

# SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

S. HENDERSON, EDITORS.  
A. J. BATTLE

Whether it be right in the sight of God to hear thee unto me more than unto God, Judge ye.

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50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

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

For the South Western Baptist.  
CONECH CO., ALA., May 15, 1863.  
BRETHREN EDITORS: Enclosed find twenty-five dollars which you will add to the soldiers fund; for the distribution of the "S. W. Baptist." The letters from the brethren engaged in evangelizing the army, show a growing demand for the "Baptist" for distribution. That demand, I hope will be met; which can be easily done if the brethren, at home, will not withhold their mite as the good Lord has prospered them. The system of Colportage, doubtless is working incalculable good; thousands, if not tens of thousands, will thus be pointed to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. How gratifying the news, to hear of the greediness, with which the soldiers receive religious reading—of the warm reception given to the heralds of the Cross—of the revivals of religion in the different localities of the army, &c. Oh! could we but hear not only of an advance of the principles of christianity—of a great moral reformation, in the army, but throughout the Confederacy!

Feeling satisfied, as I do, that for the want of righteousness, this severe judgment of God is upon us, as a chastisement for sin—this first ray of light evincing a reformation is hailed with humble gratitude to God. And that ray may be succeeded by ray, until the vast army of this young Confederacy shall become one vast army of the Lord—that the father, brother, husband, son, tell to the dear ones at home, what a dear Saviour they have found, that they in turn, having the light of examples which they will love to emulate, with that dear Saviour's countenance reconciled towards them, follow in the walk of their patriotic kindred, that the standard of religion be elevated above the extortioner, the covetous, the drunkard, the fornicator, the adulterer, the Sabbath breaker, are the sincere desires of my heart.—Could such a state of things be realized, or an approximation to it, we might lay down our arms—the enemy could not hurt us. God would be interested enough in us to protect us and preserve us, and He would fight our battles. No longer would the rain be withheld from us when it was yet three months to the harvest—no longer would we be smitten by "blasting and mildew"—no longer would "the stink of camps come up unto our nostrils"—no longer would our cities which have "went forth by thousands, and hundreds have left to them hundreds and tens"—no longer would our "young men be slain by the sword," but having returned unto the Lord, He would graciously forgive national as individuals transgressions. It is impossible to define what proportion of such a reformation, would appease the wrath of an angry God. His demand in righteousness must be met or else vast armies, of the most valiant soldiers, with the most deadly implements of war, will be unavailing in saving us from destruction or in giving us peace. It seems to me to be folly in the extreme to look for peace on a decline of the principles of Christianity. Yet, lamentable to be told, we have thousands if no more, whom the Stars and Bars are sheltering—church members as well as those who are not, who consider not God; reckoning with us in this war of blood and carnage; who leave Him out of view in all their acts and doings—who apparently rely upon no higher source for success than the patriotism of their people, the skillfulness of the officers and bravery of the men. This idea is evinced, it seems to me, in the fact, of an increased delinquency of church members, in their attendance upon their church meetings, prayer meetings, and other Christian duties—in the fact of many of our church members being engaged in buying and selling, making extravagant profits—selling home products at three and four pri-

ces, getting gain more rapidly than in times of peace—in the fact of the wholesale grappling for money everywhere to be seen. In this connexion what humiliating spectacle to see a people invited by their Chief Magistrate to observe a day or days of fasting humiliation and prayer to Almighty God for blessings promotive of peace. Where at the same time, there are laws upon the statute, which it is his duty to see executed, requiring the violation of the Lord's Sabbath; which crime is committed at the return of each Sabbath under the sanction of law. Peace may soon be restored to us; and it may come amidst all this wickedness.—But I must confess that those who look for it, under this state of things are more hopeful than I am.

While I deem it right and proper to use the means which God has given us for our defense in this struggle for independence; and while I hope not to be found behind in doing my part in the way of supporting the war, yet I feel that we should encourage every effort, having for its object the building up of the Messiah's Kingdom. The true road to peace.  
Yours in Christ,  
ANDREW JAY.

### Army Correspondence.

For the South Western Baptist.  
MESSRS. EDITORS: I have heard the voice of war and looked upon the majesty of the battle-field. I cannot attempt to give an account of the eight or ten days' fighting on the Rappahannock; for before this letter reaches you, you will have seen it in detail from the pen of able writers. It is said on all hands to be the greatest battle of the war—or rather, the greatest series of battles. It was my fortune to stand on a lofty hill at the Headquarters of Maj. Gen. McClellan, and witness the terrible conflict on Sabbath morning immediately around Chancellorsville. (Chancellorsville is nothing but a large Hotel or summer resort.) I do not believe that any pen or human tongue can describe that battle. The lines of battle formed a complete semi-circle, with each end of the bow resting on the river, the enemy forming the inner line, and our forces attacking that line from every point from the exterior. The cannonading was perhaps equal to any other occasion that ever occurred on earth; at times it was too rapid to be counted, while there was no cessation of a period of ten minutes from sun rise till half-past 11 o'clock, when the enemy was driven from his earth works. The musketry was equal in its kind to that of the artillery. In this arm of the battle the enemy had every advantage; they fought behind the best of breast-works and entrenchments, such entrenchments and breast-works as they never had before.—It is agreed on all hands that Hooker can beat McClellan with the shovel and the hoe. He did as much, yes, more, entrenching in two days and nights than Gen. Lee has done around Fredericksburg in six months. I have seen no such earthworks as Hooker fought behind, and those say the same thing who have witnessed the entire Virginia campaigns.

