

# SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

S. HENDERSON, EDITOR.

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

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The S. W. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.:  
Thursday, April 14, 1864.

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## Rags! Rags!!

We will pay the highest market price for rags at this office. It is now our only chance to get paper. Will our patrons and friends who desire the continuance of our paper, save their rags, and send them in at their earliest convenience?

## Notice the Red (X) Mark.

Those whose terms 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 subscriptions can be renewed. Look out for the Red Cross Mark.

## To the Patrons and Friends of the S. W. Baptist.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our readers, that arrangements have been made by which the Rev. E. B. TEAGUE, of LaGrange, Geo., has become connected with our paper as Corresponding Editor. His contributions will regularly appear under a separate department of the paper, over the signature of "E. B. T." Bro. T.'s contributions have often enriched our columns, and we make no question that our friends will welcome a connection with our paper which gives them the weekly labors of his gifted pen. His first articles appear this week on our second page.

## Fast Day Services.

All the churches in our town were open on Fast-day, the congregations were large, and we believe the people generally observed the day. In the afternoon of the day, as is the custom in our town on similar occasions, there was a general prayer meeting held at the Baptist Church in behalf of the country. At the conclusion of the services, a contribution in money and provisions was made for soldiers' families, amounting in the aggregate to over fifteen hundred dollars. Solemnity and fervency of spirit seemed to mark the entire services of the day. It is gratifying to know that by invitation of our commanding Generals, the day was observed by the army generally, as well as by the people at home.

By the way, do our churches keep up prayer meetings for the country? In our town, a general prayer meeting in which all denominations unite, has been kept up ever since the war commenced. It is held alternately at the different churches every Monday evening at 4 o'clock.

## Mammon vs. Patriotism.

A minister of the gospel who has been driven from his home in Knoxville, Tenn., and who has taken refuge in Columbia, S. C., says that he "knows no one in Knoxville who has made a fortune during this war who has not, to save that fortune, become a Judas." Patriotism and mammon are as incompatible as God and mammon.

## Our Prospects.

It is gratifying to know that the cheerful, hopeful, and withal indomitable spirit of our armies, has at length communicated itself to the people at home. With very few exceptions, we have not observed so buoyant and confident a spirit among our people since the war commenced. We need not pause to enquire into the causes which have inspired this confidence. They may have been our recent successes, the recent enactments of Congress (for these, despite all the opposition with which they have met, have restored, to some extent, some faith in our currency,) and the invincible spirit of our soldiers, which has never yet flagged, since they have been in the field. It is enough for us to know that, so to speak, the patient is manifesting such signs of life and returning vigor as to inspire a well grounded hope that the night of affliction is far spent, and that the day of health and prosperity is at hand. We only hope that this will not prove to be a vain self confidence which will prove to be a broken reed; but that it is anchored in Him "who ruleth over all." Though our cause be just, and though, considering the strength and resources of our enemies, we have been far more successful than could have been expected, yet enough has transpired to show beyond all question that God only can bring us safely through this terrible struggle.

