

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

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

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The South Western Baptist,
A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HENDERSON & BATTLE,
PROPRIETORS.

AN ACT
To further provide for the public
defence.

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil: Therefore

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended; *Provided, however*, That all such companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within forty days, on a day to be fixed by the Brigade, to re-organize said companies, battalions, and regiments, by electing all their officers, which they had a right heretofore to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President: *Provided, further*, That furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this Act beyond the period of their original enlistment, and who have not heretofore received furloughs under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army," approved eleventh December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; said furloughs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; and *Provided further*, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted, shall be paid to each private, musician, or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough would otherwise be granted: *Provided, further*, That all persons under the age of eighteen years or over the age of thirty-five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in regiments, squadrons, battalions, and companies hereafter to be re-organized, shall be required to remain in their respective companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments for ninety days, unless their places can be sooner supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years; and all laws and parts of laws providing for the re-enlistment of volunteers and the organization thereof into companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such companies, squadrons, battalions, or regiments organized, or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this Act, so far completed as to have the whole number of men requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any persons now in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same, to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize, and shall elect their company, battalion, and regimental officers.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That

for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this Act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Governors of the respective States, to employ State officers, and on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That persons enrolled under the provisions of the preceding Section, shall be assigned by the Secretary of War, to the different companies now in the service, until each company is filled to its maximum number, and the persons enrolled shall be assigned to companies from the States from which they respectively come.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all Seamen and ordinary Seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this Act, may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the Naval service.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a State may not have in the army a number of Regiments, Battalions, Squadrons or Companies, sufficient to absorb the number of persons subject to military service under this Act, belonging to such State, then the residue, or excess thereof, shall be kept as a reserve, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details determined by lot shall be made from said reserve, so that each company shall, as nearly as practicable be kept full: *Provided*, That the persons held in reserve may remain at home until called into service by the President: *Provided, also*, That during their stay at home, they shall not receive pay: *Provided, further*, That the persons comprehended in this Act, shall not be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, until mustered into the actual service of the Confederate States; except that said persons, when enrolled and liable to do duty, if they shall wilfully refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to a deserter, and punished as such, under said Articles: *Provided, further*, That whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, not previously assigned to different companies in service under provisions of section four of this Act; said reserve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt: *Provided*, The company, battalion and regimental officers composing the same: *Provided*, The troops raised in any one State shall not be combined in regimental, battalion, squadron or company organization with troops raised in any other State.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That all soldiers now serving in the army or mustered in the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled in said service under the authorizations heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are continued in the service by virtue of this Act, who have not received the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shotgun, rifle or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is willing to sell the same, and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shot-gun or carbine.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That persons not liable for duty may be

received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency: *Provided, however*, That the President may, when in his opinion, it may be proper, fill such vacancy or vacancies by the promotion of any officer or officers, or private or privates from such company, battalion, squadron or regiment who shall have been distinguished in the service by exhibition of valor and skill; and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of the commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall be filled by election: *Provided*, That all appointments made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the first section of this Act, relating to the election of officers, shall apply to those regiments, battalions, and squadrons which are composed of twelve months and war companies combined in the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally appointed.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That each company of infantry shall consist of one hundred and twenty-five rank and file; each company of field artillery of one hundred and fifty, rank and file; each of cavalry, of eighty, rank and file.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons, subject to enrollment, who are not now in the service, under the provisions of this Act, shall be permitted, previous to such enrollment, to volunteer in companies now in the service.

APPROVED April 16, 1862.

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act, to provide further for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war should have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary to the public defence, such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the Act to which this is an amendment, and such authority shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall serve their full time: *Provided*, That if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages hereinbefore stated, he shall call for those between the ages of thirty-five and any other age less than forty-five: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the Act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated: *And provided further*, That those called out under this Act, and the Act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments from the respective States at the time the Act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State since the passage of that Act, or placed in new organizations to be officered by the State having such residue, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided

by law: *Provided*, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this Act, or the Act to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same, and that in such locality, and during said suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service, under any of the Acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the "Act to provide further for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862.

APPROVED September 27, 1862.