The country round Chancellorsville is generally level and veiled with a dense undergrowth; this undergrowth was all felled for a hundred or two yards in front of the earth-works, rendering it, as it would seem, almost impossible to reach them, under any circumstances; and yet many of these entrenchments were carried by the resistless charges of our noble troops. At other points the enemy were routed by shot and shell from our artillery.—I am satisfied that we used more artillery than did the enemy—in this I may be mistaken—and our artillery was handled with great precision and effect. It was my pleasure to see an immense column of the enemy run in confusion across a large field, while a bomb exploded in their midst every moment, rendering great numbers *hors du combat*. Upon the whole, had I been a military man, the entire battle would have appeared sublime, but my heart sickened when I saw our soldiers passing by

wounded in every conceivable way, in search of hospitals—some in ambulances, some on litters, some bearing on the shoulder of a friend—while many were able to walk without help. And then to hear them tell with sobs and tears that A. B. is killed, and C. D. is killed, and my captain is killed, &c. &c. I O I did desire so much to do something to comfort their poor hearts and ease their pains.

At 12 o'clock the battle of Sabbath ceased, and there was only an occasional volley of musketry, as our soldiers would find squads of the enemy in the woods, with frequent cannonading; but the enemy had been driven from his position at all points on the circle, and our army held the entire battle field. I believe that Hooker's army would have been captured on Monday, had it not been necessary for Gen. Lee to withdraw a large body of his army to resist the enemy's force that had crossed at Fredericksburg. I got back to Salem Church\* in time to see my own dear regiment, with Wilcox's entire brigade, go into the battle of Sabbath evening, which was fought at that church. I cannot express the feelings I experienced when I saw that brigade formed in line of battle, and especially when I heard the volleys of musketry open the terrific engagement between them and the heavy columns of the enemy. These feelings were increased to intensity, when, in a short time, the wounded from my own regiment began to come back in the direction of the field hospital. Here I saw those whom I had seen only half hour previous standing in line of battle sound and ready for the conflict, now mangled and helpless, and alas, many of them cold in death!

But they drove the enemy in an open field fight fully a mile, when night put an end to the struggle.—Two brigades fought this battle—Wilcox's and Sims'—Wilcox commanding. These brigades formed a single line against two dense lines of the enemy, and yet they beat the enemy, and I am certain that they killed and wounded five to one, for I walked over the entire ground next morning and observed for myself.

I have conversed freely with the wounded and the prisoners of the enemy, and I find, 1st that we have taken many prisoners whose term of service expired the first of May. It was another case like that of the 21st of July, 1861, when Lincoln's three months men were rushed into battle in order to get a fight out of them before they went home.—And these men affirm most positively that they will never enter the army, and they say that they were driven across the river for this fight, and that they come with the resolve that they would do no fighting. Many of them contend that they did not fire a gun, while others say that they shot into air above our troops. I conversed with several who seemed to enjoy Hooker's defeat as heartily as if they were Confederates. They represent great demoralization in the Yankee army, and say that their soldiers never fought so badly before. This our soldiers know to be true. They never stood at any place where they had no breast-works fifteen minutes. These prisoners affirm that there can scarcely be a private found in their army who believes that they will ever defeat Lee's army or subjugate the South. 2. I observed also that if Hooker did not have two hundred thousand troops, he had at least convinced his men that he had that many. Ask any of them how many he had, and they answer at once "Two hundred thousand." I have heard a Major, a Captain, a Lieutenant, and many others, say this. They say that all the troops from Washington, Baltimore, and Old Point, were brought here a few days before this fight. We have taken a number of prisoners who left these points a few days ago. I believe that forty thousand men in the open field, have gained a triumphant victory over 200,000 strongly entrenched. And hence, my confidence is in God, for very certain am I that thus it could

not have been had not a merciful God ordered the battle. O how insufficient are our thanks to that Blessed One who overlooks our army and confuses our enemies. I wish I were able to praise Him right.

I say nothing of the other engagements, for the reason that I did not witness them. I rood over the entire battle fields yesterday in company with some friends. There are yet many dead Yankees lying on the field, and many other things very interesting to be seen. At one point I saw a company of cavalry exhuming knapsacks which had been buried in the breast-works when these works were thrown up. The enemy must have expected to run when he dug his ditches or he would not have buried his knapsacks. At another place I saw a half-dozen dead horses worked into the breast-works. These were killed in the battle on Saturday, and I am disposed to believe that they buried some of their men the same way. At one place I counted a hundred and six dead horses on about ten acres of ground.—What will be the result of this great Confederate victory?

J. J. D. RENFROE.  
\* Salem and Tabernacle churches are both Baptist churches.

For the South Western Baptist.

**Shouting.**  
My good sister Shouter shouts when she is very happy. She shouts also when she is not very happy.—And I believe she shouts sometimes when she is not happy at all, just from the force of habit.

### HINTS.

#### "Prepare to meet thy God."

Reader mine, art thou an old man, weary, and oppressed with the cares of life, trembling on the verge of an unseen, untried world, and yet hast no hope beyond this vale of tears; no blessed assurance that when thy earthly tabernacle shall be dissolved, a house not made with hands, awaits you in that land of light and glory! If this be your condition, listen to the voice of one, who knowing the danger of delay, would persuade you, to be reconciled to God. Could you but stand by the death-bed of one, passing into the valley and shadow of death, without hope; could but hear the heart-rending cries for mercy and pardon, you could not, would not, neglect so important a preparation. True, you may have lived a long while, without hope, yet nothing but the goodness of God has spared you, perhaps, to give one more opportunity for repentance. But 'tis not to the aged alone, I would speak, for you too, young reader, must die. I knew a fair young girl, scarce sixteen summers old, full of life, and bright hopes of the future. Yet, sickness placed his hand upon her brow, and in four short days, the angel of death claimed her as his own. He came at midnight, a dark and rainy hour, but to her young heart he brought no terror, for her heart was staid on God; in the hour when death drew near, his rod and staff supported her. Perhaps you will say, O I intend to get religion before I die! I will not enjoy life much after I become converted. Mistaken one! know you not, that 'religion never was designed to make our pleasures less?' The pleasures of religion, are the only lasting pleasures; and if you would be truly happy live near to God.—Strive to imitate the example of the blessed Saviour, who went about doing good. Do not wait for a more convenient season. It may never come. "To-day, if you will hear his voice, harden not your hearts."