Our prospects are certainly more flattering than they have yet been. The body of our soldiers, with slight exceptions, have recruited for the war. We have therefore an army of volunteers, properly so called—not of hired, drafted and conscripted men, dragged into a service in which they feel no personal concern—but tried and trusty veterans, each one of whom is a personal representative of the cause at stake. No miserable foreign hirelings degrade their ranks. They fight for home with all its hallowed associations—for religion with all its sanctities—for liberty with all its cherished immunities. What a contrast between such men, and the hordes of murderers, thieves and robbers marshalled against them! Is it at all wonderful that in every instance where they have not outnumbered us more than two or three to one they have been most signally discomfited? It is not in the power of lust and malice to inspire such lofty courage and patient endurance as characterize the Southern army. The one is a passion, the other is a principle. The North fights for conquest, the South for life and all that makes life desirable. The one depends upon mere brute force for success, mere numbers and armaments—the other, planting itself upon the immutability of truth and justice, and appealing to God for the rectitude of its purposes, depends for its success upon Him whose throne is upheld by justice and judgment. The armies of the one are recruited from the cess pools of Europe, from the slaves of this country, and from the more degraded population of their own dominions, who sell their patriotism for "greenbacks"—the other is composed of men "to the manor born," those who have homes, wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, all that can inspire the heart and nerve the arm to "strike till the last armed foe expires." The contrast between the two sections is as the contrast between day and night—between the loftiest virtue that ever summoned its votaries to the field of honorable strife, and the lowest instincts of depravity that ever fed on carnage and plunder! The period of this world's history has past when mere brute force can triumph over those moral and intellectual resources which Christian civilization can oppose. It is not in the power of our enemies to turn back the dial of time two or three centuries, and re-establish the dominion of mere numbers over the minds and hearts of a people who know their rights and dare maintain them. Some progress has been made in the science of government.—Right is might in a much higher sense than our barbarous foes seem to suppose.

"There is he armed who hath his quarrel just," is not a mere poetical fancy. The arm that strikes for freedom, armed with a sense of truth and justice, is not to be paralyzed by the pronouncements of a tyrant backed up by hosts of hireling soldiers, stimulated by the prizes of booty.

In addition to all this, there are evident signs of discontent among our enemies. Outbreaks of violence and bloodshed are not unfrequent among them. There are those even there who see where things are drifting, and it is scarcely to be conceived that they will allow the fanaticism of the hour to overturn their liberties without an effort to prevent it. Sooner or later the day of retribution will come upon that people, and the cup they have commended to our lips will be forced back upon theirs, and they will have to drain it to the very dregs.—We have but to stand firmly, and sustain ourselves through this campaign, and the right arm of the tyrant is broken—an honorable peace will reward our efforts—and with the blessing of God, we shall take an honorable position among the nations of the earth.

GEORGIA BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The approaching session of this body will meet in the 2d Baptist Church in the city of Atlanta, on Friday the 22d day of this month. We trust our Georgia brethren will have a pleasant time, notwithstanding the rude alarms of war are thundering along the northern frontier of the Empire State. We shall look for something worthy of the Baptists of that noble State.—Georgia Baptists have always been equal to any emergency. We doubt not that in this fearful crisis of our national affairs, the kingdom of Christ will be looked after with an enlightened zeal and a sagacity of faith, which will rise superior to the difficulties and embarrassments by which they are environed.

## Prayer for the Country.

In praying for our country, let every Christian realize that he is praying for the success of a cause which has already cost us hundreds of thousands of lives, hundreds of millions of money, and a vast area of our territory desolated by the ravages of war. Let him feel that he prays that the temples of our God shall still resound with the incense of prayer and praise—that home may still be the abode of domestic peace—and that LIBERTY may survive the tide of this revolution. Let him know that to fail in this great struggle is to set up the very "abomination of desolation" throughout the entire Southern Confederacy, and that he and his children, and his children's children are to become the slaves of the most heartless tyrants that ever waded to power through carnage and blood. What humility and fervency of spirit should mark our supplications in view of these facts! Was ever any people placed under circumstances which called more imperatively on them to be "instant in prayer, fervent in spirit, saying the Lord!" We have committed our all to God, and the arbitrament of the sword. We profess to regard the issue involved as dearer than life itself. As a people we have solemnly declared that extermination is far preferable to subjugation. Imagination can suggest no earthly destiny which would not be welcomed a thousand times rather than that "those who hate us should rule over us." In this aspect of the case, those exhortations to prayer, which the mere formalist deems as extravagant, become transparently rational: "Continue in prayer;" "Continue instant in prayer;" "Pray without ceasing;" "Men ought always to pray;" &c., &c. Let every Christian aspire after this holy fervor and persistency in prayer, and "who can tell if God will not repent and turn from the fierceness of his anger that we perish not!"

