportage Board, and recommending
their labors to the prayers and pecuni-
ary support of the churches. These
resolutions elicited discussion, (not
perhaps strictly pertinent to their sub-
ject matter,) on the policy the Board
had adopted in not putting their im-
print on their tracts, and in not pub-
lishing 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 addi-
tional 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 prop-
riety of the course suggested seemed
approved by the majority of the breth-
ren. There was a motion for indefi-
nite postponement by Dr. Gwathmey,
the President of the Board. This mo-
tion 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 col-
portage report of 1853, I have above
cited.

More anon in reference to Baptists
doings in VIRGINIA.

For the South Western Baptist.
SKIPPVILLE, Sept. 16th, 1863.

BRETHREN EDITORS: Notwithstanding
we hear of so many hard fought bat-
tles 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 chil-
dren 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 restora-
tion. 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 en-
gaged 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 wit-
nessed 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. McLENDON, Pastor.

For the South Western Baptist.
EVERGREEN, CONCORD CO., ALA.,
Sept. 19th, 1863.

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 exulta-
tion 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 say-
ing, let us not be boastful or vain glo-
rious, but humbly grateful to God.—
According to my humble opinion a
very general reformation has been pro-
duced in this respect, and quite indica-
tive, it seems to me, of returning rea-
son. How much to be desired that our
reason may return, before like Nebuchad-
nazzar, 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, 1863.

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 So-
ciety 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 prescrib-
ed 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 sever-
al States; the members of both Houses
of the Congress of the Confederate
States, and their respective officers;
all clerks in the offices of the Confed-
erate and State Governments, allowed
by law; all pilots and persons en-
gaged in the merchant marine service
and in actual service on river and rail-
road routes of transportation; the presi-
dent superintendent, conductors, treas-
urer, 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 superin-
tendent and operators of telegraph
companies, the local superintendent and
operators of said companies, not to ex-
ceed four in number at any locality but
that of the seat of government of the
Confederate States; the president, su-
perintendents, captains, engineers,
chief clerks, and mechanics of all com-
panies 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 regu-
lar discharge of ministerial duties; all
persons who have been, and now are,
members of the society of Friends and
the association of Dunkards; all phy-
sicians who now are and have been, in
the actual practice of the profession for
the last five years; all shoemakers,
tanners, harness makers, saddlers, black-
smiths, wagon makers, millers and
wheel wrights skilled and actually en-
ployed 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, which affidavit shall only be
prima facie evidence of the facts therein
stated; superintendents of public hos-
pitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular
nurses and attendants therein, and the

teachers employed in the institutions
for the deaf, dumb and blind; in each
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 exempt-
ed by the Secretary of War; all presi-
dents and teachers of Colleges, acad-
emies, schools and theological seminaries
who have been regularly engaged as
such for two years preceding the
passage of this act; all artisans, me-
chanics and employees in the establish-
ments of the Government for the manu-
facture 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 en-
gaged 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 superin-
tendents, 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, messen-
gers, 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 satis-
fied 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 re-
pel 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.

2. That the act entitled "an act to
exempt certain persons from enrollment
for service in the armies of the Confed-
erate States," approved the 21st April,
1862, hereby repealed.

Secular Intelligence.

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

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, pre-
venting their junction.

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

The Prospect of Peace.
We are permitted to make the following ex-
tracts from a private letter written by a gentle-
man from New York, recently arrived in Rich-
mond, to a friend in this city. We are inform-
ed 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 de-
cent excuse offered. Before the battles at Rich-
mond 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 calling for assurance 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 demoral-
ized. 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 call-
ed 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, and
at any time since the war commenced. I—
said I might tell our friends in the South, the

if Pope was driven back, the war would virtually be over. D— predicted it would be over in sixty days many others in New York have expressed the same opinion.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 26.—Northern dispatches of the 23d say that Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring the slaves of rebel masters free from and after the first of January next.

There was tremendous excitement at Louisville. A dispatch from Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the 22d says General Bragg and Smith have divided their forces; that Smith is to hold Buell in check, while Bragg advances on Louisville. Gen. Bragg has summoned Nelson who is in command at Louisville, to surrender the city. Nelson has refused, and ordered all the women and children to leave the city at an hour's notice. Thousands of the citizens are crossing the river into Indiana. Gen. Bragg was still at some distance from the city, but advancing rapidly.

The New York Herald acknowledges a heavy loss at Sharpsburg, on Saturday, and says the "rebels" dressed like Union soldiers and displayed a flag of truce to induce the Yankees to cross the river. Gen. Sumner's corps of 10,000 men, 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing in the Sharpsburg fight.

A correspondent writing from the battle field on the 22d says the Yankees are still burying their dead at the rate of 100 per diem, but expect to get through that day. Gen. Hooker was shot through the foot by a rifle ball, and will not be able to return to duty for a long time. Gen. Crawford's wounds were more serious than expected. Lieut. Col. Dwight of the 22d Massachusetts Regiment was killed. Col. Hinks of the 19th Mass., was badly wounded in the shoulder, and will die. Gen. Darro was wounded badly in the knee. In the 30th Mass. Col. Wilder lost an arm at the shoulder joint, and the Lieut. Colonel, the Adjutant and eight of the captains were wounded.