AN ACT

To exempt certain persons from military duty, and to repeal an act entitled "An Act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved 21st April, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, 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, including postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their office as are allowed by the Postmaster General, and now employed, and excluding all other postmasters, their assistants and clerks; and except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty, the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State Governments authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees; all volunteer troops, heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An Act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862: all pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendent, superintendents, conductor, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers managers, station agents, section masters, two expert 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 operator of said companies, not to exceed four in number at any locality, but that at the seat of Government of the Confederate States; the president superintendents, captain, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics in the active service and employments of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats and engineers therein employed; one editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify on oath, to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; and all persons who have been and now are members of the society of Friends and the associations of Dunkards, Nazarenes and Mennonists, in regular membership in their respective denominations: *Provided*, Members of the society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonists and Dunkards shall furnish substitutes, or pay tax of \$500 each into the public treasury; all physicians who now are, and for the last five years have been, in actual practice of their profession; all shemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights, skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in the

said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public, and 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: *Provided further*, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment, not connected with the public service shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exemptions, or of companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe: *And it is further provided*, That if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishment be shown, upon evidence, to be submitted to, and judged of, by the Secretary of War, to have violated, or in any manner evaded the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, their superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they and each and every of them shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event, be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employment therein; all superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, 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, on apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary; superintendents and operators wool and cotton factories paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, The profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are hereinbefore provided in cases of other manufacturing and mechanical employments; all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years previous to the passage of this act; all artificers, mechanics and employees, in the establishments of the Government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishments; also, all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war: *Provided*, That the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some 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 to the public defence, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt to the extent of 20 bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in burning coke, smelting, and manufacture of iron, regular miners in coal mines, and oil colliers, engaged in making charcoal, for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States; one male citizen for every 500 head of cattle

for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock: *Provided*, That there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising stock; to secure the proper policy of the country, one person either as agent, owner or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept, by the laws or ordinances of any State and on which there is no white male adult, not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law, one person as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service: *And furthermore*, For additional policy for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied, on account of justice, equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempt from military service in the armies of the Confederate States; also, a regiment raised under, and by authority of the State of Texas for frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service: *Provided further*, That the exemptions hereinabove enumerated and granted, hereby, shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An Act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

APPROVED October 11, 1863.

Christ Watching for Us.

When the sun went down on the triumph of Rivali, Napoleon set out for Mantua, "marching first all night, and then all day. He passed the next night walking about the outposts. At one of these he found a grenadier asleep by the root of a tree; and taking his gun, without waking him, performed a sentinel's duty in his place for about half an hour; when the man, starting from his slumber perceived with terror and despair the countenance of his general. He fell on his knees before him. 'My friend,' said Napoleon, 'here is your musket. You have fought hard and marched long, and your sleep is excusable; but a moment's inattention might at present ruin the army. I happened to be awake, and have held your post for you. You will be more careful another time.'

Behold a faint image of Christ, the Captain of our salvation! He requires the soldiers of the cross to keep up constant guard; but He does not put them into the hands of their own vigilance alone. Though many a night of danger, when the eyes are heavy, because, though the spirit be willing, the flesh is weak he watches for us—watches in our place—lest Satan should surprise the soul and slay it.—By His Spirit He walks continually about the outposts of the great army of the right, that no overworn warrior, fainting through human infirmity, may fall defenceless into the clutches of the enemy. Oh, how many of us would have been overpowered and captured, when weary nature sank for a time into attention, but for this precious truth—that Christ was watching for us!

GIVE YOUR CHILD A NEWSPAPER.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with advancement. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading and study, are of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grogshop, who ought to have been reading? How many parents who have not spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

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

\$2 per Annum, Invariably in Advance.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1862.

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Thursday, Oct 30, 1862.

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

Receipt list will appear next week.

Typographical Errors.

Our readers have doubtless observed an unusual number of typographical errors in our paper for some time past. It is due to ourselves and to them to state that journeymen printers have generally gone to the war. We have but one in our employ—our foreman—and he is so occupied with job work as not to be able to give the desired attention to the paper. We have to depend upon mere boys to set up the paper. They are unskilled in deciphering manuscript. We read the proof with care; but very often they fail to make the correction after they are marked. Our own manuscripts are often mutilated most terribly. Last week, in our article on "feet washing," they made us use "commisions" for "communications," and in two other instances in the same article, "perpetrated" occurs for "perpetuated." We hope our readers will bear with us for a little while, until the present stress of job work is over, and we will try to improve this department of the paper.

Clothing for the Soldiers.