## Remember.

That our real strength is not in the numbers of our armies, the skill of our Generals, the courage of our soldiers, our munitions of war, nor the resources of our country. These are all important in their places, as mere instruments; but "the battle is God's." We might double all these agencies, and yet if the Lord should fight against us, it would all be but as the binding of the wreath around the victim before it is led to the sacrifice. Daniel was infinitely safer in the lion's den, guarded by a single angel, than Belshazzar surrounded by brazen walls and trusty legions of soldiers. As this campaign opens, pregnant with the fate of nations, let no Christian restrain prayer before God, that He would guide it to such results as would bring honor to his name, and "peace and good will" to our people. A syllable from his lips would calm the tumult of our enemies, and secure us the long coveted blessings of liberty and independence. Let every Christian adopt the patriotic language of Samuel in behalf of Israel: "God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you."

## Subjugation Hopeless.

A correspondent from Washington city of the Chicago Times says,—"To those who know the real facts, it is evident that the end of the war, so far as the conquest or subjugation of the South is concerned, is as far off now as it was two years ago." If this be the intelligent sentiment of the North, the South may well indulge the most flattering hopes for the future.

LAND WANTED.—Those having land for sale are directed to an advertisement in another column.

## For the South Western Baptist. Liberal Donation.

It is pleasant to know that Satan has not possession of every heart in this Confederacy—the love of gain has not closed the benevolent avenues of all our people, there still exists among us the pure spirit of Christian principle. An illustration of this fact, has just come to hand. A brother, in a neighboring town of Alabama, where are congregated in hospitals and camps several hundred of our brave, but unfortunate defenders, seeing their spiritual wants and deeply moved with the condition, has offered to donate to the Board of Domestic Missions twelve hundred dollars annually as long as the war shall continue, for the support of an efficient missionary to preach to them and labor for their spiritual interests. Arrangements were now being made to meet this demand and gratify so laudible a desire. What a sincere gratification it must be to this brother to know that he is accomplishing so much good. Are there not many others who would be willing to deposit stock in such an enterprise? Brethren, it will pay. M. T. S.

## For the South Western Baptist. Ordination of Daniel Rowe.

At the request of Ebenezer Church in Pike county Ala. Daniel Rowe was ordained to the work of the ministry, by the imposition of hands on the second of April. The presbytery consisted of Elders, Wm. Lee, W. H. C. Perkins and J. T. S. Park. He is cordially recommended as an

humble zealous laborer in the vineyard of the Lord.

ONE OF THE PRESBYTERY.

Index and Baptist Banner please copy.

## For the South Western Baptist. Missionaries to the Blacks.

Rev. E. G. Baptist, for several years past the efficient pastor of Waller's Baptist Church, Spottsylvania County, Virginia, has accepted an appointment from the Domestic Mission Board, to preach to the Blacks upon the plantations in Marengo, Green and Perry counties. There are thousands of slaves upon these plantations who have seldom been able to hear preaching. I am gratified that our experienced and able ministers are willing to devote their whole time to the wants of this class of our people. Rev. James B. Pool has been serving the Board for the past year as a missionary to the Blacks in Green county, and with good success. The Board are prepared to sustain missionaries to the colored people throughout the bounds of the Confederacy.

M. T. S.

## For the South Western Baptist.

## The Present Importance of Sunday Schools.

The importance of Sunday Schools, in ordinary times, is among the great questions settled. Every intelligent parent, who has patronized them, has found in these schools an invaluable auxiliary to home instruction. Their relative importance is vastly enhanced by present circumstances. Many children no longer have access to week schools. Teachers cannot be had nor tuition paid. Whilst the people are being called on to provide, in other respects, for the orphans of our fallen patriot soldiers, let the churches feel that they have a higher obligation even upon them, the spiritual training of these orphans.

The country abounds with well qualified females, who, though they may be weary of the arduous duties of the school room in general, will most cheerfully, if appealed to, take their places as instructors in the S. School; we specially invoke their aid.