A correspondent of the New York Times says the slaughter was awful, particularly among officers.

In New York on the 22d Exchange was firm at 129 1/2, Gold at 117 5/8, and cotton at 54 cents.

AUGUST, Sept. 24.—Richmond papers of the 23d report that only a portion of Lee's army recrossed the Potomac. But letters from Winchester to the Dispatch say the army crossed without losing a man or any commissary stores.

Gen. Sumner and another Yankee General sent a flag of truce after the battle asking permission to bury their dead.

Mr. Hotelers says the evacuation of Maryland is only temporarily; she will and must be redeemed; and that our loss is five thousand; and that the enemy about twenty thousand.

The Richmond papers Maj. Gen. Anderson is severely wounded. Generals Wright, Lawton, Ripley, Armstrong, Ransom, and Col. Alfred Cumming, slightly wounded. Generals Stark and Branch, killed. A private dispatch says Gen. Tombs is slightly wounded.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24.—The Lynchburg Republican of today says that the Yankee column recently routed by Jackson near Shepherdstown was commanded by Burnside. Four brigades of the enemy rushed across the river, when Jackson precipitated his whole force upon them. The enemy were literally mowed down. So many were killed that the stream was almost jammed up with their bodies. About 1500 prisoners were taken and of the whole force, estimated at 10,000, it is thought that not more than 2,000 escaped. The casualties on our side amounted to 250 killed, wounded and missing.

In the Senate, Mr. Oldham, of Texas, submitted a series of resolutions declaring that Provost Marshals have no authority whatever over citizens not belonging to the army, &c.—referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Semmes, from the Committee on Flag and Seal, presented a design for a seal of the Confederate States, which, after debate was adopted. It represents, in the foreground, a Confederate soldier in the position of charge bayonets, and in the middle, in the background a woman with a child by her side, in front of a church, both with hands uplifted in an attitude of prayer, etc. The motto is, "Our homes and our Constitutions."

In the House a bill was passed to provide for the temporary organizations of troops in the States, or parts of States, invaded or occupied by the enemy; also, the Senate bill conferring the rank of Brigadier General upon the Quartermaster General.

The military exemption bill was discussed until the adjournment.

CAPTAIN OF MUMFORDVILLE, KY.—The Chattanooga Rebel of Wednesday has a letter from Winchester which confirms the late rumor that Mumfordsville, Ky., had been captured by Gen. Bragg's forces. It says: "Mumfordsville, with 5,000 prisoners, was taken without firing a gun, together with one hundred pieces of artillery and many negroes. Gen. Bragg and Gen. Smith, it was thought, were to move on Louisville. The prisoners at Mumfordsville, except the negroes, were paroled."

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—The Charleston Mercury of this morning says passengers report ground for believing the enemy are sending heavy reinforcements to Hilton Head and along the shores of Broad river. Pickens Island is now occupied by a large body of troops.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 25.—The Richmond Examiner of the 24th says in the fight at Shepherds town it is reported that the enemy were almost annihilated and 4 or 5,000 prisoners taken. It says Gen. Lee writes to President Davis that the shock of battle on Wednesday was the most tremendous on this continent, and the result was the most damaging one that the enemy has received in the whole campaign. The enemy counted a loss of 10,000, while ours will not exceed 5,000. A Yankee dispatch dated Saturday says the loss of the Federal Generals and field officers is so large as to be unaccountable. McClellan says the Federals may safely claim a victory.

The dispatch says a body of Federals dashed into Leesburg, but retreated. The place is now in our possession.

MOBILE, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser dated Baldwin 24th, says in the battle of Iuka, the 37th Alabama, Colonel Dowdell's regiment, which was in the hottest of the fight, lost 12 killed and 43 wounded. They fought well and drove back the enemy, and spent upon the ground on which the enemy had formed his line of battle.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on the 21st inst., at the residence of Elder B. B. Brooks, the bride's father, by Elder J. Stratton Phillips, Mr. WILLIAM CARO to Miss N. CARNE, both of Barbour county.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father in Montgomery county, on the 11th of Sept., 1862, by Rev. W. E. Lloyd, Lieut. WM. D. ZIMMER and Miss MOLLIE J. ZIMMER.

Obituaries.

Miss Jane Reid, died, in Tuskegee, on Saturday, September 20th, 1862, at the age of 21 years. She was the daughter of J. C. H. and Julia Reid.

Seldom has an event occurred, that awakened a more universal sympathy and regret in any community, than the death of this lovely and accomplished young lady has produced. In our time, the only daughter of her parents, she was the object of a devotion, which amounted almost to idolatry, and upon her death, every friend, who loved her, and every neighbor, who sympathized with her, were united in their grief.

Her death was a great loss to the community, and to the friends of the cause of the South. She was a young lady of great talents, and of a most amiable disposition. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a devoted member of it. She was a most accomplished young lady, and was a great favorite of all who knew her.

