

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

HENDERSON, J. BATTLE, EDITORS.

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

Copied S. Col. Baptist.
TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Thursday, Aug. 13, 1863.

AGENTS.
B. B. Davis, of the "Book Repository," Mont-
gomery, Ala., is our authorized agent to receive
subscriptions and dues for our paper.

Notice the Red Cross (X) Mark.

Those whose names of subscription
are about to expire, will find on the
margin of the paper a red cross mark.
We adopt this plan to save the expense
of writing and forwarding accounts.—
We will give some two or three weeks
notice in this way, so that subscrip-
tions can be renewed. Look out for
the Red Cross Mark.

Our Mail.

Again we are pained to report that our
packages for the Western mail remained under
the table last week for many days after they
were ready for delivery, for the want of mail
money. Let our patrons know if they do not get
our paper regularly it is not our fault. We are
powerless.

Revival Meetings.

We heard of several interesting revival meet-
ings in the surrounding country, reports of
which we trust will be forwarded to us by our
brethren. We hope the good work will spread
through all the churches, and that the hearts of
those people will be glorified by a general
outpouring of the divine Spirit. God is teach-
ing us, in these perilous times, the utter help-
lessness of this world; and if the lesson shall
properly impress our minds and hearts, we shall
learn to lay up treasure in heaven. It becomes
our duty to aspire to that faith which will en-
able them to "take joyfully the spoiling of their
goods, knowing in themselves that they have in
heaven a better and more enduring substance."
Labor, therefore, while we have opportunity,
and while the Spirit of the Lord is working
among the churches. Whatever may be the
results of our efforts in earthly contests, we
know that no efforts put forth to extend the
reign of the Redeemer's kingdom will ever
be in vain. He has declared that His word
shall not return unto him void, but that it shall
accomplish that which He pleases, and prosper
everything whither He sends it. That "meas-
ure of liberality and trustfulness which brings
in at time of trouble, is the great de-
sire of this crisis, and we know of nothing
so well calculated to inspire these as a gen-
eral work of grace in our churches and in our
lives.

"Hope thou in God!"

David exclaimed in the darkest hour
of his affliction: "Driven from his throne by
his enemies, wandering over the mountains of
Judah, an exile, his mind reverted to the
source of comfort, the mercies of a
Father who keeps God—these mercies which
were so conspicuous in his case as to be
referred to as 'the sure mercies of David.'"
God has a sanctuary to his people
in His Word. Is His arm shortened
that He cannot save, or His ear dull that He
cannot hear? Is His mercy clean gone forever,
that His faithfulness fail? No, no! Our
faith has been separated from Him, and He
has been paralyzed, not His arm, but our faith—
our faith, not His ear, but our lips of pray-
er. Faithfulness only can open the eyes and
the ears of the faithless. Let us seek
His righteousness, and then shall we be able to
stand in the darkest hour. "Why art thou cast
down, O my son, and why art thou disquieted,
O daughter of Zion? Hope thou in God, for I shall yet
praise him who is the help of my countenance
unto God." This will throw over the whole
of our affairs, religious and temporal,
the spirit of His reconciling confidence, and
shall be delivered from every danger. There
is no darkness that can pierce the darkest cloud,
no gloom that can extract nourishment from the desert
of unbelief, and that can rise superior to every
affliction, like the ark reared upon the bosom
of the sea, which delivered the world in
the "Hope thou in God."

The President's Proclamation.

We invite the attention of all to the Presi-
dent's appeal to deserters, soldiers and stran-
gers to be bound in another column. Every
man's heart must be pained that a necessity
should exist for such a Proclamation. It were
not that the Government is the fault of those
who are deserting to every subterfuge to avoid
military service. Their purpose is legion. Let
us not permit them to escape the grasp of the
law. Let us not permit the Confederate States to
lose the services of those who are deserting to
the Union. Let us not permit the spirit of dis-
loyalty to extend, and they are now welcomed
by many who encouraged them to
desert in the first place, to their dearest rights.
Let us not permit, and behold him at your doors
bearing the marks of patriotism in your souls.

Once more rally to the standard of your country.
Once more aid in filling up the ranks of the
faithful men now in the field. Send back that
father, husband, son, who has ingloriously
forsaken the standard of liberty in the trying
hour. Infuse into his heart the manliness that
once animated his bosom. Allow him not to be
slave to the Washington Despot. Frown un-
mercifully upon all who should be in the army,
but who have resorted to every means, year to
the most menial services to avoid the army.—
The President's appeal must be heeded else
ruin will ensue; if responded to, independence
and liberty will soon follow. South rise!
make your choice, ye who have so long boasted
of your liberty and held the Yankees in such
savage contempt.