If the adult population attend with the children, this will secure the certain presence of the latter regularly. Let some special topic, such as faith, repentance, conversion, and the like, some historical era in the Old Testament, prophecies and their fulfillment, the varicety is almost infinite—be selected for the week, with the aid of a reference Bible and a concordance, one on both, let each member of the class for himself, investigate the word of God upon the topic selected; then let them meet on the succeeding Sabbath and compare notes. It is incredible, previous to trial, how much may be accomplished, without much effort or any weariness. Indeed, the exercises will become a source of pleasure. My experience as a teacher, which is very considerable, has brought me to the firm conviction, that the topical mode, is always and on every subject, the best. The pupil is more conscious of progress, the memory more effectually aided, one's knowledge systematized.

Books, question books hymns and Testaments, are being provided with good success, by the S. S. Board, S. C., and by several publishing houses. It will afford the writer pleasure to furnish any assistance in his power in securing them for parties, and in circulating the *Child's Index*. He will also be glad to visit any church and neighborhoods, not too far distant on the 1st and 3rd Sundays and days connected, to address the people on the subject and assist in organizing and sustaining S. Schools. He has been desired by the Board at Greenville to engage in this incidental work. E. B. TEAGUE.

LAGRANGE, GA., April 1.

## Grieve not the Holy Spirit.

BURNT CORN, CONECHU CO. ALA. )  
March, 28th 1864.

Dear Friend: Your day of grace may not extend to the close of life: It may already have passed. Think not this suggestion too alarming to be true. God has said, "My Spirit

shall not always strive with man." "I will hide my face from them, I will see what their end shall be." "Fill ye up, then, the measure of your fathers." "The soul that sinneth it shall die." These passages of Scripture, as well as many others, assure you that some people are abandoned of God, and yet live for years, in which they are only preparing for an awful hell.—Dear friend, do you know that you are not among the number?

Have you not grieved away the Spirit for ever? Remember, that unbelief and indifference to the calls of God, are among the evident tokens of perdition.

Has not the Spirit of God striven with you? Have you grieved him away, and can you say it is not for ever?

Dear reader, let it be imprinted on your memory, that to postpone the day of repentance, is to destroy your soul. Nothing will be more fatal to your hopes than to indulge the confidence that your time of mercy will extend to the end of life. Alas, your day of grace may be passed, and yet you may be secure in sin. Remember, "When they shall say, Peace and safety then sudden destruction cometh upon them, and they shall not escape." "He is joined to his idols, let him alone." Awake, then, immortal man? O, awake at the call of the Holy Spirit, and speedily take refuge in Jesus Christ. He is willing to save to day. Heaven's gate is open to day. To-morrow may be too late.—To delay is to destroy yourself. Jesus' arms will not always be stretched forth to save; he will not always wait to be gracious.

O, then, can you, dare you venture on the slumbers of another night without supplicating the mercy of God? Prayerless soul, what will you do in the judgment of the great day? Where will you be amid the fearful retributions of eternity?

O, my friend, as you value your eternal well-being, I beseech you awake from your slumber: Arise, and go to Jesus and go now. Delay a little longer, and your soul, your precious, immortal soul, is lost for ever.

Yours in Christ, GEO. L. LEE.

The Chambers Tribune announces the death of the Rev. Francis Callaway at his residence near that place on Monday evening, the 4th inst.—For many years the deceased had been a prominent minister of the Baptist denomination in that county, and his service to the Church, as a revivalist, have probably added more members to the same than any other minister in this section of country. His services were not confined to that county alone, but he travelled and preached extensively throughout East Alabama. He earnestly and zealously labored in the cause of his Master, for the love he bore to the Christian religion.—But his labors have ceased on earth, and he has gone to his blissful reward in Heaven. Montgomery Ala.

## Hog Cholera.

Editors Courier:—In your paper of the 12th inst., I observe a communication from your correspondent ("C. H. B.") of Montgomery county, Ala., of 3d March, saying that "the Hog Cholera is quite severe here. I would be glad to learn what is good for a preventive or a cure for it."