Winter has already set in, and from present appearances, we are to have a long, dreary and cold season. The army must be supplied with clothing. If every family who has sons or relatives in the army, and who is able to afford it, will supply them with substantial suits for winter wear, and suitable bedding, the Government will have no difficulty in supplying the remainder. This matter comes home to our hearts with an emphasis which no insensibility can evade. We have been urging this matter now for some time; and the present indications of what we are to expect in regard to a cold winter, furnishes a fitting occasion to urge our people to double their diligence in supplying this imperative demand.

We again remind the friends of the 3rd and 12th Regiments that Capt. McNeely will return to his command early next month, and that the articles must be in Montgomery by the 10th of November. Those desiring to send articles to the "Macon Confederates," or the "Tuskegee Light Infantry," will deliver them in Tuskegee.

Alabama Baptist Convention.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Talbird, it becomes my duty to announce that the next session of this body will be held with the Selma Baptist Church, beginning Friday the 4th of November 1862. It was appointed to be held with the Tuskegee Church, but owing to the inconvenience of reaching that point, together with the present condition of the country, the Board of Directors, at the instance of many brethren, and with the mutual consent of the Tuskegee and Selma churches, recently adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the place of holding the next session of the Alabama Baptist State Convention be and is hereby changed from Tuskegee to Selma."

A. B. Goodhue, Secy.
As I have not a minute of the last session at hand, I cannot state who are to preach the regular Convention sermons.

SAM'L HENDERSON,
1st V. Pres't

Knoxville Register.

East Tennessee is now a point of great interest to the Confederacy, and those who wish information from that, and contiguous sections, should, forthwith, subscribe for the Knoxville Register. It is an ably conducted, a spirited Journal, and thoroughly loyal to South. From the first it boldly took Southern ground, suffered greatly, but is now reaping its reward. We append the terms:

Terms of Subscription.
Daily, one year, \$7.00
Six months, 3.50
Three months, 2.00
One month, .75
Weekly, one year, \$2.00
Six months, 1.00
Payment required invariably in advance.

For the South Western Baptist.

GREENVILLE, Oct 24, 1862.
Messrs. Editors: The Church in this place recently held a protracted meeting which resulted in a very gracious revival it continued for two weeks; during which time, large congregations crowded our spacious house every night, though the weather was inclement some of the time. The preaching of God's word was listened to with great attention, and we feel that "the Gospel was the power of God unto salvation," to many. There were eight added to the church by experience and Baptism—several others professed to have obtained a hope in Christ, others are yet under conviction, and we hope and pray that they may soon be made to rejoice in "God's hope through Christ," and follow their Redeemer down into the liquid grave.
Yours in grace,
J. E. BALL.

What of the Times?

This question is on almost every tongue. Our disaster at Corinth, and the retreat of Bragg before Buel, have had the effect of depressing certain "mercurial temperaments" down almost to the freezing point, notwithstanding all our splendid successes in the East. It is quite difficult for such temperaments to take an extensive view of the vast field, and balance our successes with our disasters. They seem to be incapable of seeing but one thing—the last event, and if this is unfavorable, their spirits flag, and they are terribly despondent. The dire images of "gunboats" in every stream that can float a craft that draws three feet of water, haunts their imaginations. No matter what our authorities are doing to protect these streams, it is all over with us! "The Philistines be upon us," and we are powerless to meet them!

Now, let us look at the vast results of this campaign, up to this time, and see whether we have any substantial cause for despondency. To begin with the eastern division of our army under Genl. Lee, let it be asked, what has been achieved? Taking the Federal accounts as the basis of calculation, and beginning with the battle of Seven Pines and closing with the battle of Sharpsburg, the enemy has lost in killed and wounded over one hundred thousand men. This does not include prisoners taken. Estimating these at forty thousand, (and this is within the figures,) it will swell the losses of the enemy, by the casualties of battle alone to over one hundred and forty thousand. The frightful ravages of sickness will still further swell these losses to over two hundred thousand. So that the absolute losses of the enemy, in that single division of his army, beginning with the siege of Richmond, is more than the entire Confederate force has been in Virginia at any one time since the war began. This result has been achieved on our part with a permanent loss to our army, of not more than thirty thousand—which is within a fraction of one fifth of what the abolition army has lost. And not only so, but we have driven the fragments of this vast army beyond the Potomac, where they are now recruiting another "grand army" to share a similar fate. Thus has our army in Virginia put hors du combat a force at least equal to their own in a single campaign of less than five months, without materially weakening its own available force. That invincible (?) corps of warriors, who stay at home and fight battles—on paper, should at least be dumb in the presence of these results.