Good tidings from Bro. Hartwell.

REDAID, July 21, 1863.
DEAR BRO. HENDERSON: According to promise,
I send the remainder of Brother Hartwell's letter,
containing the cheering news of his success. When the shortness of the time since
he located in this field, is remembered, the re-
sults are truly wonderful. The following is
the extract:

Foreign Missions.

Last week, I promised to forward for publi-
cation the remainder of Bro. Hartwell's letter.
Brother of Mission will doubtless rejoice in the
tokens of his favor, in this our old land.—
Bro. Hartwell thus refers in detail to the suc-
cess of his work:
"In our mission work, we have had much to
encourage us. It is now about two years
since I brought my family to live in Tung
Chau, and commenced my work here. Of
course it was a new dialect to me, and I could
talk only in a very blundering way at first, but
God has seen fit to bless the labors of us all.
Our Presbyterian brethren have an encouraging
little church here, the English Baptists several
members in Yehai, and we have a small but
very interesting church in this place. The first
man I had the pleasure of baptizing, was my
personal teacher, Oo Hsuna Chan, on the 27th
October, 1861. On the 9th March, 1862, we
visited the river again, and Wong Tsan Yuen
was baptized with his Lord in baptism. June
24th, two others, Chen Chang Hsueh, and Wong
Ki Kiang, were baptized in the sea. In Sep-
tember and October, I spent several Sundays
preaching to our little company of believers, on
the nature and design of the Christian church,
its officers, its government, its ordinances; and
on the 5th October, 1862, we constituted the
first Baptist church in the North of China.—
These were in the constitution five Chinese,
(including my assistant from Shanghai) and
Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Hartwell and myself. The
church immediately sat down to hear the expe-
rience of applicants for baptism, when I had
consented to baptize, and accepted Chan Fung
Yen, Chan Fung Hwa, (two brothers), and
Chen Wan Yuen, and in the afternoon of the
same day I baptized them, thus making our
number on the day of constitution eleven.—
Since that time Kan Kuei Shan, whom Bro.
Holmes baptized in Shanghai, and Mrs. Hol-
mes' cook, I Si Hio Yung, who was baptized in
Yehai, have joined us and Sunday before last
I had the pleasure of going into the sea again
to baptize Kiang Lung Kuei. So now we num-
ber fourteen. I have given you the names of
all these brethren because I expect to have
occasion from time to time to mention them in
my letters.
If the terrible war which is now raging
would only cease, and our correspondence be-
come regular, I would love to give you in de-
tail the experience of some of all of them.—
Would that I could sometimes "step in and
work with your little congregation of Chris-
tians here! I know your heart would
leap with joy at my visit, and when we
pray and try to sing together.

I suppose you sometimes feel some anxiety
as to how we get along pecuniarily. I am
happy to say, we have not yet run entirely out.
Our Mission has been living on the proceeds of
the sale of the T. H. Douglass house and lot at
Shanghai. This is now just about or very
nearly all gone, and we shall have every mail
to support our own family as best we can.—
Fortunately, I think, brethren Yates and
Crawford have made such arrangements as
will not necessitate their giving up their mis-
sion work; and by the kindness of Dr. Burton,
who, leaving you had not been able to make
provisions, has remained to me, I have enough
in hand to last some time, at least, for the
present year, God permitting, we will go on
with our work. By the close of the year, we
hope God permitting, we will go on with
our work. By the close of the year, we hope
God will provide us the means of living still in
Tung Chau. It is a very, very hard thing
for me to have to think of leaving the work here,
to seek for business in Shanghai or Yehai,
for there is nothing for me to do in the way
of making a livelihood in Tung Chau.)

Bro. Smith, of the Episcopal Mission, whose
wife died of cholera last summer, is with us.—
He expects to leave in a few days for America.
He is an Abolitionist. Bro. Yates has written
you or will write, I suppose, mentioning the
expected departure of Mr. Yates and Annie
from Shanghai. Mrs. Y. goes to put Annie
to school. They cannot go to Bro. Y's native
State, and they are not willing for Annie to
be educated among the enemies of our country,
so they will go to Switzerland. I fully ap-
prove the plan. Bro. Y. remains in Shanghai.
I would write you more, but the chances are
so strong that you will never see this sheet,
that I think it may be only a waste of time.