ALICE.

**DESPERATELY WICKED.**—There are few things so little believed and realized as corruption of human nature. Men fancy that if they saw a perfect person, they would love and admire him. They flatter themselves that it is the inconsistency of professing Christians which they dislike, and not their religion. They forget that when a really perfect man was on earth, in the person of the Son of God, He was hated and put to death. That single fact goes far to prove the truth of Edwards' remark: "Unconverted men would kill God, if they could get at Him."

### Confederate Tax Bill.

We are indebted to the Richmond (Va.) Sentinel for the following synopsis of the tax bill recently passed by the Confederate Congress. The bill only awaits the signature of the President to become a law:

SEC. 1. Levies a tax of eight per cent, on all naval stores, salt, wines, spirituous liquors, tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molasses, rice and other agricultural products, held or owned on the 1st of July next, and not necessary for family consumption during the year 1863, and grown or produced prior to 1863. Also a tax of one per cent, on all moneys, bank notes or other currency on hand or deposit on the 1st of July next; and all credits on which the interest has not been paid, and not employed in business the income of which is taxed. Moneys outside the Confederacy are to be valued according to the current exchange in Confederate notes.

SEC. 2 requires that all persons engaged or about to engage in pursuits named in section 5, to register themselves within sixty days, and on the 1st of January of each year, paying at the time their taxes.

SEC. 3 doubles the specific tax for failure to register for every thirty days of failure.

SEC. 4 makes provision for transfer of business, without additional tax.

SEC. 5 lays a tax of Five hundred Dollars on bankers; banks are excepted; a tax on auctioneers of Fifty Dollars, and two and a half per cent, on gross amount of sales, except for sales of stock or securities for money, the tax on which is one fourth of one percent. Auction sales for dealers in a business registered and taxed, and at their place of business, not taxed. Wholesale dealers in liquor a tax of two hundred dollars and five per cent, on gross sales. Sales over three gallons considered as wholesale.

Retail dealers in liquors, one hundred dollars tax, and ten per cent, on gross sales.

Other retail dealers (those who sell in less than a whole original peice or package), pay a tax of fifty dollars and two and a half per cent, on gross sales. A mechanic who sells proceeds of labor of himself and family, exempt from tax.

Wholesale dealers pay two hundred dollars tax, and two and a half per cent, on gross sales. Pawnbrokers are taxed two hundred dollars. Distillers pay two hundred dollars, and twenty per cent on gross sales. Distillers of fruit for ninety days pay sixty dollars, &c. Brewers pay one hundred dollars, and two and a half per cent, on gross sales.

Hotels, eating houses, &c., whose annual value or rental is \$10,000 or more, pay an annual tax of five hundred dollars; annual value of \$5,000 and under \$10,000, pays \$300; annual value of \$2,500, pays a tax of \$200; annual rent of \$1,000, pays \$100; under \$1,000, pays thirty dollars.—Boarding-houses in which there are six or more boarders, deemed an eating house.

Brokers pay a tax of two hundred dollars.

Commission merchants pay two hundred dollars and two and a half per cent on gross sales. Tobacconists fifty dollars and two and a half per cent on gross sales.

Theatres pay \$500, and five per cent, of gross receipts. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms pay forty dollars for each alley or table.

Livery stables pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent, on gross sales. Butchers and bakers, fifty dollars, and one per cent, on gross sales. Poddlers fifty dollars and two and a half per cent, on gross sales.—Apothecaries, Photographers and Confectionaries, fifty dollars, and two and a half per cent, on gross sales. Lawyers and Physicians fifty dollars.

SEC. 6 Requires those taxed on gross sales to make returns thereof to the assessor on the 30th of June next, and every three months thereafter.

SEC. 7 Imposes a tax of one per cent, on salaries over a thousand and

not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; and two per cent, for excess over fifteen hundred; except persons in military or naval service.

SEC. 8 provides for ascertaining incomes and profits of other than salaried persons. From the gross incomes thus ascertained are to be deducted all the actual costs, expenses in carrying on the business, the repairs of houses, machinery and the like. The annual value of property of every description, occupied or not bired by the owner, is to be counted as a part of his income. A net annual income, not exceeding \$500, is not taxed at all; from \$500 to \$1,500 pays five per cent, tax; from \$1,500 to \$3,000 pays five per cent, for the first \$1,500 and ten per cent on the excess; from \$3,000 to \$5,000 pays ten per cent; from \$5,000 to \$10,000 pays twelve and a half per cent; over \$10,000 pays fifteen per cent.

Joint stock companies and corporations pay 1-10th of their annual earnings, if their profits are over ten and under twenty per cent, then 1-8 shall be paid as a tax; if over twenty per cent, one-sixth.

SEC. 9 provides for settling disputes as to annual income.