Nor do we see any thing so very discouraging in the operations of the army in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. At Corinth, our losses, it is said on good authority, will not exceed twenty-six hundred in all, while that of the enemy is much heavier. All they did was to hold their position against an assault by our troops. The destruction of Nelson's army at Richmond, Ky., the capture of 4,500 prisoners at Mumfordsville, and 1800 at Green River, and our victory at Perryville, in which we killed, wounded and captured between four and five thousand of the enemy, are unquestionably achievements which are not to be lightly esteemed. Our forces in Kentucky have disposed of more than sixteen thousand of the enemy in six weeks or two months, besides the immense supplies of small arms, field pieces, provisions, clothing, &c., &c., which have fallen into our hands. And suppose Genl. Bragg does deem it advisable to fall back some distance to secure a more advantageous position, is there any thing in that to discourage us? Does any body want Genl. Bragg to fight overwhelming numbers under such disadvantages as would imperil the very existence of his army, simply to let the enemy know that he can fight? Surely not. He ought not to risk a battle without every reasonable prospect of success. We say—the country says—let Genl. Bragg fall back to any point at which he can make a successful stand. The great object is, to defeat the Federal army; and it matters little where that occurs, whether in Kentucky, Tennessee, or Alabama. When this is done, the object of the Campaign is accomplished, and our entire territory will be relieved.

On the whole, we see nothing in the signs of the times to discourage any body who has the spirit of a man. Occasional disasters we must expect. But these should only serve to stimulate our energies. Our enemies are becoming divided in counsel—the Fenian Proclamation of Lincoln has aroused the most determined opposition of the Democratic party of the North, and the recent elections show, that he must either change the policy of the war, or turn his thoughts to quell an insurrection at home. Should he yield to what appears from present indications to be the popular sentiment of the northern people, and recall his proclamation in reference to the emancipation of slaves, as well as the confeder-

tion of what he is pleased to call "rebel property," he loses the co-operation of his own party; for so soon as the "almighty nigger" is taken out of his programme, they will be the first to cry out for peace. Or should he persist in his purblind fury of exterminating the white race of the South for the sake of freeing the slaves, he provokes a state of anarchy in his own dominions which may hurl him from his seat any day. The western portion of the northern press is now unmuzzled, and that it will improve its liberty need not be doubted.

Let us, then, with increased confidence in the righteousness of our cause, and the rectitude of our purposes, commit all the interests of our suffering country into the hands of Him, whose holy arm up to this time, "hath girded us the victory." That arm has been conspicuous in all the leading events of this great struggle; and surely we will not now be deserted. Let us cling to it with an unflinching trust.

"O for a faith that will not shrink
From any earthly foe—
That will not tremble on the brink
Of any earthly woe!"

In another column will be found an advertisement of an entertainment by the pupils of the "Tuskegee Scientific Institute," the proceeds of which are to go to the sick and wounded soldiers.

For the South Western Baptist.
Salem Association.

ABERFOL, Oct. 18th, 1862.

ELDER S. HENDERSON, DEAR BROTHER: We had a short, but as far as I know, a very harmonious session of the Salem Association, commencing on Saturday and adjourning on Monday evening. Some of the letters complain of coldness, but the Lord be praised, many reported precious revivals. I have not the exact number, but my recollection is that within the last year there has been baptized within the bounds of this association between one hundred and sixty and seventy. The body determined to continue their Indian Mission, and to send and support a Missionary to the Confederate army, for whose support a sufficient amount of funds was quickly raised in cash and pledges. I did not learn the exact amount raised during the session, but on Sunday in the house after the delivery of a missionary discourse by our esteemed brother McIntosh President of the Domestic Mission Board, more than a hundred dollars was raised. At the stand brother Harden made one of his happy efforts, and over a hundred dollars was collected. Our clerk had not footed up the amount of cash and pledges on Monday, but informed me that he was satisfied there was six or seven hundred dollars. All that I have named was for the army mission. I intended presenting your paper, but was forestalled by our brother J. T. S. Park, who presented to the body the claims of the S. W. Baptist, Baptist Banner, and Christian Index. I did not learn with what success. I think it not necessary to write more, though I may say that the association was organized by re-electing the former officers.

I expect to visit Tuskegee soon, when I hope I shall have more time in your company than when I saw you last. Yours in Christ,
JOHN J. PITTS.