Tell your correspondent, or the public, if you choose, to compound one part of antimony, two parts of saltpetre, four parts sulphur, well pulverized and manipulated, of which give to a grown hog one teaspoonful at a dose in his food, and for a shoat under one year, half a teaspoonful once a day. One dose will generally check the disease, if not too far advanced; but a second or third dose has never failed yet with me. If the disease has progressed so far that the hog will not eat, make a pill of the dose and put it down his throat. I have suffered severely by this disease at my Bladen plantation, and have tried all the published and unpublished remedies that I could hear of—all of which failed. This remedy is of my own discovery, and has proven effectual in every instance for the past twelve months, and I would be glad to see its merits tested generally. If efficacious, I shall feel amply rewarded by knowing that some meat will be saved to my country.

I here beg leave to state that on my New Hanover plantation, (near this place,) which I have partially abandoned a year ago from prudential motives, I have generally used ashes, salt, copperas and sulphur pretty freely with my hogs, which has kept them healthy, and the disease has never appeared among them.

H. WEBB.

Wilmington, N. C., March 14 1864.

## Cure for Diphtheria.

The following letter will be interesting just now. We find it in a Northern paper:

The following treatment of diphtheria has been used by myself, and others to whom I have given it, in over one thousand cases, without a failure. It will always cure if the treatment is commenced before the diphtheria membrane extends into the air tubes, which is known by the great difficulty of breathing and restlessness. In such cases no remedy yet discovered will always effect a cure; but if the patient is watched, and this treatment is used in time, there is no danger.

I sent this treatment to a friend of mine in Wisconsin, and he used it on himself and family, and neighbors, with such wonderful success that he requested me to send it to you for publication, as this horrible disease, is prevailing extensively in parts of Missouri.

DIPHTHERIA WASH.—Golden seal, pulverised, one drachm; borax pulverised, one drachm; black pepper, pulverized, one drachm; nitrate potash, pulverized, one drachm; salt, pulv., two drachms.

Put all into a common sized teacup or vessel which holds about four ounces, and pour half full of boiling water, stir well, and then fill full of good vinegar. Fit for use when it settles. Make a swab by getting a little stick about the size of a pipe-stem, notch one end, and wrap a string of cotton cloth around it letting the cloth project about half an inch beyond the end of the stick, so as not to jag the mouth and throat, and fasten with a thread.

Swab the mouth and throat well every half hour if the case is bad, every hour if not bad. When the patient gets better, every two hours; then when better, every four hours; and when still better, two or three times a day, till well; which will be from two to seven days. Touch every affected spot, the uvula, tonsils and fauces, the whole of the back part of the mouth and the top of the throat; and let the patient swallow a little of the wash each time you swab. Swabbing causes no pain, though the patient will gag, and sometimes vomit; but swab well, and a feeling of relief will follow every swabbing.

Let every patient have a separate swab and wash, as the disease is undoubtedly infectious. Keep the wash pure by pouring what you can use each time into another vessel, and also wipe off any matter or slime that may be on the swab every time you take it from the mouth.

Rub the following liniment on the throat outside once every three or four hours, and keep a flannel cloth around the neck till well.

Take spirits turpentine, one ounce. Take sweet oil (or linseed oil,) one ounce.

Take aqua ammonia, (mix) one ounce.

Shake before using each time. Keep the bowels regular with castor oil.

Keep the patient in the house, but ventilate well. The diphtheria wash and liniment will be found sufficient for all cases, if taken in time; and should you mistake any other "sore throat" for diphtheria, you will effect a cure almost invariably, as I use this for all common sore throats. I have never lost a case and many have told me that no money would induce them in these "diphtheria times," to be without the wash and liniment; and when a soreness in the throat is felt it is used, and a cure is always effected.

Faults of the head are punished in this world—those of the heart in another; but as most our vices are compounded so is also their punishment.