SEC. 10 imposes a tax of ten per cent, on all profit made during 1862, by the sale of flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, iron, salt, sugar, molasses, butter, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton cloths, except by persons in the due course of the regular retail business.

SEC. 11 provides that each farmer reserve fifty bushels, each of sweet and Irish potatoes, a hundred bushels of the corn and fifty of the wheat, produced the present year, and shall deliver to the Confederate Government 1-10th of the remaining wheat, rye, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, rice, cured hay and fodder, potatoes, sugar, molasses, cotton, wool and tobacco, the products of the present year. Also, 1-10th of the peas and beans, twenty bushels excepted; provides for estimating the crops and delivering and receiving the Government's 1-10th at some depot not more than eight miles from the place of production. No income tax is levied to those who thus pay tax in kind.

SEC. 12 provides for receiving 1 10th of the pork raised, in the form of bacon, at sixty pounds for hundred of pork. Also, a tax of one per cent, on the value of all cattle, horses, mules, not used in cultivation. The profits on beaves shall pay an income tax.

The remaining sections of the bill contain provisions for giving effect to the preceding. The act is to remain in force for two years after present session of Congress.

**EXERCISE.**—Would a man know whether he loves God, let him be frequent in acts of love. The more the fire is blown up, the sooner it is seen; and so with all graces. Sometimes good people question whether they have any patience, any faith, till God comes and puts them into an afflicted state, where they must either exercise these graces or perish. Then they appear like one who thinks he cannot swim, yet being thrown into the river, he puts forth all his strength for the shore, and thus finds out what he can do. How often have we heard Christians say, "I thought I never could have endured such a pain or trusted God in such a strait; but now God has taught me what he can do for me by what he has wrought in me." But this you might have known before, if you had often stirred up and exercised the grace within you.

**ELECTION.**—When the Rev. George Whitfield was in the zenith of his popularity, Lord Clare, who knew that his influence was considerable, applied to him by letter, requesting his influence at the ensuing general election at Bristol. Mr. Whitfield replied, that in general elections he never interfered; but he would earnestly entreat his lordship to use diligence to make his own particular calling and election sure.

The Lord watches us with the eye of his love, supports us by the arm of his power, and guides us by the hand of his providence.

The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA. Thursday, May 23, 1863.

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

Notice the Red Cross (X) Mark. Those whose terms of subscription are about to expire, will find on the margin of the paper a red cross mark.

A Sublime Spectacle. "They went from the services of the Sanctuary, from a revival of religion, to meet the foe upon the battle field."

Some of our Chaplains and Missionaries have written to us to know whether it is possible to procure "books for soldiers." We can only answer, that we have already procured and sent off all the books that we could command.

Explanatory. As this is the only paper of any description published in this county, we feel bound to publish such local matter as is usual in secular papers—such as calls for, and accounts of, public meetings—calls upon persons to become candidates for public offices, &c., &c.

A Liberal Proposition. Mr. Horace Ware, of Columbiana, Ala., proposes to be one of ten or twenty to raise one thousand dollars to send the S. W. Baptist to soldiers.

Good News. BERT CORN, May 11th, 1863. Yesterday, (Sabbath), it was my pleasure to baptize into the fellowship of Salem church, Monroe Co. Ala., a wounded soldier; who in the great battle of Corinth, was shot through the breast and arm; and was reported to his parents and others killed: he was

Sabbath Schools.

The increasing interest which is manifested in Sabbath Schools in our country, is a source of deep satisfaction not only to every Christian, but to every patriot.

In the first place, many of our day-schools in our towns and country have been suspended by the exigencies of this war. The youth in these places are left, so far as these schools are concerned, to grow into their permanent habits, in ignorance and vice.

Again: Every great battle that has been fought during this revolution, (to say nothing of the deaths in our camps and hospitals from disease,) has given to our country hundreds of fatherless children.

The moral desolations of this war supply another consideration, which ought to awaken the most lethargic amongst us. Of our young men who are in this war, and who may survive it, many will return with moral constitutions utterly wrecked.

Yours fraternally, J. G. NASH, Co. C. 41st Ala. Regt.

genial agencies, which affection can supply, will be employed to restore the wanderer to the path of rectitude.—Let our Sabbath Schools and churches be kept constantly open, to receive these loved ones, where, in happier days, they enjoyed their privileges.

For the South Western Baptist. HEADQUARTERS 41ST ALA. REGT., MANCHESTER, TENN., May 9, 1863. MESSRS. EDITORS: I am in receipt of five copies of the Baptist, sent through the kindness of a friend, unknown to me; in behalf of those among whom the papers are distributed, I tender full acknowledgments for the favor conferred.

If any one suppose that soldiers are careless of the higher interest of their being, I can assure him that he is simply mistaken. As evidence of which, during the short series of meetings in which I engaged last month, I baptized eight men upon profession of faith in the Messiah!

Accept my individual thanks for the papers referred to. Yours fraternally, J. G. NASH, Co. C. 41st Ala. Regt.

Revival in the Army.

CAMP NEAR SHELBYVILLE, May 7, 1863. BRO. HENDERSON: The fifteen copies of your excellent paper that you have been sending me, I find altogether inadequate to the demand.

I name these two officers, because to them their respective assemblies look—expecting these to conduct the services themselves, or procure for the time being a substitute. Happy for us had we more such officers!

Good News. BERT CORN, May 11th, 1863. Yesterday, (Sabbath), it was my pleasure to baptize into the fellowship of Salem church, Monroe Co. Ala., a wounded soldier; who in the great battle of Corinth, was shot through the breast and arm; and was reported to his parents and others killed: he was

mourned as being certainly dead. But the God in whom he trusted for life and salvation, came to his aid; he has greatly blessed him; blessed him in healing the wound that was considered mortal, and above all blessed him in the pardon of his sins; made him an heir of God, and joint heir with Christ.