We thank bro. Pitts, the Moderator of the Salem Association, for the foregoing letter, and hope he will often favor us with communications.—Eos.

For the South Western Baptist.

SKIPPERVILLE, Oct. 12th, 1862.

BRETHREN EDITORS: Whilst the sound of the war tramp is heard in our land and we have to regret that the war question absorbs the attention of the people to such a great extent, yet we are made to rejoice that God has not forsaken us in these troublous times; while we have recently been made to rejoice at the glorious intelligence received from different parts of the Southern Confederacy, of the outpouring of God's Spirit in the conversion of sinners; we have been equally revived in feeling at Pleasant Ridge church on the account of the visitation of God's holy Spirit manifested and felt amongst us. At our monthly meeting in September for the reason above stated, we were made to sit in heavenly places in Christ Jesus. Our beloved Pastor Elder J. F. McLendon, assisted by Elder D. Combie held a meeting at this place which lasted nine days, during which time the Pastor was permitted to bury twenty-nine willing converts beneath the yielding waves of Judea creek, and received one by letter. Brethren this was a glorious time to see sinners coming up for prayer bathed in tears, (and like a trembling jailor) enquiring what they should do to be saved; though there was such a great revival there was no uproar of an excitement in the congregation, the people seemed to feel truly what they acted out; they all seemed clothed in humility enquiring of the Savior, what wilt thou have me to do.

The revival feeling seems yet to be kindled amongst us, (and I would to God it never more would grow dim.) On yesterday the door of the Church was again opened for the reception of members and three came forward and united with the church, and this morning our pastor led them down at the usual place and buried them with Christ by baptism. Sinners have been convicted moonrivers have been comforted and the church made to rejoice, because the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad.
DEACON.

For the South Western Baptist.

Acknowledgments—Good news from the Army.

DEAR BRO. HENDERSON: Your letter of the 8th has been handed to me by Hon. T. H. Watts—I thank you and the dear brethren whom you represent for its contents, viz:

Tuskegee Baptist Association \$200.
Harmony Bap. Ch. per Rev. W. Wilkes \$10.
Miss Emily—per Rev. Mr. Jay 5.
Besides the above I have received per Rev. J. C. Wilson, \$33.80 from Concord Presbyterian Church, Green Co., Ala., and \$23.60 from Presbyterian church at Mt. Zion, Ala.

Within a month upwards of \$6000 have been placed in our treasury by our friends in various portions of the Confederacy. A considerable portion of this was given by the soldiers themselves. I have this hour received \$70 from a company at Winchester. Frequently we receive letters like the following, "Your tracts have been the means of leading me to Christ and I wish to be permitted to give my mite that they may be sent to my comrades." A private during the several months his regiment was stationed near Richmond made it his daily service to buy 50 or 100 morning papers, sell them at a small advance and lay out his gains in tracts which he distributes in the camps and hospitals. Since he has been in Northern Virginia he has managed in some other way to make money for this object. He recently sent me \$30 of which he desired \$20 worth sent him in tracts, the other \$10 to go as a donation. Were there ever men more noble and self-sacrificing than ours.

You will be pleased to learn that the work of God is progressing at various points in this State among the soldiers. Revivals are being enjoyed in several of the hospitals of this city, in Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Staunton and Danville, hundreds have publicly professed faith in the Savior. I baptized a soldier yesterday who attributes his conversion to three weary months in the hospital. For ten weeks the Baptist Pastor in Lynchburg has been carrying on a protracted meeting principally for the soldiers of whom he has baptized forty.

There are two Baptist Chaplains in this city, one in Charlottesville, one in Staunton, one in Farmville, three in Petersburg, one in Lynchburg, besides a large number attached to regiments in the field.

Let us look to God more earnestly and fervently that our brave boys may be saved from the power of sin, and become good soldiers of Christ Jesus.

Yours, &c. A. E. DICKINSON.
Gen. Supt. &c.

I expect to be at your State Convention at Selma.

For the South Western Baptist.

Eufaula Association.

BROTHER EDITORS: The Eufaula Baptist Association closed its eighth annual session on Monday the 30th of September, at Ramah Church in Barbour Co. The churches were generally represented, and the letters showed much larger accessions than we expected under the circumstances. There seems to be a general feeling of dependence upon God among all classes of our people, and this doubtless has influenced many to seek Him as the Savior of their souls, as well as the help of our distracted country. Thus does he cause "the wrath of man to praise him."