Let the brethren and sisters of the churches
still make earnest prayer to God, that he may
continue to bless our missionaries, that their
labor may not be in vain. It should also be a
subject of incessant supplication, that all hin-
drances may be removed out of the way, and
that the word of the Lord may have free course
and be glorified in the midst of the heathen.

Will it be too much to ask, that liberal con-
tributions be furnished to the Board, in the
prosecution of their work? Let not the ab-
sorbing question now before us prevent our
devotion to the missionary, and to the honor of
Christ in heaven lands.

On behalf of the Board,
Jas. B. Taylor, Cor. Sec.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1863.

For the South Western Baptist.

CLAY HILL, July 21, 1863.
BRETHREN EDITORS: Enclosed you will find
eighteen dollars and fifty cents, which amount
I received from Shiloh Church last Sunday
for the benefit of our soldiers. Brethren the
amount that I send you is small, but I am
truly glad to find that my congregations are
willing to do something for the Spiritual good
of our brave and noble boys, who have given
up home with all its endearing ties to endure
the hardships and privations of war. I am
gratified to inform you that there is still a
growing interest in my congregations. "God
being a prayer hearing and a prayer answer-
ing God" is a promise for good; also our good
sisters in the neighborhoods of Shiloh and
Friendship churches have formed themselves
into prayer meetings, to meet once a week and
pray for the soldiers. I mention this as I sup-
pose it will be encouraging to our weary soldiers
to know that they have kind mothers, wives,
sisters and friends at home invoking the bless-
ings of heaven upon them; may their prayers
be answered.
L. T. DANIEL.

We have received from Bro. L. T. Daniel
for South Western Baptist for soldiers eighty-
eight dollars and 50 cents.—EDITORS.

For the South Western Baptist.

COLEMAN, ALA., July 24, 1863.

MESSENGERS EDITORS: By a resolution of the
Baptist Church at this place in conference on
last Saturday, I was requested to forward to
your address \$19 and 55 cents. "Which amount
was raised to be added by way of general sub-
scription, to the funds appropriated to the
purchase of the Baptist for the soldiers."
You will under the resolution forward the
Baptist, so far as the above amount will pay
for, to the noble old 6th Ala. Regiment.—
Whichever the amount is not as large as we would
wish it to be, we trust it is sufficiently so to
manifest at least, that the desire of some of
our brethren and sisters away down in South
Alabama, are for the moral welfare of
our soldiers. That noble band of *Palmetto*
deserve more at our hands than the mere mani-
festations by a small subscription to the *Bap-
tist* in their behalf, we are aware, but poverty
has such a controlling direction of our purses,
that we must let for the present, the above
aid in dollars and cents. But they in com-
mon with all other brave defenders of liberty,
have our sympathies and prayers.

We trust that the churches generally will
contribute their little mites to this noble
cause as it is equivalent to sending the minis-
ter of the gospel out with the sword of the same
to preach of the rough corners of sinful man's
actions and words. That the grace of God
may more fully abound to the honor of our
mortal man and the declarative glory of the Dis-
ciple Redeemer.

I do not expect that my paper will stop at
all, but you will let me know when the time
runs out. We have had a revival of religion
in this little town and church; some 40 or 50
were baptized beneath the yielding waters in our
last meeting, who manifested with much edifi-
cation and determination to live with the
professed followers of the meek and lowly
Jesus. May their resolves be lasting as their
life, and the grace of God be with them suffi-
ciently to influence them in actions and words,
so that the world may know that they are in
the world but not of the world.

Yours in the Faith,
E. J. HAYS.

For the South Western Baptist.

CONCORD, ALA., Aug. 1st, 1863.
MESSENGERS EDITORS: The three Churches to
which I am preaching the present year, to wit:
Old Town, Sparta, and Belleville have during
the last three weeks held protracted meetings,
and as I think with good results. Besides the
revival of the churches, there were twenty eight
accessions—three by letter, the others by expe-
rience.
Yours in Christ,
ANDREW JAY.

For the South Western Baptist.

DEAR BRETHREN: Friday before
the third Sabbath in July, Bro. Mat-
thew Bishop, and the brethren of
Damascus Church, Butler County
Ala., assisted by brethren Lockhart,
and Cooper, commenced their annual
protracted meeting. It was a pleasant
meeting. The gospel was preached
with earnestness; exhortations were
made with zeal, and prayer was offered
in faith. I am persuaded that the
Holy Spirit attended all the exercises.
The congregation was reasonably
large for the time. A feeling of
seriousness seemed to pervade every
heart, and all bore testimony that
God was there.