We expect to have a protracted meeting commence at New Prospect church, on Friday before the first Sabbath in August; at Monroeville church, the second Sabbath in August, and at Arkadelphia church, the third Sabbath in October.

Yours in Christian bonds, GEO. L. LEE.

Papers Wanted.

CAMP OF 6TH & 9TH TENN. REGTS., SHELBYVILLE, TENN., March 6, 1862. MESSRS. EDITORS: Inclosed you will find twenty dollars for your paper.—Send us forty copies per week as long as you can for that amount.

I am yours fraternally, J. B. DAY, Treas. Of Association.

Rules for Holy Living.

I.—OF THE PRESENCE OF GOD. "God is Light. Endeavor always to remember that you are in the immediate presence of God; and strive to act as you would if you saw the Saviour standing by your side.

Always intentionally aim to please God in all things. Frequently call to mind the expression, "Thou, God, seeest me."

Neither do nor undertake anything which you would abstain from doing if the Lord Jesus were visible before you; nor engage in anything which you feel you would have to repent in the solemn hour of death.

Carry into all your engagements a sense of the Omnipotence and Omnipresence of God.

II.—OF THE ATONEMENT AND EXAMPLE OF CHRIST. "Who was delivered for our offences"—"Who went about doing good."

Repose in unshaken confidence on the sacrificial ATONEMENT of Christ ("who gave HIMSELF for us") for acceptance with God.

Think often of these solemn words, "Ye are not your own; for ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's."

And test your experience by these: "The love of Christ constraineth us, because we thus judge that if one died for all, then were all dead; and that he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto Him who died for them and rose again."

And remember continuously that "even hereunto were ye called; because CHRIST also suffered for us, leaving us an example that ye should follow his steps."

III.—OF OBEDIENCE TO THE HOLY SPIRIT. "Quench not the Spirit." Be unwearied, constant, aident, in supplication for the blessed influence of the Holy Spirit.

Diligently attend to His inward motions; "for as many as are led by the

Spirit of God, they are the sons of God."

Aspire to the entire "sanctification of the Spirit." "Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God," by un sanctified thoughts, by vain words, by trifling habits.

Pray much for the clear "witness of the Holy Spirit with your spirit."

From the North Carolina Presbyterian. Gayeties, &c.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WILSON, N. C., May 7th, 1863. MR. EDITOR: As this is the month for parties, picnics and other gayeties, and as our young people are inclined to participate in them, I would like to address a few words to them through the columns of your widely circulated journal.

My young friends, is this a proper time to indulge in these gayeties?—You are thoughtless, but that does not palliate your wrong. How can you attend these places, romp and dance as if naught but happiness beamed over our land!

Yours in Christian bonds, GEO. L. LEE.

Statue of Jackson.

The Richmond Sentinel learns that arrangements are on foot to procure at once a full size bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, with the design to place, when completed, on the plateau in front of the South portico of the Capitol.

Rev. Baptist Noel.

The Baptists in this country were much delighted a few years since, at learning that this distinguished Episcopal clergyman, of England, had seen the errors of Episcopacy, and Paidobaptism, and united with the Baptist church.

We regret to destroy the good name of so popular an individual, among our brethren. But facts must be told. Great efforts have been made throughout England, to enlist the popular favor, in behalf of that most detestable, and wicked of all the abominable state papers, of the tyrant Lincoln, the emancipation proclamation.

He took occasion to speak in terms of praise of Lincoln and his proclamation, and was bitter in his denunciations of the South and slavery.

A minister of the gospel eulogizing Abraham Lincoln! If he has any shame left, he will find himself blushing at the announcement.

Our Christian Soldiers.

We have conversed lately with a friend returned from the camp who says if Christians in the army will but do their duty, there is no possible sphere of more Christian usefulness.—Great is the power of evil example there, but greater still the force of truth and the might of a holy walk and conversation.

Rev. W. B. Carroll says of the extent of it: "I expressed the opinion, a short time since, and every day experience deepens the conviction, that if the full extent to which God is blessing us could be known it would astonish even Christians. And yet why should it? Are we not a suffering people? And are not many praying as they never prayed before? God has said, 'Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me.' 'Ask and ye shall receive.' Let us continue to claim these promises and to pray for the salvation of our soldiers and the deliverance of our nation."

Prayer-meetings in the Army.

CAMP MADRY, NEAR MILFORD STATION, APRIL 25th, 1863. SOON after the battle of Fredericksburg, in December last, we (Walker's Artillery Battalion) went into winter quarters at this place, and since have been favored, more or less frequently, with the ministrations of three different gentlemen, viz Rev. Mr. Friend, Episcopalian; Rev. Mr. Broadbent, Baptist; and Mr. Moncure, a Licentiate of the

DEATH OF A BRAVE MAN.—We mentioned in yesterday's Express that Lieut. Gambrell, of Mississippi, a Confederate scout, was killed on Sunday last, about ten miles from Blackwater river, by the enemy's videtta.

Lieut. G. was overhauled near Barbours Cross Roads, Isle of Wight county, by 21 of the enemy, who immediately demanded a surrender.