My life, my strength and my store, my shepherd, my holy and true friend, my Saviour from sin and trouble, my hope, my beginning and end, my portion, my Lord, my all. These are the things that I have thought of, and I have thought of them with a deep and solemn sense of their value. I have thought of them with a deep and solemn sense of their value. I have thought of them with a deep and solemn sense of their value.

These are the things that I have thought of, and I have thought of them with a deep and solemn sense of their value. I have thought of them with a deep and solemn sense of their value. I have thought of them with a deep and solemn sense of their value.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Russell County, Ala., on the 21st day of September, 1862, upon the estate of John P. McPhaul, late of said county deceased. There are therefore to be notified all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate will be required to make immediate payment. M. E. McPhaul, Administrator.

Sept. 25, 1862. 6w-P's fee \$3 50.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Russell County, Ala., on the 30th day of August, 1862, upon the estate of John P. McPhaul, late of said county deceased. There are therefore to be notified all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate will be required to make immediate payment. M. E. McPhaul, Administrator.

Sept. 4, 6w.

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 Russell County, Ala., on the estate of John P. McPhaul, late of said county deceased. And that all persons who are indebted to said estate will be required to make immediate payment to him, and all who have claims against said estate will be required to present them within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred. BARBARA F. YORK, Adm'r.

Sept. 18, 1862. 6w-P's fee \$3 50.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of William Giddens, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Russell County, Ala., on the 12th day of August, 1862, all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

A. H. ROWELL, Executor.

Aug. 12, 1862. 2m.

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.

SEPHEN H. TUCKER, Administrator.

Sept. 4, '62. 2m.

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 to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

SEPHEN H. TUCKER, Administrator.

Sept. 4, '62. 2m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Russell County, Ala., on the estate of Wm. E. Tucker, late of said county deceased. There are therefore to be notified 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. 26, 1862. 6w.

The State of Alabama, Russell County.

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. O, the amazing stupidity of the most of men.

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? Men never begin to be religious till they begin to think. If you have some great worldly affair in hand how do thoughts fill your mind about it?

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 suck 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. As our situation grew worse, I saw the little girl rising on her elbow and bending her eyes towards the door, as if longing for her father's reappearance. He came at last. He was a large, bluff, sailor like man; an immense coat, great sea boots, and an oilskin cap, with flaps hanging down his neck, were streaming with water. He fell on his knees on the floor beside the low berth of his child, and stretched his arm over her, but did not speak.

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 shrunk 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. Then 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, too, 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. Bonaparte, 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 sisters 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 flitting 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 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 moral 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 eight out of every ten cases eventually require it.

A CARD.

DR. J. B. GORMAN 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.

TALACOTON, GA., Feb. 3, 1860.

LITTLE'S ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

A certain cure for Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other Coughs, Croup, and all other Coughs.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing immediate relief, and in all cases of Coughs, Croup, and all other Coughs, it exercises the most controlling influence over Coughs and Irritation of the Lungs of any remedy known, often stopping them 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, as they are expectorant, without assisting the bowels, it stands paramount to all other mixtures.

LITTLE'S FRENCH MIXTURE.

This is prepared from a French Recipe (for the forms of No. 2, and No. 3, for the acute, and No. 4, for the chronic stage), and from its unexcelled success in all cases of Coughs, Croup, and all other Coughs, it is likely to supersede every other remedy for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gonorrhea, Blandorrhea, and Leucorrhea, or other Urinary Affections. This extensive compound combines properties totally different in taste and character from any thing to be found in the United States Pharmacopoeia; and in all cases of safety and efficacy is not rivaled in America.

LITTLE'S RINGWORM & TETTER OINTMENT.

PORTIS, No. 2.

Hundreds of cases of Chronic Tetter, Scald Head, 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 off their own or something else, by using the same or similar names (for no patent is wanted or secured) and the adverse parties of the day, let all be cautioned to look well for the signature of the Proprietor, LITTLE.

And also his name blown into the glass of each bottle.

All orders and letters to be addressed to

LITTLE & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Macon, Ga.

Sold by Dr. J. S. THOMAS and C. FOWLER, Tuskegee; HUGHES & WILLIAMS, LE GRAND, BLOUNT & HALE, Montgomery; PENDERGAST & CARTER, J. A. WHITEHEAD & 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. 15*

K. S. GRAHAM, R. L. MAYES, R. H. 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 School's new building. 32-17

December 15, 1859.

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.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

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

Office on Market St., in Masonic Building.

G. W. GUNN, J. H. HARRIS, JAMES ARMSTRONG,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,

WILL practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties; in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to them.

Office over the Presbyterian Church. 33

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 10, 1860. 15

SMITH & POU,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Practice in Macon and adjoining Counties.

Office up stairs in Gilroy & Rutledge's new brick building. 34

WYNN & SMITH, EM. W. FOU.

May 12, 1860. 35

FERRELL & MCKINNE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Tuskegee, Ala.

April 19, 1860. 15

J. H. CADDENHEAD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala.,

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

June 13, 1861.

GEO. 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 up stairs in Pettit's Building.

SAMUEL B. JOHNSON Justice of the Peace.

March 14, 1861. 46

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. W. R. BRISKEILL has located at his

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 in the corner of Taylor 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.

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

advance.....\$25 00

Incidentals.....2 00