The effects of the meeting were
good. Believers were more fully
established in their faith; mourners
were comforted by being enabled to
trust in Jesus, and sinners were awak-
ened to their true condition. Seven-
teen (fifteen by experience, two by
letter) were added to the Church.—
Quite a number were much concerned
upon the subject, who were not ena-
bled to exercise faith in Christ—may
they soon obtain that faith! I shall
long remember the dear brethren and
sisters of Damascus. Often will the
sweet reflections of their good meet-
ing give joy in my soul.

In conclusion, let me urge upon
sister churches to copy the example
of our brethren of Damascus,—have
protracted meetings, let there be one
prayer offered especially for our coun-
try. God will certainly hear the
cries of his people.

The meeting continued for ten days.
Never was time more profitably spent.
I would also state, that on their pre-
vious meeting Bro. Bishop baptized
eighteen, (two whites, and sixteen
blacks,) making thirty five accessions
to the church in the last month.
May the good Lord continue his good
work.

Yours in Christian love,
F. M. DANIEL.

GREENVILLE, ALA., July 29th, 1863.

Every danger makes way for a new
salvation; and every salvation is a
new proof of God's faithfulness, kind-
ness, and care.

For the South Western Baptist.

BRO. HENDERSON: The army is
now taking a day or two's respite,
and I thought that a letter from these
parts might interest some of your
readers. I wrote you last from
Chambersburg, Pa. From that place
we marched in haste on the 1st inst.
in the direction of Baltimore; and
when we had rose to the summit of
a mountain that overlooked a beauti-
ful plain, we heard the booming can-
non, and saw the dense smoke of
the hotly contested battle that was
then raging between our advance
troops and the enemy. What a
change! I well had gone before and
done some hard fighting on a small
scale, but Hill's and Longstreet's
corps had marched from Fredericks-
burg without being once disturbed
by the enemy. We could now see
that the quiet of our march was at
once at an end for a time, and that some
fighting must be done. The opinion
prevailed among subordinates and
privates that it was only the Penn-
sylvania militia that had marched
out from Harrisburg to give us battle;
but when we reached the neighbor-
hood of the battle-field and began to
meet prisoners, we learned that the
whole Yankee force that confronted us
on the Rappahannock was at hand
and in striking distance. At the same
time, however, we learned that the
battle was ended for that day, and
the field, with a handsome victory was
ours—the enemy had been driven from
the town of Gettysburg and a mile
beyond—this battle was fought in
and around the town. All were cer-
tain that another great battle must
be fought the next day, in which every
man would have to act his part,
but all were confident of victory.—
By nine o'clock on the morning of
the 2d, the position of the enemy
was ascertained and our army placed
in line of battle; Gen. Longstreet
on the right, Gen. Ewell on the left,
and Gen. Hill in the centre. In
placing the army in line one hard
little battle occurred about 9 o'clock.
Gen. Wilcox learned two regiments
of sharpshooters occupied the position
on which he wished to put his
Brigade. He formed his line of bat-
tle and marched against them. The
10th Ala. encountered them, and had
a terrific engagement which lasted a
half hour, when the sharpshooters
gave way and fled back to their ar-
my. I got into this fight myself—un-
intentionally, however; I did not
know we were near a fight until it
opened, and then it was safer to re-
main than to try to get away. No
other regiment fired a gun on our
side except the 10th. And it did its
duty most gallantly. After the
fight, Gen. Wilcox rode up to our
Col. and said, "Col. Forney, from
my heart I thank you, and to your
gallant regiment I pull off my hat,"
and lifted his hat with a graceful
bow to them. Then we had a grand
yell. In this fight the regiment lost
10 killed and 35 wounded. But it
punished the enemy severely.

About 10 o'clock the cannonading
began and continued until about 4
P. M.; when the enemy advanced and
the musketry was joined round the
entire line. The right and the left
and the centre seemed to be using
every gun. All hands contended
that such an infantry engagement
had never occurred with this army.—
At Chambersburg and other battles,
there was a terrific fight here and
then another there, but at Gettys-
burg the whole line from end to end
was engaged at the same time. Soon
the charging began, one wild yell af-
ter another rolled down the entire
line and the enemy fled, and for one
mile and a half they were driven in
confusion, when they reached a range
of mountains on which they had
earth works and fresh troops. Then
we fell back to our former line, but
our pickets held the entire field dur-
ing the night, so that our wounded
were all gotten off the field.