He instantly replied, "I never have surrendered, and never intend to," at the same time drawing his revolvers and emptying the barrels of each before he fell.—Seven of the enemy were killed and two wounded in the brief space of four minutes when the Lieutenant fell mortally wounded. The survivors then repaired to the house of Mrs. Ely, in the immediate vicinity. And told her that a particular friend of hers was lying dead in the road a short distance off.—Upon asking his name, and being told that it was Lieut. Gambrell, Mrs. Ely replied "that she would bury him if it cost her life." "You ought to," rejoined the Yankee, "for a braver man never lived and they then related to Mrs. Ely the particulars of his death, and how desperately he defended himself. A Lieutenant who commanded the gang said to Mrs. E. that he thought at one time Gambrell would have killed him, but added, that had he done so, it would have consoled his friends to know that he met death at the hands of a brave man as ever breathed.

True to her pledge, Mr. Ely procured a cart, and calling upon a couple of ladies in the neighborhood, secured the body, washed it with her own hands, assisted by her lady friends gave the body of Lieut. G. a sepulchre.—Petersburg Express.

Statue of Jackson.

The Richmond Sentinel learns that arrangements are on foot to procure at once a full size bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, with the design to place, when completed, on the plateau in front of the South portico of the Capitol.

There are ample materials from which a perfect likeness of the General can be had and no unnecessary delay will occur in sending these materials to the same foundry in Munich at which the equestrian statue of Washington was cast, after the necessary funds shall have been obtained. The estimated cost of the statue fin Confederate funds is sixty to eighty thousand dollars.

Our brethren of the Press will gladly assist in making the appeal known, and we are persuaded that nothing more will be necessary to secure the amount of money required. It is a glorious object, to which all who can will respond with heartfelt pleasure.

Col. S. Bassett French, aid de-camp to the Governor of Virginia, and a member of General Jackson's staff during the campaign last summer has been appointed to receive all contributions to the testimonial of a nation's love, and has agreed to act. All communications should, therefore, be addressed to him at Richmond.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?—It may end this summer, or this year; or it may not end for several years to come. But whether it end at one time or another, we have our duties to perform, both as citizens and as Christians. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Never mind worrying ourselves about what we cannot help. Peace would be pleasant; but duties are more important. Peace is not the best thing in the world by any means. We can have peace to-morrow, if we will only submit to oppression and wrong. Better a hundred years of war than that. No! no! let us not think so much of peace, as of duty. What is our duty? This is the great question; what is my duty and am I doing it? Do something for the country; something for the church; and all for Christ who loves us.—Southern Churchman.

THE REVIVAL IN OUR ARMY.—Accounts of the good work in our army continue to come in from almost every quarter. Rev. W. B. Carroll says of the extent of it: "I expressed the opinion, a short time since, and every day experience deepens the conviction, that if the full extent to which God is blessing us could be known it would astonish even Christians. And yet why should it? Are we not a suffering people? And are not many praying as they never prayed before? God has said, 'Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me.' 'Ask and ye shall receive.' Let us continue to claim these promises and to pray for the salvation of our soldiers and the deliverance of our nation."

Prayer-meetings in the Army. CAMP MADRY, NEAR MILFORD STATION, APRIL 25th, 1863. SOON after the battle of Fredericksburg, in December last, we (Walker's Artillery Battalion) went into winter quarters at this place, and since have been favored, more or less frequently, with the ministrations of three different gentlemen, viz Rev. Mr. Friend, Episcopalian; Rev. Mr. Broadbent, Baptist; and Mr. Moncure, a Licentiate of the

last named denomination, who is also private in the Fredericksburg Battery.

But I have not told you all. Christians have been aroused; their questions spread the news that such meetings were held, and now the attendance is proportionately quite large, and is steadily increasing.

Hooker's Defeat. The effect in the North—Efforts at Washington to conceal the Disaster—The stupidity of Hooker—The plain truth of the battles.

The New York World has a scathing review of the record of the history of the week's fighting on the Rappahannock. It is severe but just, and is at geographic, comprehensive, and accurate.

Secular Intelligence. ATLANTA, May 23.—Gen. Grant entered the State of Mississippi, crossing the river five miles below Grand Gulf, with a force of from 90,000 to 100,000 men, with a heavy force of cavalry.

MOBILE, May 23.—The special reporter of the Advertiser and Register at Jackson, 23d inst., says that the Confederate military leaders understood it perfectly, and deliberately allowed our army to cross, confident of their ability to defeat it.

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MOBILE, May 23.—The correspondent of the Evening News, dated at Jackson, 23d inst., says that troops are constantly arriving and we will soon have a fine army. The city is being fortified.

JACKSON, May 25.—An officer from Vicksburg says that on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the enemy attacked our left and centre four times. The first attack lasted thirty minutes; the second twenty minutes; the third fifteen minutes, and the fourth nine minutes.

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Hon N W Goodrich 15 1 3 00  
J S Cladwell 15 1 3 00  
G M Goldsmith 15 1 3 00  
W F G... 15 1 3 00  
Lionel F G... 15 1 3 00

S G... 15 1 3 00  
G W... 15 1 3 00  
T D... 15 1 3 00  
Mrs J W... 15 1 3 00  
S B... 15 1 3 00

For Tax Collector. We are authorized to announce JOHN O. LAMAR as a candidate for Tax Collector of Macon county at the ensuing August election.

For Sheriff. We are authorized to announce JOHN R. MCGOWEN as a candidate for Sheriff of Macon county at the next August election.

For Tax Assessor. We are authorized to announce LEWIS A. SCOTT as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Macon county at the next August election.

Russell County Announcement. We are authorized to announce JOHN P. WALKER as a candidate for Tax Assessor for Russell County, Ala. Election first Monday in August next.

County Treasurer's Office. All persons having business with the County Treasurer for Macon County, will find him in the South Western Baptist office.