The introductory sermon was preached by Elder R. B. Brooks from Matt. 9:38, in which he insisted upon a duty that perhaps is too much neglected by the churches; that of praying "the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." On Sabbath Bro. P. M. Callaway preached the missionary sermon from Isaiah 52:10. His was indeed a happy effort, and there were many of the large audience, that were made to rejoice that they could rely with confidence on that arm which the Lord made bare in the eyes of all nations; and could hope in that salvation which shall be seen by all the ends of the earth.

A great many presented themselves for prayer at the different hours of service, during the progress of the meeting, enquiring earnestly, "what must I do to be saved?" and we have abundant reason to believe that a good work was commenced, the effects of which will be seen and felt in the great day of accounts. Great harmony and concert of action prevailed in the business meetings of the body. The contributions for benevolent objects were very liberal, especially those for the mission of our Domestic Board among the soldiers in our armies. We were all glad to welcome among us our esteemed bro. Elder W. H. McIntosh of Marion. He was for a long while the faithful pastor of one of our most efficient churches, and was engaged in the organization of this body. May a kind providence spare him to return many times in the future to preach the unspeakable riches of Christ to us. Our next meeting will be held at Centre Ridge church, about 3 miles north of this place.
JAS. S. PAULIN.

CLAYTON, Oct. 23rd, 1862.

For the South Western Baptist.
Results of Colportage among Soldiers.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 14, 1862.

At the late anniversary meeting of one of our District Associations, while the claims of Colportage were before the body, a good brother stated that the "results were not as encouraging as the newspaper accounts would seem to indicate." Rev. Ro. Ryland made substantially the following remark in reply: "I have, from almost the beginning of the war, been laboring as colporteur in the hospitals of Richmond, and my impression is, that the results of this work are infinitely greater and more glorious than many believe. As to myself, every week's observation would have enabled me to write out facts and incidents of the most cheering character, enough to fill up half of a weekly paper, and yet I have written but a few lines, leaving unpublished this great mass of facts, illustrative of the good this work is doing." Rev. Wm. Young, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in Williamsburg, and now post chaplain at Petersburg, Va., was present, and made a few statements on this point. As chaplain in the field as well as in the hospital, he had seen scores of instances in which the reading of tracts had been instrumental in the conversion of souls.

The following is one of the several incidents he related: "Yesterday, going up Main Street, I was hailed by a soldier sitting on the pavement. 'Parson, don't you know me? Under God I owe every thing to you. While languishing in the hospital you gave me a tract, [Christ found at the Lamp-post, the title of it,] which has brought joy and peace to my soul. If God spares me to go home, I expect to devote my life to the proclamation of the Gospel.'"

I have now before me filed away in my letter-book, letters written by distinguished ministers of various denominations, from different portions of the Confederacy, all telling what great things God hath wrought through this agency. Rev. Mr. Ross, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church at Mobile, Ala., writes, that at various points in the Mississippi Valley precious revivals of religion are in progress among the soldiers in connection with the labors of colporters.

A distinguished Presbyterian minister in Tennessee writes to inform us of the deep religious feeling among the soldiers in the West.

Why should any one, for a moment, doubt as to the conversion of soldiers? Are they not, in many instances, the children of pious parents, by whom they were brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord? Have not thousands of pious hearts, in all portions of the Confederacy, from the beginning of this war, been clustering around the mercy seat, begging that these souls might receive converting grace? Have not pious ministers gone out in the name of Jesus to persuade men to be reconciled to God, with the promise, "Lo! I am with you?"

It ought to be remembered, that the hospitals are the best field for colportage effort. A large proportion of the army, at some period of the service, are inmates of the hospital. It was stated in Congress a few days since, by the committee on hospitals, that over ninety thousand sick and wounded soldiers had been inmates of the hospitals in Richmond alone. It may safely be said, then, that since the war has been in progress not less than two hundred and fifty thousand soldiers have been in the various hospitals throughout the Confederacy. All who have at any time passed through long spells of sickness know how grateful and tender are the hearts of the convalescent. Having been raised up from a bed, which had well-nigh become to us the bed of death, our hearts overflow with love; and even the most obdurate sinners are brought to tears by a sense of the goodness of the Lord. Some time since, it was my pleasure to stand up in the presence of a large company of convalescent patients, in one of our hospitals, to proclaim salvation. During the reading of a portion of Scripture tears began to flow. I then announced that dear old hymn, beginning, "There is a fountain filled with blood," &c.; the reading of which seemed to melt every heart, and the entire audience was in tears before God. They had been so long deprived of religious services, they had been so near to the grave, and the Lord had so mercifully raised them up, that every word in reference to spiritual truth fell with a soft, subduing power on their chastened spirit.