The next day—the 3d, this terri-
ble affair had to be acted over, only
with increased magnitude and terror.
The cannon duel of this excellent
thing of this war. Gen. Lee turned
150 pieces against the enemy's strong-
hold—all firing as rapidly as they
could with deliberation. The enemy
seemed to have about half of that
amount of cannon in position, which
was well served; and all together
it seemed to jar the earth and shake
the very heavens. Bombs were ex-
ploding in every direction, and na-
ture trembled under the terrors of
the hour. This lasted for about 2
hours, when the enemy's position was
charged again, and at many points
carried by our intrepid soldiers; but
their time had been so wasted, and
the enemy were so numerous that we
had to fall back again to our former
position. It is proper to state that
this charge, and the one of the day
before over the same ground, was
made under an awful shower of grape,
canister and shell, from the Yankee
batteries. Our army never fought
better on any field. The gallantry
and noble daring of officers and men
were astonishing. But the enemy

held a position that we could neither
carry by assault, nor flank. I believe
that history will set down the at-
tempt to dislodge the enemy in that
mountain as Gen. Lee's first mistake.
But I will not attempt to criticize
that great general, for our confidence
is yet unshaken. I do not believe
that the loss of Gen. Lee's army was
as great as even our own people have
been disposed to judge. There was
perhaps no brigade that did more
fighting or fought in a more disas-
terous place than Wilcox's, and he
did not lose more killed and wound-
ed in the whole of these battles than
he lost in the single battle of Salem
church. On the other hand, I ques-
tion whether the enemy were ever
more terribly slaughtered than in
these engagements. That part of
the field which I visited exceeded in
mortality any field that I have seen;
and all accounts from prisoners rep-
resent the havoc in their army on the
mountain from our artillery as sur-
passing any thing they ever suffered.
There can be no reasonable doubt
that they were whipped, and began
to fall back before we did. Humanly
speaking, the mountain was all that
saved them. Fortunately it has been
for "the grand army of the Potomac"
that the Lord of nature ever created
a Potomac, a Chickahominy, a James,
a Rappahannock, or a mountain. In
every battle of magnitude they have
saved themselves by flying to some
one of these "natural defenses," ex-
cept the 1st and 2d Manassas, and
there they suffered disastrous de-
feats and routs, and even then they
did not stop until the Potomac was
crossed. And yet our army has
never fled for safety to any such re-
fuge. The gallantry, the fighting
qualities of the two armies will not
admit of comparison. I do not be-
lieve Gen. Meade has a brigade in
his army that will stand a half dozen
volleys from an equal number of our
troops in an open field, nor has he a
brigade that will stand a charge.—
But some how they always manage
to throw themselves into a mountain
or a cross a river which puts an end
to the pursuit. Our artillery has
also proved itself superior to that
branch of their service. But their
cavalry is rapidly gaining the upper
hand of ours in this army. Our
cavalry is about to "play out." I
have just finished reading an old
history of some ancient campaigns,
and been forcibly struck with the
remark that, "The army that fights
on horse back and behind breast-
works, will, in time, become a herd
of cowards, while those who fight in
the open plain will grow in every
gallant virtue." This has been true
in this war. The Yankee infantry
and artillery have fought behind
breastworks and they are a herd of
cowards; our army in the same
branches of service have fought in the
open plains and they have magnified
every gallant virtue. But it is an
undeniable fact that the cavalry of
the army of northern Virginia is
fast degrading into a grand band of
cowards.

The noble Col. of our regiment
was severely wounded again—Col.
Forney. His right shoulder was
broke precisely as it was at Williams-
burg, and also his heel and ankle.—
There is not a nobler heart in this
army! Col. Pinkard of Tuskegee
was also wounded—arm broken.—
He is a gallant young officer. They
were both left near Gettysburg.—
Your brother Thomas is safe. He
has done his whole duty.

I have preached several times
while the regiment was in line of
battle. In a campaign like this, the
opportunities for preaching are few.
I hope we will soon have an occasion
of respite for some weeks, when I
aim to hold a protracted meeting. I
see that Bro. Carroll has returned to
the army. I hope to get his aid in
my contemplated meeting. And
when I shall have held such a meeting
it is my purpose to return home—if
I can.
J. J. D. RENFROE.

For the South Western Baptist.

DAY'S BEND, July 18, 1863.

DEAR BRETHREN: Enclosed, you
will please find \$6, which you will
receive for two numbers of the S. W.
Baptist, to be sent where most need-
ed, of which fact you must be the
judges.