INTERESTING TO TEACHERS. This interesting and attractive paper for children is published in Boston, Ga., by S. Boykin, the Editor of the Christian Index.

The Child's Index. This interesting and attractive paper for children is published in Boston, Ga., by S. Boykin, the Editor of the Christian Index.

Business Department. Receipt List. Paid to Volume No. Amount. E J Matthews 15 1 3 00

AVOID CONSCRIPTION! Last Chance to Volunteer in the Home Service. We have authority to raise a company to be attached to the 10th Regt. of the 10th Army Corps.

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS; CAP, LETTER, BATH, NOTE & WRAPPING PAPERS; BLANK BOOKS, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., &c. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BRILLIANT LIGHT. MESSRS. BARTLETT & ABERCROMBIE have just received a new supply of excellent TEREBENE LAMP.

HOES FOR SALE. A fine lot of Castles Hoes—best quality—just received and for sale at my Shop.

Tuskegee Railroad. First trip, to meet Train for West Point and Columbus leaves Tuskegee at 7 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE. I, JAMES H. BARTLETT, having been granted to me on the 14th day of May 1863, all persons having claims against his estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

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The Family Circle.

A Child's Faith.

Some think the little child can not be converted because he is too young to understand religion. They might just as well say he can not live on food, because he can not tell how the grass that feeds the ox is turned into flesh, and then nourishes him.

A poor blind beggar once cried out in the street, and asked Christ to have mercy on him. What did he want? "Lord, that my eyes might be opened."

Every child knows what it is to love his mother, but can he tell you any thing more about it than he feels it? Could any man say more?

Every child can take hold of his father's hand, and go with him in the dark and this is having faith in his father; but he can not tell you what faith is.

A little child once got lost in the woods, and night came on, and it grew dark, and they could not find him for a long time. At last he lay down under a log, cold and afraid, and cried a loud as he dared.

So the little child can believe in Christ, and love Christ, though he can not know all the deep things in religion. He can live upon the sincere milk of the word, and grow thereby; and that is all that is necessary for his being gathered to Christ.

The beautiful rose does not know how the dew of the night refresh it and revive it; but they do. The modest lily, that peeps up and catches a few of the bright sunbeams, does not know they make it white and pure; but they do.

SOLDIERS WIT.—A short time ago, a member of Orr's regiment, well known to many of our readers as Bill McKinney, a real bel-esprit, stepped into one of the stores in Columbia, and inquired for a paper of pins, which the merchant politely handed him, when Bill asked the price—"one dollar and fifty cents, sir," replied the merchant.

"Well, that's very high," responded Bill. "Well, if you will tell me what is not 'very high,' now, I will give you the pins."

The Way of Transgressors is Hard.

I want to tell you a true story. I went to the jail the other day to visit a young man only twenty-four years of age, yet he had been sentenced to prison twice.

He was very pale, and he will soon die, as he is in a consumption. I asked him of his early life, and what did he tell me? That his father died when he was only eight years old, and he soon began to be disobedient to his mother, and began to care for nothing she said to him.

Seeing a Bible resting between the iron bars of his window, I said to him: "You have found God's holy word to be true, that the way of transgressors is hard."

"Yes, sir," he replied, "I have just been reading it in the Bible." I asked if he had been to meeting often during the past eight or ten years. "No, sir," said he; "I was afraid of God!"

The Mountain Flower. In Ross-shir, Scotland, there is an immense mountain gorge. The rocks have been rent in twain and set apart twenty feet, forming two perpendicular walls two hundred feet in height.

A company of tourists visiting that part of the country, were desirous to possess themselves of specimens of these beautiful mountain flowers; but how to obtain them they knew not.

The beautiful rose does not know how the dew of the night refresh it and revive it; but they do. The modest lily, that peeps up and catches a few of the bright sunbeams, does not know they make it white and pure; but they do.

Heaven Dearer for the War. It is a legitimate effect of war, that, on the principle of contrast, it should render still dearer to the Christian "the new heavens and the earth," reserved for the latter days—the kingdom of perfect righteousness and unbroken peace.

Amidst the storm of grief which beats around every heart, how sweet to look forward to the time when "there shall be no crying"—when the prison-house of sorrow shall be thrown open, shall be overthrown, and its fetters even to the last link, broken from the soul forever!

er, no voice of discord heard, no feeling of unkindness cherished, and to realize that the weary path we are treading now shall bring us to eternal concord!

Has the war wielded this power over you, reader? Have you learned to think more frequently, more yearningly, of heaven? to labor after greater heavenliness of spirit? to strive that when your Lord cometh, He shall find your soul in the maturity of grace "prepared as a bride adorned for her husband?"

But there is another thing to be considered: sleeping in meeting is disrespect to the congregation. What one may do all may do: this is common law in all communities. If one may sleep all may do so.

Justice has never been done him. His virtuous and unobstructed patriotism have never been justly estimated. We speak of the great body of citizen soldiery who constitute the provisional army of the Confederacy, and who at the sound of trumpet and drum, marched out to fight—to repel their country's invaders, or perish on that soil which their fathers bequeathed with the glorious boon of civil liberty.

Among these private soldiers are to be found men of culture, men of gentle training, men of intellect, men of social position, men of character at home, men educated to a domestic circle of refinement and elegance, men of wealth, men who, for conscience sake, have made a living sacrifice of property, home, comfort and are ready to add crimson life to the holy offering.

Without rank, without title, without anticipated distinction, prompted only by the highest and noblest sentiments which can influence our common nature, the Private labors, and toils, and marches, and fights; endures hunger, and thirst, and fatigue; through watchings, and weariness, and sleepless nights, and cheerless, laborious days, he holds up before him the one glorious praise—"Freedom to my country," "Independence and my home!"