Here then is the field in which colportage gathers its richest fruits. Not only are these thousands solemn, tender, and grateful; they are so situated that they cannot well turn their thoughts to other subjects. If they were at home they might visit their friends, give attention to business matters, read papers, magazines, and books. And not being convenient to churches,

they might fail to receive religious instruction; and thus their afflictions might not be turned to good account. Besides, at home they would have lost the salutary influence caused by the fact, that while they have recovered, others who occupied the cots nearer to them were swept off, and it may be, by the same disease. In the hospital they are all the time accessible to the gospel ministry—have but little to draw off their minds from the great concern—have only such reading (in many cases) as their religious advisers place within their reach—and almost every hour hear in solemn tones Death summoning them, "Prepare to meet thy God."

As a general thing the withdrawal of temporal mercies leaves us the better prepared to receive spiritual blessings. It is when His "judgments are in the earth" that the "inhabitants learn righteousness." Is it to be wondered at then, that upon those bereft of almost every temporal blessing, far from home and friends, with but a scanty supply of the comforts of this life, while disease is robbing them of every expectation, except that of a burial among strangers—is it strange that upon such the dew of divine grace should descend, even in such measure as to cause them to rejoice in these sufferings and afflictions?

That glorious results, far more glorious than any yet recorded by us, should flow from the efforts of God's people in this direction stands to reason; and what is better, accords with the "exceeding great and precious promises."

At present a revival of religion is in progress at Camp Winder, near this city, and thirty-five have professed conversion; a portion of whom were baptized last Sabbath by Rev. Jas. B. Taylor. At Chimborazo a meeting of equal interest is in progress. Rev. R. W. Chiddin informs me that frequently from thirty to forty come up for prayer. Many have professed conversion. An old man who happened to be present, a few evenings ago, at these meetings, professed conversion, and said: "Thank God, to-morrow I leave for Georgia to meet my wife and children, to tell them what great things the Lord hath done for me."

Brother McVeigh, post chaplain at Farmville, writes me that a good work is going on in the hospitals in that town, and several have obtained "a good hope" through Christ.

For two months there has been unusual religious interest among the soldiers in the hospitals at Lynchburg, and many have made the good profession.

Rev. J. B. Hardwick, post chaplain, favors us with a deeply interesting account of a work of grace among the hospitals of Petersburg, where one hundred profess to have found the Savior since they have been brought to that city.

Let prayer ascend night and day to God in behalf of our soldiers; let efforts, earnest and self-sacrificing, be made, and Heaven will be filled with joy over repenting sinners in the army.

A. E. DICKINSON.

For the South Western Baptist.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 14, 1862.

DEAR BRO. HENDERSON: The following report from one of our most laborious and useful Colporters, Rev. Ro. Ryland D. D. for more than twenty years President of Richmond College. I send it to you for publication. The Lord is wonderfully blessing our soldiers, especially those in the hospitals. I should think that hundreds have been converted within a few weeks as there are many precious revivals of religion now in progress amongst them.

Yours &c,
A. E. DICKINSON.

Sup't. &c.
"With an interruption of ten days sickness, and a short trip to Lynchburg with a view to restore my strength, I have labored regularly in the hospitals for the last eight months. Wherever I found the most destitution, there I made the most frequent visits. I have usually conversed with each patient, made an address and prayer in the hearing of all the inmates of the ward. I have distributed thousands of tracts, hymn-books, spelling-books, and religious newspapers. These last have been particularly acceptable to the soldiers. The proprietors of the Religious Herald, Central Presbyterian, Southern Churchman, and Christian Observer, have shown a cheerful liberality in furnishing me with their papers for distribution; and as they all conduct their journals with ability and with a catholic spirit, I have thankfully received them and distributed them widely among the soldiers. They are more appreciated than facts, because they afford more variety of matter. I take this method of suggesting to the subscribers to all these papers who have been within the enemy's line during part of the year, and who consequently have not received all their numbers, that they would do well to pay for the whole year, inasmuch as all the copies which failed to find them—