The importance of sending religious
reading matter, in any form, to the
soldiers of our army, cannot be
overestimated. Men associated in
large masses in times of war, de-
prived of the facilities for obtaining
information, which they enjoy in the
piping days of peace, read with avid-
ity every thing that chance throws
within their reach. How important,
therefore, that the very best reading
matter in the form of religious news-
papers, be sent them! Upon this
point may linger their spiritual as
well as their temporal welfare. He
who places in the hands of a soldier,
the Bible, or sends to him regularly
the S. W. B. ever, acts an important
part in the achievement of our inde-
pendence. The Christian soldier

\$3 per Annum, Invariably in Advance.

30 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

fighting for his country and his God,
is invincible. "The wicked flee when
no man pursueth;" they imagine
every beast an enemy. May we not
justly attribute the remarkable suc-
cess which has crowned our arms, to
the fact that our noble army is com-
posed, in great parts of Christian
soldiers? With an elevated religious
sentiment pervading the minds of
our soldiery, all the combined hosts
of abolitionism shall not be able to
prevail against it. The precious
promises of the Bible are vouchsafed
only to the righteous; tho' they may
be in great trouble, yet God has
promised to deliver them.

We ought to remember too, that
in the event of our success, thou-
sands of these soldiers will return
home, and that they will fill all the
important and responsible offices in
the government; that they will sit at
our tables—associate with our chil-
dren—marry our daughters, and be-
come companions and exemplars for
our sons. How important it will
be to have Christian men to guide the
ship of State and give tone and char-
acter to society! Reverse the pic-
ture. Suppose they should return
with all the vices and immoralities
of camp life, uninfluenced by the
meliorating power of Christianity.
What a deplorable condition we
would present to Christendom! An-
archy and confusion would be ten-
fold more eminent than at this
epoch of our National existence.

Oh that the Holy Spirit would in-
fluence the hearts of men throughout
our Confederacy, that they might
properly appreciate the magnitude
and importance of the great work
of disseminating among our soldiery,
the work of Truth and Life!

Yours in Christian love,
A. S. HARALSON.

For the South Western Baptist.

July 28, 1863.

MESSENGERS, DEAR BRETHREN:
For the comfort of the saints, I will
give you an account of a protracted
meeting of ten days—continuation,
which has just closed with the Mt.
Sharon Baptist Church, near Fayette-
ville in Talladega Co. The church
was organized less than a year ago,
with 8 members, and at the time of
the organization the meeting was
protracted and 17 were added by
baptism. The meeting just closed,
commenced on Friday the 17th instant
and closed on Sabbath the 26th with
an addition of 26 by baptism, and 8
by letter and one received and the
baptism postponed.

Brother Martin Parker, a licen-
tiate minister, is the preacher in charge.
The minister's attendance were
Isaiah Holmes, W. B. Connell, H.
Jones and the writer. The church
was much revived, and the meeting
closed with a good degree of interest,
and I hope that fruit will be gather-
ed in days to come.

Yours in Christ,
W. JACOB PARKER.

For the South Western Baptist.

Why is it?

A most abundant wheat crop has
been raised, and one would suppose
that a person wishing to buy a little
for family use, would find no diffi-
culty in procuring it from his neighbors.
Yet strange to say, scarcely any body
seems inclined to sell at present.—
Why is it so? Reader can you tell?
This is a strange world to live in
it seems to me.

HINTER.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.—Lord Camp-
bell, the distinguished chief Justice
in remarking on the Pilgrim's Pro-
gress, says: "Little do we know
what is for our permanent good.—
Had Banyan been discharged, and al-
lowed to enjoy his liberty, he no
doubt would have returned to his
trade, filling up his intervals
of leisure with field preaching; his
name would not have survived his
own generation; he would have done
little for the religious improvement of
mankind. The prison doors were
shut upon him for twelve years. Be-
ing cut off from the external world he
communed with his own soul, and be-
ing inspired by Him who touched
Isaiah's lips with fire, he composed
the noble allegory, the merit of
which was first discovered by the low-
ly, but which is now lauded by the
refined critic, and which has done more
to awaken morality, than all the ser-
mons that have been published by all
the prelates of the Anglican church."

An elegantly dressed young lady
recently entered a railway carriage
in Paris where there were three or
four gentlemen, one of whom was
lighting a cigar. Observing her
the Frenchman asked if smoking
would incommode her. "I do not
know, sir; no gentleman has ever so
far forgotten himself as to smoke in
my presence."

Fools and obstinate people make
lawyers rich; the wise keep out of the
law labyrinth.