Heaven bless these brave, heroic men! Our heart warms to them.—Our admiration of their devotion to principle amounts to moral sublimity. We feel their suffering and share their hopes, and desire to be identified in our day and generation with such a host of spirits, tried and true, who bend the knee to none but God, and render homage only to worth and merit.—Jackson Crisis.

QUESTIONS FOR A WIFE.—Do you remember what your feelings were, immediately after you had spoken the first unkind word to your husband? Did you not feel ashamed and grieved, and yet too proud to admit? That was, is, and ever will be, your evil genius! It is the tempter which labors incessantly to destroy your peace, which cheats you with an evil delusion that your husband deserved your anger, when he really most required your love.

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Sleeping in the House of God.

A crazy man once entered the house of God, and undertook to keep the sleepers awake by casting some thing at those who were reposing and sleeping there. The minister requested some one to take care of the crazy man as he was making disturbance.

But there is another thing to be considered: sleeping in meeting is disrespect to the congregation. What one may do all may do: this is common law in all communities. If one may sleep all may do so.

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THE FULNESS OF GRACE IN CHRIST.

The late Dr. Cary, writing respecting his sister, whose mind was in a desponding state, observes:—"Polly complains much. All I can say to her is this: a sinner on this side of hell will have reason to despond when the blood of Christ has lost its efficacy; when the nature of God is changed, and he ceases to be good and gracious; or when the gospel is repealed, and all its glorious declarations obliterated. Then, and not till then, may my dear sister have reason to despair. Abhor herself she ought; and ought to be sensible in the most exquisite manner, of her rebellion and depravity; but till her sins are greater than God can forgive, or surpass the value of her Saviour's blood, she may hope. Nay, if she herself had chosen on what terms God should have expressed his willingness to save, she could not have chosen language more explicit, or declarations more unlimited. There is a ground of hope; and here all is solid rock."—Pioneer.

As HAPPY AS I CAN BE.—So said a young wounded soldier whom we met last week, at one of our hospitals. He was away from home, in a strange city, in a crowded hospital, with the sick and dying around him, yet he was as happy as he could be. The secret of it was he was trusting in Christ, looking to Christ, and Christ blessed him with his love and peace.

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Business Cards.

Graham, Mayes & Abernethie, 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.

Gunn, Strange & Armstrong, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama. Will practice in the Courts of Macon, Russell, Cherokee and Tallapoosa Counties; in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States District Court at Montgomery.

J. H. Caddenhead, Attorney at Law, Loachapoka, Macon County, Ala. Will practice in Counties of Macon, Montgomery, Wilcox, Chambers, and Russell.

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

East Alabama Female College.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wednesday, October 1st, 1862, under the direction of REV. A. J. BATTLE, A. M., who will associate with him a corps of efficient Teachers, in the several Departments of a weekly instruction, divided into periods of three months each. The first term begins with the month of October, the second with January, the third with April.

Rates per Term (3 months). College Classes \$10 00 Preparatory 12 50 Latin, Greek or French 10 00 Instrumental Music with use Just 20 00 Vocal Music (in classes) 10 00 Drawing and Painting 10 00 Incidental Expenses 1 00 Tuition, Sept. 11, 1862, 175-11



Twenty-Fifth Annual Session. THE Exercises of the Hudson Institute will be resumed October 1st. All departments will be maintained in their usual efficiency. For Circular, Catalogue or unpublished particulars apply to N. K. DAVIS, Marion, Ala.

Southern Field & Fireside.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS! Back Numbers for the New Series Exhausted! PRIZE STORY!

THE Proprietor of the SOUTHERN FIELD and FIRESIDE announces that in consequence of the great success of the new series being exhausted, and in order that new subscribers may begin with the commencement of a NEW STORY, the following will be completed on Number 5, Jan. 31, and the PRIZE STORY of "THE RANSOMERS OF RANDOLPH HALL."

TERMS: For One Year \$3 00 For Six Months 1 50 For Three Months 1 00 Single Copies 50 Cents Clubs of 10 or more, for one year, \$2 50 each. Address, Feb. 12, 1862, JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONFEDERATE BAPTIST.

THE undersigned hereby propose to publish, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, a weekly religious paper, to be called "THE CONFEDERATE BAPTIST," and to be edited by Rev. J. E. Reynolds, D. D., and Rev. J. B. C. Brewer. It is intended to be published on the first of January, 1862, and to be continued as long as the cause of the South shall require it.

TERMS: For One Year \$3 00 For Six Months 1 50 For Three Months 1 00 Single Copies 50 Cents Clubs of 10 or more, for one year, \$2 50 each. Address, Feb. 12, 1862, JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

PROSPECTUS.

THE publication of the "SENTINEL" newspaper, which has been suspended since the occupation of the city of Richmond, and the suspension of the "Richmond Dispatch," once told Leslie Combs that "if any Baptist minister should consent to baptize him, he would have to put him in a tank over night, as no ordinary immersion would answer for such a sinner."

Everything that is lovely is in Christ; therefore he is called the "altogether lovely;" you want strong sight, clear light, and fixed attention to discover his glories: all this God can give you, and he bids you ask of him.

EARLY RISING.—At the residence of the Duke of Wellington, visitors are shown the iron camp-bedstead upon which he slept in time of war. "Why," said a gentleman to him one day, "there is hardly room to turn in it."

"I never do turn in it," replied the Duke; "when a man wants to turn in his bed, it is time for him to turn out of it."